

Regional Economic Development Planning Strategies in Poverty

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Abstract. Regional economic development is an activity carried out by local governments together with local communities, managing and utilizing existing resources optimally to stimulate regional economic development and the welfare of regional communities. One of the benchmarks for the success of economic development and community services in a region can be seen from the economic growth of the region. Poverty is a development problem that has been faced by various countries from time to time. Including Indonesia, poverty is one of the fundamental problems that is the center of attention in Indonesia. Various policies and efforts to reduce poverty have been carried out, but the number of poor people is still large. This fact indicates that the efforts and policies made by the central and local governments have not been maximized in an effort to reduce poverty. This research was conducted for almost one year and used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. With this method, it is hoped that this research can find out what problems are obstacles in poverty alleviation and what strategies are carried out by local governments to reduce poverty so that in the initial planning of regional development can be well planned and the main problems can be overcome with development strategies.

Keywords: Regional Development Planning; Economy; Poverty; Qualitative

1 Introduction

The problem of poverty is closely related to the fulfillment of basic human needs. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government mandates the preparation of long-term regional development plans (RPJP), medium-term development plans (RPJM), and annual development plans or development work plans (RKP). The mandate of the Law is presented into Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 86 of 2017 concerning procedures for planning, controlling and evaluating regional development, procedures for evaluating draft regional regulations concerning regional long-term development plans and regional medium-term development plans, as well as procedures for changing plans. regional long-term development plans, regional mid-term development plans and regional government work plans. Each region must be able to optimize the potential of resources with the leading sector in the region to realize the economic development of the region. Regional economic development is an activity carried out by local governments together with local communities,

managing and utilizing existing resources optimally to stimulate regional economic development and the welfare of regional communities. One of the benchmarks for the success of economic development and community services in a region can be seen from the economic growth of the region. Provide background of the study in easy words. In this section author should discuss the research problem in very clear words. Also discuss the motivation of the study. Provide in-text references in APA style for all the facts that are presented here. According to (Marini, 2016)) the benchmark for the success of a regional economic development can be seen from several indicators, namely the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) which is an indication of economic performance in general as a measure of the progress of a region, growth rate, income per capita and shifts/changes in structure in economic structure. The achievement of successful development must be adapted to the conditions and potentials of each region and a coordinated development plan between sectors is required. Regional development planning aims to thoroughly analyze the potentials possessed by a region. Limited resources in an area, both natural resources, human resources, financial resources and other resources are common problems faced by the majority to be able to move the entire economy.

Poverty is a development problem that has been faced by various countries from time to time, including Indonesia. Poverty is one of the fundamental problems that has become the center of attention in Indonesia. Various policies and efforts to reduce poverty have been carried out, but the poverty rate is still high. This fact indicates that the efforts and policies made by the central and local governments have not been maximized to reduce poverty. Facing the problem of poverty in Indonesia today, there is an interesting development of thought that is where the government and the whole nation no longer consider it taboo to discuss the problem openly. Meanwhile, various studies on the problem of poverty conclude that poverty is a multidimensional problem that includes not only economic aspects but also social, cultural, structural or political dimensions, which causes the problem of poverty to become complex and complicated. The reality of poverty then emerges as a human problem that has disturbed and drained the energy and minds of many people. Until now, the Central Government and Local Governments are still facing complex and multidimensional poverty problems. The difficulty of solving the problem of poverty is because poverty is a complex problem related to various dimensions, both concerning the social dimension, the cultural dimension and even the structural dimension. The problem of poverty is more emphasized on the issue of quality of life and income distribution. Poverty is a series of social problems that complements other social problems, including unemployment, low quality of human resources, and powerlessness, which are characterized by low living standards, inadequate housing, poor health, minimal or even non-existent educational supplies. infant mortality and maternal mortality rates are still high, life expectancy is low, income per capita is still small and others. Todaro in (Marini, 2016) Marini Poverty reduction is one of the priorities in development by the Central Government and Local Governments in Indonesia. Due to the complexity of the problem of poverty, it requires comprehensive and cross-sectoral handling and integration between the Central Government and Regional Governments and related stakeholders. Poverty is a problem that requires systematic, integrated and comprehensive management measures and approaches to fulfill the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens through inclusive, equitable and sustainable development to realize a dignified life.

As one of the regions on the island of Sumatra, Jambi is one of the provinces where the poverty rate is still quite large. Jambi is still one of the provinces that still faces many socio-economic problems, such as the high number of poor people. The poverty rate in Jambi, especially in the city area, has decreased every year. From 2007 to 2012, the poverty rate in

urban areas continued to decline. However, similar conditions were not found in rural areas where from 2007 to 2013 the number of poor people tended to increase. The data shows that for the past 5 (five) years there has been an imbalance between the people in the city and the people in the village. In fact, Jambi is one of the provinces that is intense and focuses on implementing several poverty reductions programs. This indicates that the poverty rate in Jambi province where inequality occurs is caused by many factors, one of which is poverty reduction programs so far have not been fully on target. This shows that the poverty reduction programs that have been pursued by the provincial government have not been optimal in their implementation. In connection with the various poverty problems and the not yet optimal poverty reduction programs, it is necessary to conduct further research on poverty reduction strategies in Bengkulu Regency. The purpose of the research on regional poverty reduction strategies is to formulate local government strategies and policies in poverty reduction through regional economic development planning. The regional poverty reduction strategy is a poverty reduction policy and program in the region that is adapted to local characteristics and wisdom. In an effort to reduce poverty through several policies and strategies that are very likely to be carried out in the context of development, especially in Bengkulu Regency.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Regional Economic Development Planning

An organization needs to make plans to achieve a certain desired goal. Planning is a preliminary activity that must be carried out before the main activities are carried out. Planning is carried out because of the scarcity/limitation of resources and available funding sources so that it is not difficult to determine a choice of activities. Kartasasmita (1997) stated that basically planning as a management function is a decision-making process from a number of options to achieve the desired goals. In this case planning is a process of preparing a set of decisions to be carried out in the future which is directed at achieving certain goals. According to (Fikri et al., 2015) "planning can be defined as the whole process of thinking and determining carefully rather than things that will be done in the future in order to achieve predetermined goals". The same thing was also stated by Kunarjo in (Fikri et al., 2015) that planning is a process of preparing a set of decisions to be implemented in the future which is directed at achieving certain goals. Based on the quote Conyers & Hill in (Silalahi, 2020) defines planning as a continuous process that includes decisions or choices of various alternative uses of resources to achieve certain goals in the future. Utilization of various resources, both natural resources, capital and human resources, requires good planning so that later they can be managed properly to support the implementation of development. Therefore, development planning is needed, especially regional development planning considering that decentralization and regional autonomy have been rolled out with the emergence of Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. Before explaining about regional development planning, according to (Fikri et al., 2015) it is necessary to first understand the meaning of development planning. Development planning is an early stage in the development process.

As an initial stage, development planning will become the basic material/guideline/reference for the implementation of development activities (action plan). Therefore, development planning should be implementable (can be implemented) and applicable (applicable). Development requires planning because the need for development is greater than the available resources. Through planning, we want to formulate development

activities that efficiently and effectively can provide optimal results in utilizing available resources and developing existing potential. The definition of development planning can be seen based on the elements that make it up. Riyadi and Bratakusumah (2004:2) stated "Basically planning as a management function is a decision-making process from a number of options, to achieve the desired goal".

2.2 Poverty

Quibria (1993:7) in (Fikri et al., 2015) puts forward the definition of poverty as follows: "Even if one were to agree that the minimum amount of food, clothing, and shelter needed to sustain life constitute a universal set of norms. , this minima are neither unambiguously defined nor easily quantified". Poverty is more emphasized as an individual's poor condition that distinguishes it from other people who are not poor. In other words, poverty is used to classify that an individual is said to be poor if he does not have the ability to meet his normal needs. Then, a different opinion was put forward by Soemardjan Tulung et al in (Fikri et al., 2015) the point of view of poverty already includes beyond the ability of individuals to meet their needs which is called structural poverty, according to him structural poverty is: "Poverty suffered by a community group, because the social structure of society cannot participate in using the sources of income that are actually available to them.

3 Methodology

3.1 Types of Research

Departing from the problems that have been formulated, the researcher uses qualitative research methods so that the process of searching for data or phenomena can be studied comprehensively, in depth, naturally and as the way it is. The researcher also uses qualitative methods to describe and analyze empirically phenomena that occur in the field and research objects. And this method will be carried out in three stages: the first stage (TP) is by using a literature study, at this stage of research it will be carried out with a literature study. In the second stage (TD) Observation or observation is data collection by going directly into the field to observe directly on the object under study. Observations were made with a qualitative approach and other supports. The subjects of observation are the Government, the House of Representatives, Community and Community Institutions. In the third stage (TT) in-depth interviews are needed in the process of obtaining information for research purposes so that the data obtained are more accurate and can be confirmed. An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic (Esterberg in Sugiyono,2013).

3.2 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique was done by purposive sampling method and recorded observations. The results of observing activities or activities from joint activities (targets of the Government, DPRD, Community and Community Leaders will be written in notes and will be documented. Observations will be carried out for 6 months. Recording methods are also carried out at the time of observation to add data to make it more accurate. Methods this is done when there is something that can be caught by the eye and used as data.

3.3 Data Analysis

Using interactive data analysis consisting of data collection, data condensation (coding) data presentation after which conclusions are drawn. The factor of this research refers to poverty which is associated with two assets, namely physical and human appearance which is the focus of this research.

3.4 Research Locations and Subjects

- a) Research sites. The location of this research is planned in Bengkayang.
- b) Research subject. The subjects in this study were the government, DPRD (Regional House of Representatives), community leaders and the community.

4 Results and Discussions

Poverty in the conventional sense is income from a group of people who are below the poverty line. Therefore, various poverty alleviation efforts are only oriented towards increasing the income of the poor. Poverty is often understood in a very simple sense, namely as a state of lack of money, low income and not meeting the basic needs of daily life. In fact, poverty is a very complex problem, both in terms of causes and impacts. In line with research (Ahmad Zuber 2014) stated that development planning and programs have not been able to overcome poverty in the State of Indonesia. In addition, the emergence of various factors that affect the failure of poverty alleviation, therefore an appropriate development strategy is needed in tackling poverty in Indonesia. Likewise, Bengkayang Regency in tackling poverty requires appropriate development strategies so that it can reduce poverty.

The problem of poverty has become a concern and priority for the development of Bengkayang Regency since becoming an autonomous region in 1999. The key lies in the progress of development and the rate of economic growth as a starting point in improving the quality of life and developing the resources and potentials contained in Bengkayang Regency in tackling poverty. In alleviating poverty we are faced with complex problems, this is because it is multidimensional caused by various aspects involved in it. So that poverty alleviation needs to be carried out in a comprehensive, systematic manner and involves various existing stakeholders. In the process of poverty alleviation, it is also necessary to involve people who are categorized as poor people who in the end become the targeted targets of existing programs. Bengkayang district government views poverty as a problem that needs to be quickly solved through policies and programs that lead to improving the quality of life of the poor.

Table 1. The Poverty Rate in Bengkayang Regency

<u>Year</u>	<u>%</u>
2016	7,46
2017	7,51
2018	7,17
2019	6,96
2020	6,62

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics Republic of Indonesia in Bengkayang

The table above shows the poverty rate for Bengkayang Regency for 5 (five) years. The table shows that the poverty rate has decreased significantly, this shows that government

policies through regional development planning strategies have a positive impact on poverty reduction for Bengkayang Regency. Bengkayang district government has 38 strategic targets as the basis for implementing the vision and mission that has been set. Based on the existing strategic targets, there are 10 strategic targets that are considered appropriate for poverty reduction. The 10 (ten) strategic targets are shown in the following table:

No	Strategic Targets	The Results of Evaluation
1	Increasing the number and quality of network coverage systems and basic infrastructure (Education, Health, housing, transportation, clean water, communication, irrigation, and electricity)	Successful
2	Improving transportation function for remote areas	Extremely successful
3	Improving internal accessibility between regions to realize the synergy of regional potential development and equal distribution of development levels between regions	Extremely successful
4	Developing an industry based on the agriculture, plantation, fishery, mining and forestry sectors in a sustainable manner, as well as a tourism industry based on strengthening and developing the economy, social, culture of local communities, and the preservation of environmental functions.	Extremely successful
5	Controlling commodity selling prices in order to increase people's income	Extremely successful
6	Increasing the productivity of agricultural and fishery products by prioritizing the leading sectors	Extremely successful
7	Fulfilling of food for the community in accordance with good nutritional standards	Extremely successful
8	Providing sustainable food	Extremely successful
9	Creating society that is highly educated, has character, and is information-oriented in the future	Successful
10	Improving living standards aimed at improving various development indicators.	Extremely successful

The poverty alleviation program is targeted in the medium-term development plan of the Bengkayang district. In the Bengkayang Regency RPJMD, there are 37 programs that are development priorities in poverty alleviation. The development programs implemented to support the improvement of welfare are as follows:

- a. Improving the quality and productivity of the workforce
- b. Protection and development of labor institutions program
- c. Increasing job opportunities
- d. Improving the quality of cooperative institutions
- e. Small and medium industry improvement program
- f. A conducive business climate and MSMEs improvement program
- g. Increasing agricultural production
- h. Increasing plantation production
- i. Aquaculture development program
- j. Compulsory education program Nine years basic education
- k. Community resource capacity building program
- l. Abandoned child development program
- m. Family planning program
- n. Healthy environment development program
- o. Community health program

5 Conclusion

Poverty is often understood in a very simple sense, namely as a state of lack of money, low levels of income that do not fulfil the basic needs of daily life. In fact, poverty is a very complex problem, both in terms of causes and impacts. In general, based on the results of the priority poverty analysis that has been carried out by Bengkayang Regency, it can be concluded that poverty that occurs in the community is a complex problem and the condition of the area is also not managed properly as a source of livelihood and culture of the community in poor areas is still very dependent on natural resources. nature which is the root cause of the uncertain income of people in poor areas. With the unavailability of a steady source of income, people are unable to meet their basic needs such as buying food, drinks, clothing, improving housing conditions, accessing education needs, improving health facilities and so on.

Limitation and Study Forward

In this study, researchers conducted limitations in conducting research where this research is qualitative research and it is hoped that there will be no bias in this study.

- a. The research location is in Bengkayang Regency
- b. The object of this research is Bappeda Bengkayang Regency

The following is a roadmap in research from the basic research scheme carried out regarding regional economic development planning strategies for poverty reduction.



In the road map image above, it can be explained with research starting in 2021 regarding regional economic development planning strategies for poverty alleviation, research in 2021 will be carried out through a basic research scheme. then research in 2022 on regional economic development planning strategies based on the leading sector of Bengkayang Regency and in 2023 the Level of Community Satisfaction in Regional Economic Development of Bengkayang Regency.

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