

DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF REGIONAL AUTONOMY

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Abstract

The policy for implementing regional autonomy is part of the government's political will to respond to environmental demands that have undergone changes. This will have significant implications not only for changes in the system of governance, but also for changes in the mental and mindset of local government officials in particular, and all elements of the supporting forces for regional development (stakeholders) in general. In the regional autonomy policy, the government's ability to make public policies is closely related to achieving the goals of regional development. The importance of this policy will affect the development of social development as part of regional autonomy. Thus, it is hoped that every community will participate in social development through various aspects that have been carried out by the government through public policies. Social development in the era of regional autonomy can provide great opportunities to increase community participation in various goals in order to achieve prosperous conditions. However, the challenge of social development in the current era of regional autonomy is how the dimensions of social development in the current era of regional autonomy are.

Keywords:

Social Development; regional autonomy; community empowerment.

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation is undergoing a transition period, where the state administration system is moving towards a more democratic system. In the past, people were not given adequate space to articulate their interests and limited spaces for participation in decision-making processes at the local, regional and even national levels. Everything is decided by the central government, and the community and local governments under it only carry out everything that has been decided by the central government. But now there has been a very significant change, especially in the government system. The public has become more free to express their aspirations and interests, the press has become more free and open. The community began to take a role in the decision-making process, including in the implementation of development, especially regional development. In the implementation of regional development, demands arise regarding regional autonomy, implementation of the principles of good governance and community empowerment. These three things are the spirit of the new paradigm of regional development.

In line with the implementation of regional autonomy, a new paradigm appears or develops in regional development which substantively contains 3 spirits, namely the spirit of good governance, the spirit of regional autonomy and community empowerment. The main spirit that accompanies regional development is good governance. This spirit has 10 principles of good governance, namely participation, transparency, responsiveness, equality, strategic vision, effectiveness and efficiency, professionalism, public accountability, supervision, and law enforcement. In this case, the legislature has three main roles, namely in budget planning,

legislation, and oversight of the implementation of executive policies.

Furthermore, the second spirit that accompanies the implementation of regional development in the transition era is regional autonomy, and as mentioned earlier that the implementation of regional autonomy is one of the demands that emerged during the reform. This is a reaction to the experience of past regional development which is more directed towards a centralistic spirit, where the central government plays a dominant role in national or regional development. As a result, the role of local governments has a marginal role in the development process. On the other hand, regional development in the past was also deemed unfair because it compressed the potential of the region to develop and the distribution of regional income was unequal due to the principle of commutative justice developed in each region.

The next spirit in the new development paradigm is community empowerment. Regional autonomy to be developed as a new paradigm of development requires community participation, and therefore includes the dimension of community empowerment. In essence, what is meant by community empowerment is any process or effort aimed at enabling and providing community access in all areas of development, so that the community is involved (both physically and emotionally), and has the opportunity to contribute and be responsible according to their abilities. This spirit of people empowerment will greatly influence the direction and policies of development in the future. There are at least three aspects in the community empowerment process, namely: first, the political aspect, namely the people's right to gain access and be involved in the development decision-making

process. Second, the economic aspect, namely the right of the people to get access to sources of income that allow them to live properly according to their abilities. Third, the social aspect, namely the people's right to conduct social interaction and build their social organization as a forum for participation in accordance with their socio-cultural conditions.

The new paradigm in regional development which substantively contains the 3 spirits above is a form of human-centered development in order to increase capacity and empowerment to become one of the goals of alternative development. The alternative development is social development. Social development is a development approach that is an alternative to development and becomes an integral part of regional development which includes various sectors such as education, health, social security, housing and individual social services. Midgley (2005, p. 37) explains that social development is “a process of planned social change designed to promote the welfare of the population as a whole by combining it with a dynamic process of economic development”. In this case, the aspects that arise from social development lead to 7 forms, namely:

- The process of human development related to economic development. This aspect makes social development different from other development approaches. Social development focuses on social problems that try to implicate social policies and programs to promote social welfare.
- Social development has a multidisciplinary focus based on different social sciences. Social development can further create new interventions that can be debated and can be critically evaluated.

- Social development places more emphasis on processes and a dynamic concept that has explicit ideas about growth and change.
- Progressive change processes, such as those initiated by the founders of social development. When the idea for change is criticized, the proponents of the idea of social development can provide insight into the belief that this idea will improve for all human beings.
- The process of social development is interventional, proponents of this idea reject the notion that social improvement occurs naturally due to working with market economies or by historically unavoidable impulses. Therefore, the process of social development is more focused on humans who can implement specific plans and strategies to achieve social development goals.
- Social development goals are supported by a variety of strategies. This strategy seeks, directly or indirectly, to link social interventions with economic development efforts.
- Social development is more related to the people as a whole, therefore its scope is more inclusive and universal.

This approach to social development is comprehensive and universal. Social development does not only channel aid to individuals in need but seeks to improve the welfare of the whole society. Social development is more dynamic which involves a process of growth and change. Thus the goal of social development is to promote social welfare in which social problems are regulated, social needs are met and social agreement is reached. This condition of social welfare is supported through different mechanisms with

its interventional approach, commitment to progress, its macro focus, universality, socio-spatial and eclectic focus as well as a pragmatic approach. social welfare.

The aspects contained in the social development above which are part of the implementation of regional autonomy are that autonomy will encourage the active participation of local communities to become more real, because in regional autonomy, the community is encouraged to be actively involved in the decision-making process, so that in the end a sense of belonging will grow. have (sense of belonging) from the community. In addition, the growing sense of responsibility to carry out all decisions that have been taken together. This situation will be very different when compared to a centralized system where everything is determined by the central government, while community initiatives and active roles are inhibited. As a result, individuals in the community do not have the initiative and sense of responsibility towards development programs because they have never been involved in the decision-making process. Thus, autonomy tries to answer the weaknesses of the past, which places the community as if they are only seen as "audiences". At present, through the implementation of regional autonomy, it is hoped that the community will be able to express their will and channel their aspirations through certain mechanisms that are more accommodating with the "bottom up" principle.

In the end, the implementation of regional autonomy is expected to provide great benefits for the community, and for the life of the nation and state more broadly. These benefits can be obtained by fostering a more democratic life, encouraging community empowerment efforts, strengthening the

position and capacity of local governments, improving the quality of public services, and improving people's welfare.

The policy for implementing regional autonomy is part of the government's political will to respond to environmental demands that have undergone changes. This will have significant implications not only for changes in the system of governance, but also for changes in the mental and mindset of local government officials in particular, and all elements of the supporting forces for regional development (stakeholders) in general.

In the regional autonomy policy, the government's ability to make public policies is closely related to achieving the goals of regional development. The importance of this policy will affect the development of social development as part of regional autonomy. Thus, it is hoped that every community will participate in social development through various aspects that have been carried out by the government through public policies. Referring to Conyers in Suharto (2005. p. 7) that the main characteristics of social development consist of 3 parts:

1. Social development as a social service provider that includes health nutrition programs, education, housing, etc. Overall contribution to the improvement of people's living standards.
2. Social development as an effort to realize human values, such as social justice, security and peace of mind, family and community independence.
3. Social development as an effort to improve the community's ability to make decisions and actualize themselves

These three characteristics can interact with each other to influence the social

development approach implemented, or each directly affects the level of community welfare. Placement of social development that prioritizes the social welfare of a community or country. Social development in the era of regional autonomy can provide great opportunities to increase community participation in various goals in order to achieve prosperous conditions. However, the challenge of social development in the current era of regional autonomy is "How are the dimensions of social development in the current era of regional autonomy".

DISCUSSION

Nowadays, there are many ideas about reformulating the concept of development from only sectoral and economic oriented to being comprehensive and integralistic. The conception of development that focuses on all aspects of life is a very crucial issue everywhere, including in Indonesia. As a process, development is a movement that is not simple, but very complex and multidimensional to utilize all human resources, natural resources, economic resources and existing resources. As an ideal, development is aimed at answering every human need, whether it be physical, economic, mental, spiritual or social political needs.

The awareness to reformulate the concept of development mainly arises from concern over the reality and challenges that although on the one hand economic development by boosting Regional Original Income or PAD in the era of regional autonomy has reached an encouraging point, on the other hand new problems such as inequality in welfare, Social unrest, environmental damage and low social participation began to surface. Regional autonomy encourages local governments to

work on their natural natural resources potential, and to exploit them excessively to pursue the target of increasing PAD. This phenomenon, if uncontrolled, will cause problems with the carrying capacity of nature (read the environment), thus threatening efforts to create sustainable development. In its new role, local governments must be able to facilitate on the one hand to encourage the development of regional potential and on the other hand how to help prevent the exploitation of natural resources so as not to damage the balance of the environment. Third, poverty and unemployment. The current poverty rate swelled from 27 million in 1995 to 46.7 million in 2000, both in rural and urban areas. Another problem arises, because the Regional Government does not have enough resources to be able to overcome this problem, and tends to rely on the existence of "special assistance" from the Central Government. Unfortunately, the central funds used for this purpose came from abroad and were swayed by the IMF because it was part of the IMF-Indonesia agreement scenario. In the midst of political conflicts and multidimensional crises that never stop, the government must be able to act as a facilitator through setting priorities for its programs in an effort to reduce the rate of swelling of poverty and unemployment in Indonesia. Therefore, various efforts to expand employment opportunities need to be continuously encouraged, including efforts to further increase people's purchasing power.

One development perspective that is currently popular and answers the above challenges is the concept of social development. This understanding of new development seeks to find the optimal balance point between economic interests in this case the achievement of high PAD and equitable

social participation from the community towards development that is humanistic, participatory, and pays attention to the dimension of human empowerment.

This issue is related to the provision of health services, education, clean water and sanitation, as well as other social-infrastructures that are threatened due to the discontinuation of the JPS program, limited inputs for central sectoral programs, and the concentration of APBD allocations to sectors that indeed spur PAD rather than other sectors (social basis) which "expends" PAD/APBD financing sources. Such conditions will appear to be getting worse in relatively remote areas. Indications of the deteriorating quality of human life can be seen from the 2000 Human Development Index (HDI). In that year, the HDI declined drastically as a result of drastic declines in health services, education, and especially people's purchasing power. Related to this problem, local governments should be able to expand the reach of basic social services in areas that have so far been less accessible, and at the same time priority should be given to improving the quality of basic social services in areas that require improvement in service quality.

1. Dimensions of Social Development in the Era of Regional Autonomy

The social development model in the current era of regional autonomy emphasizes the importance of poverty alleviation through empowering marginal groups, namely improving the living standards of people who lack economic capacity in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, Mardiman in Suharto (2005, p. 5) explains that the goals of social development in the current era of regional autonomy can be achieved through:

1. To develop self-potential (community productivity) which is weak as an asset of the workforce.
2. Provide and provide social services, in particular health services, education and training, housing and services that may increase productivity and social participation in people's lives.

The first attempt leads to the creation of opportunities for economically weak groups. The second effort focuses on increasing the community's ability to seize and take advantage of the opportunities that have been achieved earlier. Thus, the dimensions of social development in the era of regional autonomy include three forms, namely:

1. Poverty Alleviation;
2. Expansion of productive work and reduction of unemployment or employment;
3. Increased social integration.

2. Dimension of Poverty

Poverty in reality has many aspects, not only related to low income, but also conditions and situations and deficiencies that befall a person or group of people who are actually unwanted, and this condition cannot be avoided by using the power they have. This condition occurs partly because of the attitude and behavior of someone who is resigned to accepting the situation, and assumes that it is as if the situation cannot be changed. This situation is reflected in the lack of will to move forward, or the low motivation of the community to achieve a better life. In addition, poverty can also be caused by the low quality of human resources, weak exchange rates for production, low work productivity, weak purchasing power, and limited opportunities.

The problem of poverty is still being faced by Indonesia. Although various national development indicators during PJPT I have shown various successes, in reality they are still not evenly distributed. The results of development during PJPT I are quite amazing, where per capita income has increased dramatically from US \$ 70 at the beginning of PJPT I to US \$ 700 at the end of PJPT I. The number of poor people who were originally 70 million people at the beginning of PJPT I has been able to be drastically reduced to 25.9 million people by the end of PJPT I. However, the economic crisis that hit Indonesia in recent years has devastated the Indonesian economy. As a result, the number of people who fall below the poverty line rose sharply to 46.7 million in 2000, double the number of people living in poverty in 1995 of 24 million.

Meanwhile, considering that the problem of poverty arises from a series of very complex causal relationship processes, and involves various interrelated socio-economic and cultural factors, its handling must be integrated and based on a systematic and decentralized framework of thinking, as well as starting from the current state of affairs. where the poor are located. This thinking is the background for the application of the regional approach in order to accelerate (accelerate) poverty alleviation by emphasizing regional development. In this context, the local government as the coach and facilitator of regional development, plays its strategic role according to the main tasks and functions assigned to it.

a. Poverty Reduction

Before we formulate a strategy that will be used to reduce poverty, we need to first identify the types of poverty, the characteristics of the "poor", and the places or pockets of poverty that are located.

Although at the beginning it was attempted to make a definition of poverty, the actual definition of it is still debated. Until now, there is no precise definition or concept of poverty that is unanimously agreed upon. Various definitions of poverty tend to be formulated according to the perceptions and perspectives used by each discipline. As a result, it is difficult to reach an agreement. However, it is not the intention of this paper to discuss this debate. Therefore, in order to get a better understanding of what is meant by poverty, I will write down some of them.

Based on the literature written by experts, there are at least five definitions or types of poverty that in principle need to be understood, namely: First, natural poverty. This poverty usually arises in an area where the causative factor is because the natural resources are less supportive of the people's livelihood. For example, the land is dry, barren, prone to natural disasters, and others.

Second, structural poverty. This poverty usually arises in an area where the causative factor is because the area or region does not have sufficient facilities and infrastructure to support people's lives, so that the population is less able to get access to existing economic resources.

Third, cultural poverty. What is meant by cultural poverty is poverty that arises because of the nature and culture of humans themselves, which are less supportive for improving their lives, such as being lazy, accepting what is, being less responsive to development progress, and so on.

Fourth, absolute poverty. What is meant by absolute poverty is the condition of the population where the income is not yet able to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life.

Fifth, relative poverty, namely: the condition of the resident's family in a certain village environment, where the socio-economic status is at the lowest layer among the families of the surrounding population.

Meanwhile, according to Prof. Sayogyo, in general the criteria for the population to be categorized as poor, if their income is still less or below 320 kg of rice per person per year.

By studying the types of poverty and the characteristics of the poor community/families, we can take at least two important lessons, namely, poverty is a problem that involves cross-sectoral interests, therefore, addressing this problem requires integration between sectors. Furthermore, poverty exists or is concentrated in certain areas ("pockets" of poverty). Usually the areas/regions where poverty occurs are classified as underdeveloped, underdeveloped, critical/minus hilly areas, remote, border areas, hinterlands, and urban slums and underdeveloped villages.

To overcome the poverty that occurs in the areas mentioned above, the government has set Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 1993 concerning the Poverty Reduction Program which was later known as the Inpres Disadvantaged Villages. The IDT program consists of three components, namely business capital assistance (20 million per underdeveloped village), facilities and infrastructure assistance (manifested in the form of Development of Supporting Infrastructure for Disadvantaged Villages or P3DT and Improvement of Village Road Infrastructure or P2JPD, as well as assistance assistance (in the form of providing Bappeda management assistants and technical assistants at the community level).

In this context, regional insight is reflected in the application of "clusters" (a collection of 5 adjacent villages) and in the development management approach. Then, on the basis of this thought, the regional development approach becomes very relevant to be applied to solve poverty problems (as the focus problem) in the specific areas mentioned above (as the focus area). However, given the relativity factor in the problem of poverty, and considering that the situation and conditions in various regions are different from one another, efforts to reduce poverty in the regions must open up the possibility of differences in handling as described above. This thinking has implications regarding the need for decentralization aimed at accelerating poverty reduction, which in the concept of a regional development approach, is the basis for its application.

b. Regional Approach and Poverty Reduction

Based on the regional approach framework as described above, to accelerate poverty reduction in regions with certain characteristics (target groups and regions), several strategic steps can be taken. First, the central point of driving poverty alleviation must be placed on the role of the district/city government, which is supported by general policies from the provincial and central government as well as operational support from the sub-district level, and the community, including national and local private entrepreneurs. This is important and strategic at the same time if these efforts are linked with the consideration that the emphasis of development is on the Regency/City, and at the same time as a "terminal" where the planning processes from "bottom up" and "top down" meet.

Second, then, various relevant programs/projects, both from central and regional sources of funds and the community, must be directed to areas within the scope of development of regencies that are relatively underdeveloped, underdeveloped, remote, critical/minus hills, border areas between countries, fishing villages, urban slums and other specific areas. This includes underdeveloped villages in the area and its surroundings. However, the determination of the priority scale based on this geographical location in the process of determining it must be mutually agreed on a cross-sectoral basis. This is important as a prerequisite to support the effectiveness of regional development management. As a first step, you can analyze the situation carefully with the right method and use the right instrument.

Third, determine the specific needs of regional development based on the results of the analysis of the regional situation in areas indicated as "poor pockets". Analysis of the situation in this area can be carried out by the Regency/City Bappeda.

Fourth, the formulation of a package of program plans for a period of 3-5 years in the areas that have been determined. These program packages have a period of 3-5 years continuously, because the results of regional development interventions in the context of poverty alleviation can only be evaluated after 3-5 years. If you analyze the factors causing poverty, then several poverty alleviation packages can be arranged institutionally and capacity building or empowerment of rural communities supported by various national advocacy activities. This advocacy activity is important in order to increase awareness and support for the poor.

Fifth, strengthening institutional coordination mechanisms at various levels of government, increasing the capacity of the apparatus, and forging partnerships with entrepreneurs/the wider community to participate in the success of this poverty alleviation effort in various forms. The entrepreneur's willingness to accommodate the production of the poor is one of the real forms of private participation in the business.

Sixth, based on Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 1993 concerning Improvement of Poverty Reduction, which was later known as the Inpres Disadvantaged Villages (IDT), it is necessary to link it with regional development efforts on a wider scale with the scope of Regency/City. To support the success of this program, it is also necessary to carry out strong coordination in order to direct sectoral and regional program support to support each program. This needs to be done because only with that amount of capital assistance is not enough to alleviate poverty without being integrally supported by the development of the area where the 20,633 IDT villages are located. An example of this integralistic coordination is the support for regional development interventions for these IDT villages through the opening of isolated areas, access to marketing, and a road network system to growth centers as has been implemented through the P3DT and P2JPD models.

Sixth, in the management process, the application of the regional approach to poverty reduction must be able to translate and accommodate the principles of decentralization and community empowerment in developing the people's economy in an integrated manner and supported by the strong capacity of local governments to accommodate and facilitate the process.

Poverty in reality has many aspects, not only related to low income, but also conditions and situations and deficiencies that befall a person or group of people that are actually unwanted, and this condition cannot be avoided by using the power they have.

Meanwhile, although development in Indonesia during PJPT I, has shown various progress in all fields, but entering this PJPT II the Indonesian government is still facing the problem of poverty which is generally concentrated in areas/regions that are relatively underdeveloped, remote, critical hills/minus , borders, fishing villages, urban slums, and underdeveloped villages, both in these specific areas and their surroundings.

Therefore, considering the complexity of the problem of poverty because it is caused by various factors and involves the interests of various sectors and occurs in areas with certain characteristics, the application of a regional approach that starts from the "problem focus" and "area focus" aspects is considered integral one of the appropriate alternatives as an effort to accelerate poverty reduction efforts in areas that have these distinctive characteristics.

In this context, the government's role in its capacity as regional development coach can play an important role by focusing its role on coordination and facilitation efforts towards regional development management processes that take place in the regions, especially districts/cities with central issues directed at poverty reduction efforts. . With the steps described above, it is hoped that the poverty will immediately increase, which continues to grow during the current economic crisis.

3. Dimension of Employment

Currently, there has been a shift in views regarding the workforce, namely those that are

oriented towards comparative advantage and competitive advantage. In the era of globalization and technology, comparative advantage which mainly relies on cheap labor and abundant natural resources does not provide a competitive advantage like the past. Therefore, at this time the employment sector must rely on competitive advantage. One important aspect to determine competitive advantage is the high quality of human resources or human resources who are able to master technology and provide added value to every development activity and productivity. HDI is one measure of improving the quality of human resources used by UNDP since 1990. This HDI reflects the quality of human life (population) which is summarized from indicators of life expectancy, education, and income per capita of the population.

In Indonesia, this paradigm shift occurs in line with the development of development thinking in the world. Where the new paradigm of human development, began to emerge as a strategic issue in national development. This paradigm raises the "HDI" as one of the measures of development success (outcomes).

The human development index (HDI), which was first published and reported by UNDP in its Human Development Report in 1990, has sparked debate, especially regarding the selection of indicators and their measurement. With this index, the position of each country can be compared, which spontaneously causes joy for countries that happen to have a high HDI, and vice versa.

In Indonesia, when the BPS version of the HDI figures were announced in 1996 for comparison between provinces from 1990 to 1993, there was also a "reaction" with a "protest" tone, especially in Java, which reported that the quality of human life was

relatively "low" as reflected in the provincial HDI figures. . In fact, so far the island of Java feels that it has succeeded in spurring its rapid economic growth.

After all indexes are created to generate rankings. The existence of a rating means that there is a relative evaluation in a group, namely the better group and the less good group, and this is usually less pleasant if the ranking is used as the basis for awarding or sanctioning. Thus, it is not surprising that the creation of an index always has pros and cons.

Such debates and reactions are natural when the old paradigm of economic growth (GNP/GDP) which emerged in the 1960s still dominates our thinking in measuring development success. GND/GDP is indeed a macroeconomic measure that is still used by many countries, although this measure does not reflect the actual situation, especially the picture of human quality.

Human development, according to the UNDP definition, is the process of obtaining people's choices (refer to the previous chapter). Of the many choices, there are three that are considered the most important, namely health and long life, education, and access to resources that can meet a decent standard of living. Other options that may be considered to support the three choices above are political freedom, human rights, and respect for personal rights (personal self respect). For 2001, Bappenas in collaboration with UNDP developed a new discourse by trying to measure the value of successful human development associated with democracy. However, many parties are dissatisfied with the results because it is not easy to measure "indicators of democracy".

To measure the three main choices, a composite index based on three parameters is used which is then known as the Human

Development Index (HDI). The three parameters are: First, the degree of health and length of life that is read from the life expectancy rate; Second, education as measured by the average literacy rate and length of schooling; Third, income as measured by people's purchasing power (purchasing power parity). Health parameters with indicators of life expectancy, measuring health and longevity; educational parameters with indicators of literacy rates and length of schooling, measuring people who are intelligent, creative, skilled, educated and pious. Income parameters with indicators of people's purchasing power, measuring people who are independent and have access to a decent life.

Thus, the HDI, which was developed on an international scale, is therefore not wrong if it is used to compare the quality of life between places and between times. In Indonesia the index has been developed on a provincial scale so as to allow us to see the HDI comparison between provinces.

With the necessary modifications, the Directorate General of Regional Development in collaboration with BPS and UNDP in 1997 has developed the calculation of HDI up to the district/city level. This effort does not stop at calculations alone. But what is more important is how it is used in regional development planning. From the calculation of the HDI figures for districts/cities in 1996, the highest figure was 77.2, namely South Jakarta, DKI Jakarta Province and the lowest was 38.9, Licuisa Regency, East Timor Province (before leaving the Republic of Indonesia).

With the use of HDI, national and regional development is expected to be more aspirational and able to accommodate the

"human" dimension in a better and more focused manner.

The last UNDP report in the Human Development Report in 1999 where the national condition of the Indonesian nation was strongly influenced by the multi-dimensional crisis, in terms of HDI Indonesia was ranked number 109 out of 174 countries (with an HDI of 64.3). This condition is worse when compared to 1996, which was ranked 99 out of 175 countries (with an HDI of 69.0) which were classified as countries with a medium HDI classification (Medium Human Development). Reducing this number is a tough job that spurs us all to be able to increase Indonesia's HDI to be better.

Within the scope of the province, the calculation of HDI between countries cannot be simply adopted. Methodologically the problem lies in the calculation of the purchasing power of the people. With a modified calculation basis, the provincial HDI figures in Indonesia can be seen from the 1999 BPS report. The BPS version of the provincial calculation figures are modified, so they cannot or are not intended to be directly compared with the "Indonesian HDI" figures according to the calculation of the scale UNDP's international version. This difference lies in how to calculate people's purchasing power (one of the HDI indicators) where for international HDI is based on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while the calculation of provincial figures and district figures developed by BPS uses the basis of "household expenditure". In the scope of human development, efforts to increase human resources (HR) should not only be interpreted and realized in the form of training activities. Humans as resources and at the same time the basic capital of development, must be 'built' from an early age, starting from the fetus in the

womb of a mother. Because, with a well-groomed fetus, a healthy baby will be born. With a healthy baby and a good family education, healthy and intelligent children will grow, which then follows the life cycle, it is hoped that they will grow and develop into healthy, creative intelligent teenagers and eventually develop into quality human resources.

Improving the quality of human resources which is specifically directed through early intervention for children is called "Early HR" development, while intervention for productive age is said to be an increase in productive human resources (man power) which is generally used by the Ministry of Manpower and various types of training activities.

Whatever the meaning contained in it and the age group being intervened, then by placing human resources as a development priority, it means that we have directed efforts at human development in order to achieve the goals of human life.

Given the importance of the dimension of human development, it is necessary to have a strong will and commitment from the development actors. This is because, even though the government's "political will" is strong enough to pay attention to the dimensions of human development, this right must really be reflected in the concrete planning of development programs in the regions.

In regional development planning, planners (Bappeda) are often faced with these difficulties, thus affecting the quality of human development planning in the regions. To anticipate this problem, the development and utilization of HDI in the regional development planning process is very important.

Building people, as described, is not an easy job. In the process, not only requires the availability of sensitive indicators, accurate data, appropriate capital and sufficient funds, but more than that requires a common understanding and strong commitment from all parties. Both the central government and local governments are binding, both sectorally and across sectors, and fully involve the community through the community empowerment process.

The provincial and district/city governments have implemented many regional development programs directed at efforts to develop human beings. However, businesses still encounter many problems stemming from the lack of commonality in perceptions regarding human development and various other obstacles. This problem is even more complex when it is associated with the capacity of the regional apparatus and the very limited funds available. In such a situation, Bappeda is required to be able to choose the right development approach and set a priority scale that really answers the problem.

In the current era of regional autonomy, it is very feared that there will be a new trend of development that is symptomatic in the region. On average, local governments place development priorities not on human development, but are more interested in profit-oriented development aimed at increasing regional income. If this continues, it will be difficult for the region itself because it lacks adequate human resources. In fact, in the current era of globalization, which is based on competition, human resources are one of the determining variables.

Development is the realization of the aspirations and goals of a nation that is intended to make structural changes through systematic efforts. In this context, development planning is

the stage that determines the success of achieving the goals outlined in the GBHN and the basic pattern of regional development. The planning process also includes monitoring and evaluation of various programs that have been implemented in the previous period. A study that discusses the situation and objective conditions regarding the main problems faced in the implementation of various development programs needs to be carried out to determine the stages of achieving long-term, medium-term and short-term goals and to determine priorities. Through this study, a general policy is formulated that will serve as a guide for planners in designing various programs.

In the context of regional development, HDI is determined as one of the main measures that will be included in the basic pattern of future regional development. This is an important step because HDI occupies an important position in regional development management. Because the broad implementation of development also includes elements of planning, monitoring, and evaluation, the HDI function and other human development indicators will be the key to the implementation of targeted development planning.

The position and role of HDI in development management will be more involved if it is equipped with a data set containing indicators relevant to HDI and compiled as a human development database system. The database system is the main source of data in further identification which is carried out to identify more in the problems faced related to the efforts and outcomes as well as the impact of human development.

The identification is made into an analysis of the human development situation which examines various obstacles in the implementation of development programs in

the previous period, and their potential as input for regional development planning for the coming period.

This process is a study that can produce recommendations for the implications of development policies that best suit the needs of the community. With such use, the HDI is an advocacy tool to decision makers and policy makers about the steps that need to be taken in the future.

The placement of the HDI, as one of the basic measures and benchmarks in determining regional development goals and objectives, was determined after various methodological and empirical studies were carried out and trials of the use of the HDI in regional development planning in 18 districts/cities in 9 provinces. At the central level, the study is carried out by a central working group consisting of experts and experts from various expertise and government institutions, research institutions, and universities. In 9 provinces and 18 districts/cities, a pilot was employed by a consultant to assist the regional working groups that were formed to implement the use of HDI in regional development planning.

Another consideration that underlies the use of HDI in regional development planning is that it is a measuring tool for monitoring the status of human development. Therefore, HDI is very sensitive to changes that are happening. As during the economic crisis that Indonesia is currently experiencing, the HDI value has decreased as a result of declining income levels.

Therefore, human development strategies must not only be seen in general development strategies, such as the basic pattern of regional development. But more than that, this strategy must also be seen in the development budget that will be implemented. The development budget must show "alignment" to sectors that

specifically touch on human development. Therefore, if you pay attention to the series of descriptions on the front page, it can be seen that human development is based on three things, namely income, education and health. This is the basis for calculating the HDI.

This does not mean that other development sectors should be abandoned, this is not what is meant at all. However, what is meant by the human development strategy is that all development efforts and all available government budgets are used in such a way as to increase the standard of human life.

Infrastructure development is something important in development. However, this infrastructure development must be utilized to improve the quality of human life itself.

Alignment of the budget to sectors that directly improve the status of human development becomes something important. This of course requires a "political will" both by the central government and local governments. In the future, the local government's partisanship will become even more important. This is because regional autonomy places the region in an important and crucial role. Therefore, local governments must have a good understanding of this human development paradigm.

4. Dimension of Social Integration

Unemployment, poverty and social integration are closely related. Unemployment can lead to poverty, and vice versa poverty can cause unemployment. People who do not work, automatically do not have income to fulfill their lives, they are in poor condition. On the other hand, poverty can lead to unemployment. Poor people who are characterized by low incomes, low education, skills and access to information sources and social opportunities will be very

difficult to get a job. Unemployment and poverty in turn can lead to social integration.

Inequality in the control of economic, social and political resources can lead to social jealousy which will easily ignite various social unrest. In addition to being influenced by economic factors, social integration problems can also be influenced by social and political factors. Cultural hedonity, less democratic political institutions, low respect for human rights, social discrimination can lead to social disintegration.

According to the GBHN, Indonesia's national development, which was later translated into Repelita, is development that adheres to a concept that requires improving the quality of life of the population, physically, mentally and spiritually. In fact, it is explicitly stated that the development carried out focuses on the development of human resources physically and mentally which implies an increase in the basic capacity of the population which will then increase the opportunity to be able to participate in a sustainable development process.

The principle of equity as one of the development trilogy which will be implemented in various development programs, is one of the principles of human development. Through the eight paths of equity strategy, development policies are aimed at siding with the disadvantaged population groups. Along with economic growth, the government will improve the physical and mental quality of the population through development in the fields of education and health whose development programs are designed to expand the reach of basic education and health services. In the economic sector, the principles of equity that are implemented include a credit scheme for farmers in the form

of Farm Business Credit (KUT), which is estimated to have a large impact because the agricultural sector absorbs the most workers. In addition, empowerment efforts are carried out by providing credit to conduct business for the poor through the Inpres Desa Disadvantaged (IDT) program and its supporters (P3DT) the Kukesra and Takesra programs, the Kecamatan Development Program (PPK).

The creation of employment and health opportunities is pursued on a macroeconomic basis through a high and sustainable economic growth path. This is because with the growth of employment and business opportunities will allow a real increase in the income of the population. In the end, it will reduce the number of people living below the poverty line. This is the main bridge in improving the principle of empowerment.

The most impressive development in the social sector is the effort to control the population through family planning programs. This effort has significantly succeeded in reducing the birth rate by half, which in turn has an effect on reducing the rate of population growth. From a development point of view, success in reducing the rate of population growth, in the context of Indonesia, is actually an effort that will accelerate the improvement of the quality of life, because the largest part of Indonesia's population in terms of various social indicators is at a low quality level.

In accordance with the global concept of human development as described above, the social integration dimension policies can be described as follows: First, social integration development policies must be pursued in an effort to:

Increase productivity. Every resident must be able to increase his ability to be able to creatively and independently create jobs,

and/or sources of income that enable him to live a decent life. The government, in this case, can create a conducive climate to support these efforts. In this regard, education (formal and non-formal) and health are important aspects that need to be prioritized.

Increase equal opportunity. In an effort to increase productivity, every resident must have equal opportunities and access to all available economic and social resources. Various development policies that have a human development perspective are always oriented towards equity and should not be discriminatory. Every resident, male or female, from the city or the village, and basically anyone, should be tried to get equal opportunities and access proportionally. Various facilities (access) must be created, both economic and social, for every citizen. In this case, all barriers that reduce the opportunity to gain such access must be removed, so as to take advantage of the opportunities that exist and participate in activities that improve the quality of life.

Improve sustainability. The provision of access to economic and social resources must be ensured not only for current generations, but also for future generations. All resources (physical, human, and environmental) should not be exhausted or damaged, but must always be renewed. Future development policies, giving priority to efforts to apply the concept of environmentally sound development appropriately and widely.

Increase empowerment. People must be involved in the decisions and processes that will determine (shape) their lives. Residents should be given the opportunity to take advantage of the development process. Therefore, development must be “by” the people and not just “for” the people/them. In

this case, human development policies must always be directed at efforts to encourage and find and recognize their own problems, overcome themselves and for themselves within their capabilities. Future policies, in human development, must be directed at the process of community empowerment. Various community empowerment programs that have recently been rolled out, thus become very relevant.

Second, to be able to promote and operationalize human development in concrete steps throughout the region, the orientation of social development in social integration is as follows:

1. Advocating for human development, in order to spread understanding about the nature of human-centred development.
2. Simplify human development with a broad dimension by creating the Human Development Index (HDI) as a measure of development, both for advocacy, evaluation, and planning and formulation of regional development policies.
3. Prepare a methodology for preparing human development reports (LPM) and analysis of the human development situation (ASPM) for regional use, as the basis for formulating human development policies in accordance with the problems of each region through a regional approach.
4. Prepare the preparation of the district/city level HDI, as a tool for evaluating district/city development performance on a national scale.

Human development has very broad dimensions and tends to be complex. The simplification of this complexity is realized by presenting the HDI as a comprehensive development measure, which will optimize its use in development evaluation, advocacy tools,

as well as the formulation of regional development planning policies.

Future development policies will be strongly influenced by the human development paradigm that is currently developing, in line with growing demands for reform and crisis situations. Responsive human development policies must pay attention to 4 main things, namely increasing population productivity, equal distribution of opportunities for each resident, sustainability for future generations, and community empowerment.

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