

The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Region: On Government Affairs Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Building the disadvantaged regions is one of the government's tasks, including local governments. Conditions in the disadvantaged regions require acceleration to continue to be constructed so that it truly becomes the equivalent of other regions in Indonesia. Therefore, it takes approaches in doing so, among them is the welfare approach in the disadvantaged regions. To implement such welfare approaches in the framework of national development, it is necessary to accelerate for disadvantaged regions. Therefore this paper focused about the acceleration development of disadvantaged region: on government affairs perspective. The methods of research used are qualitative methods with literature study techniques or literary studies, documentation, and other descriptive techniques. The results showed that the implementation of the acceleration development of disadvantaged region has high enough urgency to do to realize national goal (staatsidee).

Keywords: *Government Affairs, Ministry of village, development of disadvantaged region, and transmigration, Development Disadvantaged Region.*

ABSTRAK

Membangun daerah tertinggal merupakan salah satu tugas pemerintah, termasuk pemerintah daerah. Kondisi di daerah tertinggal membutuhkan percepatan untuk terus dibangun agar benar-benar setara dengan daerah lain di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan pendekatan dalam melakukannya, di antaranya adalah pendekatan kesejahteraan di daerah tertinggal. Untuk mengimplementasikan pendekatan kesejahteraan tersebut dalam rangka pembangunan nasional, perlu dilakukan percepatan bagi daerah tertinggal. Oleh karena itu tulisan ini berfokus pada bagaimana mempercepat Pembangunan daerah tertinggal: perspektif urusan pemerintahan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan teknik studi kepustakaan atau studi kepustakaan, dokumentasi, dan teknik deskriptif lainnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan percepatan pembangunan daerah tertinggal memiliki urgensi yang cukup tinggi untuk dilakukan untuk mewujudkan tujuan negara (staatsidee).

Kata Kunci: *Urusan Pemerintahan, Kementerian Desa, Pembanguna Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal.*

Introduction

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 ("the Constitution") states that the President of the Republic of Indonesia holds government power under the Constitution.¹ Then the president was in the running of government power, the president was assisted by State ministers. The ministers were appointed and dismissed by the president.² The ministers were appointed and dismissed by the president. The country's ministers charge certain affairs in the government. Each minister leads the state ministries to conduct certain affairs in the government in order to achieve the country's objectives as mandated in the opening of the Constitution, which is subsequently governed by the law. Based on the mandate of article 17 of the Constitution, it was issued Law number 39 year 2008 on the Ministry of State ("the Law on the Ministry of State") governing the establishment, the scope of government affairs, and dissolution of the State ministries.

Then in the Law on the Ministry of State, organizing a government affairs in the field of development of disadvantaged regions.³ Government affairs in the field of development of disadvantaged areas itself arise because factual still there is gap between regions in Indonesia, ranging from the availability of natural resources, geographical location, quality of resources Economic advancement, to socio-cultural aspects. The gap is seen with the existence of areas whose level of development is still lagging compared to other regions, in other words the existence of the region is left as

an indicator of the existence development's gaps.⁴

As for the general problems that exist in the disadvantaged regions are:⁵

1. Human resources and the welfare of people in the disadvantaged regions have low quality and left behind;
2. The availability of basic public facilities and infrastructure in the disadvantaged regions still limit;
3. People in disadvantaged regions have low productivity;
4. Management of local resources in the economic development in disadvantaged regions is not optimum yet;
5. Regional accessibility lagged against areas of growth centres still lacking;
6. Incentives to the private sector and business actors to invest in disadvantaged region are not available yet.

In addition, most of the areas of disadvantaged regions are also difficult to access, due to the accessibility of low-left areas of regional growth centres. And no less important is related to the management of potential local resources that have not been optimal.⁶ Empirically, national development that has been done so far has been generally able to improve the quality of life and welfare of society, but thus the development turned out to cause a gap between the with other regions. As it is known that the

⁴ dan Perdesaan Direktorat Daerah Tertinggal, Transmigrasi, *Laporan Akhir Koordinasi Strategis Percepatan Pelaksanaan Program Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal untuk Mendukung PP No. 78 Tahun 2014 dan Perpres No. 131 Tahun 2015* (Jakarta: Bappenas, 2016). P. 1.

⁵ "Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Region, and Transmigration Number 15 of 2015 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Region, and Transmigration of 2015-2019 (State Gazette)" (n.d.).

⁶ dan Perdesaan Direktorat Daerah Tertinggal, Transmigrasi, *Laporan Akhir Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Kawasan Perbatasan Dalam Lingkup RPJMN 2015-2019* (Jakarta: Bappenas, 2020). P. 23.

¹ "Article 4 paragraph (1) Constitution" (n.d.).

² "Article 17 paragraph (1) dan (2) Constitution" (n.d.).

³ "Article 5 paragraph (3) Law Number 39 of 2008 on the Ministry of State (State Gazette of 2008 Number 166, Supplement Number 4916)," n.d.

implementation of legal functions by the State in the welfare of the people is the main task, which is the responsibility of the State in achieving the state's objectives, as the concrete is mandated in the opening of Constitution.⁷ The philosophical state is deemed to fail if it cannot carry out its functions in achieving the state's objectives, so it is necessary that a development priority be directed to solve the fundamental issues faced by all districts. Lagging, which is the effective handling related to the development of physical infrastructure, local economic infrastructure, community empowerment, institutional capacity, opening of regional isolation and development of regions that have special characteristics. In addition, the State is obliged to create happiness in general, both reviewed from the economic, social, cultural, which includes the right to acquire justice in order to the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions.

Research Methods

This research is a normative legal research.⁸ Therefore, in this paper will be discussed on the implementation of the acceleration development of the disadvantaged regions in Indonesia in conducting the affairs of the development of disadvantaged regions as stipulated in article 5 paragraph (3) Law on the Ministry of State. The goal to be achieved in this paper is to gain an understanding of the correlation between the implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions in government affairs perspective as stipulated in Law Number 39 of 2009 on the Ministry of State and Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government. The benefits of this writing include to be able to provide theoretical and practical contributions to the policy

makers in the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration in the effort to formulation policy in the period that will come associated with the implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions. The problem that seeks to be answered by this writing is the following how is the implementation of of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions in the government affairs perspective?

Discussion

A. Concept of Development of Disadvantaged Regions

In article 1 Number 3 of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 on Accelerate for Development of Disadvantaged Regions (PPDT), disadvantaged regions are districts whose territories and communities are less developed than with other regions on a nationwide scale.

Furthermore, the meaning of the disadvantaged regions is according to Aris Rahmad Risadi (2011)⁹ may be interpreted as follows:

1. Administratively, the disadvantaged region is district status;
2. The nature of the area must be seen based on 2 (two) aspects, namely the community aspect and the region aspect. Both aspects are translated into 6 (six) criterias of disadvantaged regions: the economy of society, human resources, facilities and infrastructures (infrastructure), local financial capabilities (fiscal gaps), accessibility, and characteristics regions. The sources of data used the village potential Data (Podes), National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas),

⁷ Amarta Sein, *Welfare State*, ed. oleh William Huffman (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2000). P. 123.

⁸ Philipus M. Hadjon, *Penelitian Hukum Dogmatik (Normatif)* (Surabaya: Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga, 1997). P. 1.

⁹ Aris Rahmad Risadi, *Sengkarut Daerah Tertinggal* (Yogyakarta: Leutikaprio, 2014). P. 23.

and regional financial data as references;

3. For national scale, there is a relative comparison with the entire district/city in Indonesia.

The main causes of the development of regions are because of the implementation of policies that are too dimensional sectoral. This is evident by the dominant implementation of the deconcentration¹⁰ and a sectoral orientation conducted by the central government.¹¹ As for the conceptual development of the disadvantaged regions is a form of collective consciousness, so in the context of handling gaps regions must be addressed to be more focused and integrated. However, the territorial gap is a sensitive issue for the Indonesian nation, which in some social phenomena is often a trigger for an uncondusive atmosphere in a nation's life and state.

Almasdi Syahza and Suarman (Riau University Research Institute)¹² Mention that the condition of the lagging area is quite difficult to improve prosperity. This is because the development that has been done is still distorted, but also because the rural community is in an unfortunate position, such as the level of education and skill skills that Low, and also do not have sufficient

business capital, have no land or limited ownership of land and many other things. In addition, the community in the disadvantaged regions factually relatively isolated geographically accompanied by a relatively rare population, so the potential to develop productivity becomes hampered. Therefore, to overcome these gaps need to be done a breakthrough policy in the form of implementation of development programs related to the arrangement of spaces, organizing settlements, and improvement of facilities and infrastructure. Such development programs are expected to provide improvement to the welfare of the community, especially for communities in the disadvantaged regions.

Eks Minister of State of Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Meneg PDT) Lukman Edy once said that the success parameters of the implementation of regional development is lagged in the framework of national development understood by the term 3D or 3 (three) power, namely: 1) Structural power; 2) Community power; and 3) Cross-sector coordination power which includes development programs between sectors, inter-districts, and special development. At the time of implementation, the three powers were to be done in an integrated, directional, and systematic manner. Thus, in the end, the provision of space and greater opportunity to the people to participate in development can synergize in the effort to cope with unemployment, poverty, and inequality.¹³

As above, that conceptual review is related to the successful parameter of the development of a

¹⁰ "According to article 1 Number 9 of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government, deconcentration is the partial delegation of government affairs which is the authority of the central government to the governor as the representative of the central government," (n.d.).

¹¹ Mudrajad Kuncoro, *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Teori dan Aplikasi* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2018). P. 232.

¹² dan Suarman Syahza, Almasdi, "Model Pengembangan Daerah Tertinggal Dalam Upaya Percepatan Pembangunan Ekonomi Pedesaan," *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan STESIA Surabaya* 18, no. 3 (2014): 370, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2014.v18.i3.154>.

¹³ Syahza, Almasdi. P. 371.

disadvantaged regions, which emphasizes the implementation of the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions oriented to the prosperity aspects and is carried out by various parties both at the level of central and local governments and private and college parties in an integrated, directional, and systematic manner. In addition to the implementation of the development of disadvantaged areas must be done programmatically, this is certainly related to the direction of the work program policy of the current government, In the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration in implementing the third Nawacita of President Joko Widodo, to build Indonesia from its outskirts by strengthening regions and villages within the frame of united country.

Beside that, in the implementation of the development of the area behind itself, there are problems or obstacles in every year implementation of the program and its activities. In general, related to the problem in the planning and coordination process is the weakness of cross-stakeholders coordination in pushing the implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions.¹⁴ Therefore, the implementation of the development of the disadvantaged regions is directed towards increasing economic growth, with the aim to encourage improvement of public welfare and to encourage the competitiveness of the potential of regional resources. So that later the lagging area can be a new center

¹⁴ Direktorat Daerah Tertinggal, Transmigrasi, *Laporan Akhir Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Kawasan Perbatasan Dalam Lingkup RPJMN 2015-2019*. P. 22.

of economic growth that can contribute goods/services to other areas accelerated also by accessibility and adequate connectivity for the mobility of goods and services between regions, both physically (infrastructure and non-physical (network).

B. Implementation of Accelerate of Disadvantaged Region's Development

The concentration of Indonesian government on the implementation of government affairs in the field of development of disadvantaged areas was done since the reign of SBY-JK period 2004-2009. Where in the order of the United Indonesia Cabinet formed Ministry of State of Development of Disadvantaged Regions (KPDT) which has the duty to formulate policies and coordination in the field of development of disadvantaged regions.¹⁵ Based on the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2005-2009 stipulated by Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2005 mentioned that there are 199 districts¹⁶ belonging to disadvantaged, where 62 percent of them are in eastern Indonesia and 38 percent in Western Indonesia.¹⁷

¹⁵ "Article 103 Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2015 on position, duties, and functions of organizational structure, and administration of the Ministry of State of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 10)" (n.d.).

¹⁶ "See also in the Minister of State of the development of disadvantaged regions number 001/KEP-M-PDT/II/2005 on National Strategy of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions (STRANAS PDT) as amended by Regulation of the Minister of State of the Development" (n.d.).

¹⁷ Lukman Edy, "Kebijakan Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal Dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Kemiskinan" (Jakarta: paper material displayed, paper presented in the event of the national coordination Meeting of Governors and the Regent location PNPM Mandiri Perdesaan, 2008).

During the implementation of RPJMN 2005-2009, through the Program of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions implemented by KPDT able to carry out as many as 50 districts that status is left behind.¹⁸ Based on the results of monitoring Bappenas, the constraints in the implementation of development of disadvantaged regions on 2004-2009 period is as follows:¹⁹

1. Coordination between KPDT and the ministry/institution is still weak. It was seen from the still weak role of KPDT in coordinating ministries/institutions on the Forum of Central Coordination Meeting (RAKORPUS) and National Coordinating meeting (Rakornas) as well as other coordination meeting forums in integrating the distribution of stimulant-based assistance from ministries/institutions to disadvantaged regions;
2. Coordination between KPDT and the local government is still weak. This is seen from the less than optimal coordination between KPDT and regional device Unit (SKPD) related to local government that has a high status area and also the Bappeda in implangating social assistance and deconsonfration/task assistance, especially in determining the type of activity, the location of beneficiaries and technical

¹⁸ Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, *Ringkasan Eksekutif Memelihara Momentum Perubahan, Evaluasi Lima Tahun Pelaksanaan RPJMN 2004-2009* (Jakarta: Bappenas, 2010). P. 16.

¹⁹ Kementerian Negara PPN/ Bappenas Direktorat Kawasan Khusus dan Daerah Tertinggal, Deputi Bidang Pengembangan Regional dan Otonomi Daerah, *Laporan Pemantauan Program Pembangunan daerah Tertinggal Tahun 2010* (Jakarta: Bappenas, 2010). P. 36.

specifications, and its benefits in encouraging the regional economy; and

3. The implementation of social assistance activities and deconcentrations/assistance tasks that have been done by KPDT is relatively good, but still facing some problems related to the operationalization and maintenance of the results of social assistance and deconcentration/assistance tasks that have been handed to the area (rather than manage state owned assets).

In the next period, referring to Presidential Regulation Number 5 year 2010 on National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2010 - 2014, the number of disadvantaged regions is set at 183 districts,²⁰ where 70 percent or 128 districts are located in eastern Indonesia and 30 percent or 55 districts in the western regions of Indonesia.²¹ Various efforts were made by the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions (KPDT) together with the Ministry/Institution related to the policy of development affirmations in 183 districts that status is left behind during the implementation of RPJMN 2010 - 2014, to be able to implement as many as 70 districts undeveloped/disadvantaged into developed regions.²²

²⁰ "See also in Article 4 Regulation of the Minister of Development of Disadvantaged Regions Number 6/PER/M-PDT/I/2010 on The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions of 2010-2014" (n.d.).

²¹ See also in Article 4 Regulation of the Minister of Development of Disadvantaged Regions Number 6/PER/M-PDT/I/2010 on The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions of 2010-2014.

²² "Minister of State of development of disadvantaged regions Decree number 141 of 2014 on the determination of the underserved regional districts of 2014" (n.d.).

Based on the results of monitoring Bappenas, the constraints in the implementation of development of disadvantaged regions on 2010-2014 period is as follows:²³

1. Availability of basic infrastructures and access to basic services, especially in the field of education and health is still limited (target human development index in aggregate has not been reached);
2. Management of local resources, which has not been able to significantly lift population poverty (the target declining poverty rate is not achieved) is not yet optimal;
3. Implementation of affirmative policies to disadvantaged and outermost regions/frontiers (target sectors, poverty figures and IPM have not been achieved) are not yet optimal;
4. Coordination among stakeholders (many programs/activities are not beneficial, not suitable for specifications, or for example has no source of energy/electricity because there is no (minimal) integration between ministries/institutions, or other cross-sector issues) is still weak; and
5. Policy formulation and coordination in the implementation of policies and programs of regional development are left behind as well as funding schemes that have not yet conform to the real needs of the disadvantaged regions are not yet optimal.

²³ Kementerian Negara PPN/Bappenas Direktorat Kawasan Khusus dan Daerah Tertinggal, *Laporan Akhir kajian Evaluasi Program Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Kawasan Khusus dan Daerah Tertinggal RPJMN 2010-2014* (Jakarta: Bappenas, 2014). P. 36.

Furthermore, based on Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 on National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2015-2019 stipulated that the number of districts that are left behind as many as 122 districts.²⁴ With the target of reducing the area of 80 districts. One of the references in implementing PPDT programs/activities is the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Development of Disadvantaged Regions (RAN-PPDT). Where there are 21 related ministry/institution listed in Presidential Decree Number 26 of 2018 concerning RAN-PPDT 2019 that contribute to the implementation of RAN-PPDT 2019. Based on the PP on PPDT, the Ministry of Village PDIT coordinates PPDT programs/activities carried out by 21 ministries/ the agency. From the identification and monitoring carried out by the Kemendesa PDIT, it shows that not all activities listed in the RAN-PPDT are implemented by ministry/institution. As mentioned, the total coordinated activities reached 3,492 items and 2,412 items were implemented, or 69.72%.²⁵

Generally, the conditions of the community in the disadvantaged regions still have limited access to social, economic, and health services and isolated from the surrounding area. This is what causes the majority of the communities to survive in the poverty line with a low level of welfare. And still need attention and accelerate of government programs

²⁴ "Since the issuance of Government Regulation on Accelerate of Development of Disadvantaged Regions (PPDT) of 2014, it is regulated in Article 6 paragraph (3) mentioned that the development of disadvantaged regions is nationally stipulated by the President " (n.d.).

²⁵ DDRT Ministry of Village, No Title Directorate General of Development of Disadvantaged Region Performance Report of 2019 (Jakarta: Kemendesa PDIT, 2019). P. 32.

and the allocation of Transfer funds to the district or government assistance through the Ministry/Institution and in its implementation later expected to be implemented integratively and its. Besides, there is also still a disparity of quality of human resources between regions, differences of the interregional economic capability, and has not been in fact the availability of inter-region infrastructure. Especially for the Papua region (Papua and West Papua provinces), there is a special handling that is contextually based on community conditions and needs, it is necessary to provide basic services in the field of education and Development, and the development of infrastructure that can later open regional isolation.²⁶

C. Implementation of Accelerate for Development of Disadvantaged Regions in the government affairs perspective

Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Constitution, asserted that the concept of the country used in Indonesia is the concept of a unitary State of the Republic. Then followed with the concept of decentralized systems. It can be seen in article 18 paragraph (1, 2 and 5) of Constitution which is stated in paragraph (1) that the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into the provinces and provincial areas that are divided into regencies and cities, each of which The province, district and or city have local governments, which are governed by the law. Furthermore, in paragraph (2) it is written that the provincial government of the province, the district, and/or the city

governs and takes care of government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration. And in subsection (5) It is mentioned that the local government runs the autonomy of widest, unless the governmental affairs by law is determined as the affairs of the central government.

Law Number 23 of 2014 on local government as amended in the last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on the Second amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (Law on Local Government) mentions that government affairs is the government power that is the authority of the President whose implementation is conducted by the state ministries and organizers of local governments to protect, serve, empower, and community. The notion of government affairs is certainly a affirmation that government affairs are state ministries and local government organizers. This is a mandate from the Constitution that expressly embeds government affairs in the state ministries and the organizers of local governments.

For government affairs conducted by the Law on Ministry of State, stipulated in article 5 paragraph (1), (2), and (3) Law on the Ministry of State. Where the government affairs undertaken by the Ministry of State amounted to 34 affairs. The businesses are:

1. Government affairs whose nomenclature of the Ministry is expressly mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 covering foreign affairs, home affairs, and defence affairs;
2. Government affairs whose scope is mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 covering religious affairs,

²⁶ Direktorat Daerah Tertinggal, Transmigrasi, *Laporan Akhir Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Kawasan Perbatasan Dalam Lingkup RPJMN 2015-2019*. P. 3-4.

law, finance, security, human rights, education, culture, health, social, manpower, industry, trade, mining, energy, public works, transmigration, transportation, information, communication, agriculture, plantation, forestry, livestock, marine, and fisheries; and

3. Government affairs in order to sharpen, coordinate, and synchronize government programs include national development planning, state administrative, state secretarial, state-owned enterprises, land, population, environment, science, technology, investment, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, tourism, empowering women, youth, sports, housing, and the development of disadvantaged areas or disadvantaged regions.

As for the government affairs conducted by the organizers of the local government is governed in article 9 paragraph (1) of the Law on Local Government that mentions classification of governmental affairs divided into absolute governmental affairs, concurrent government Affairs, and general governmental affairs. These terms are in detail set out as follows:

1. Absolute Government Affairs

Urusan Absolute Governmental Affairs is intended as a governmental affair that is entirely a central authority and is therefore unrelated to the principle of decentralization or autonomy. The absolute governmental affairs that is fully authorized by the central Government in article 10 paragraph (1) of the Law on Local Government is: Foreign politics, security, judicial, national monetary and fiscal, and religion.

In subsequent provisions, it is regulated that the central government in carrying out this absolute authority may carry out its own or delegate it to the local government based on the principle of deconcentration;

2. Concurrent Government Affairs

As mentioned in article 9 paragraph (3) of the local government LAW, the affairs of the conjugated government is intended as a government affairs divided between the central and local governments, namely the provincial and Regency/city. Later in verse (4), stating that the concurrent affairs submitted to the region became the basis for the implementation of regional autonomy. The concurrent affairs was then divided into mandatory affairs and preferred affairs. The mandatory governmental affairs is then further divided into mandatory affairs relating to basic services and affairs unrelated to the basic service. In detail this can be seen in the provisions of article 12 paragraph (1), (2) and (3) Law on Local Government as follows:

- a. Mandatory governmental affairs relating to basic services as follows:

- 1) education;
- 2) health;
- 3) public works and spatial arrangement;
- 4) public housing and residential areas; and
- 5) social.

- b. Mandatory governmental affairs unrelated to basic services include:

- 1) manpower;
- 2) empowerment of women and child protection;
- 3) food;
- 4) land;
- 5) environment;

- 6) population administration and civil registration;
 - 7) community empowerment and village;
 - 8) control of residents and family planning;
 - 9) transportation;
 - 10) communication and informatics;
 - 11) cooperatives, small and medium enterprises;
 - 12) investment;
 - 13) youth and sport;
 - 14) statistic;
 - 15) cryptography;
 - 16) culture;
 - 17) library; and
 - 18) archive.
- c. Optional government affairs as intended include:
- 1) maritime and fisheries;
 - 2) tourism;
 - 3) agriculture;
 - 4) forestry;
 - 5) energy and mineral resources;
 - 6) trade;
 - 7) industrial; dan
 - 8) transmigration.
1. General Government Affairs

The central government is also given authority in general governmental affairs stipulated in article 25 paragraph (1) of the Law on Local Government, among others:

- a. The development of national insight and resilience in order to solidify the practice of Pancasila, the implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945, preservation of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and maintaining and maintenance integrity Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

- b. Building unity and unity of the nation;
- c. Coaching harmony between tribes and Intrasuku, religious, racial, and other groups to realize the stability of local, regional, and national security;
- d. Handling of social conflicts in accordance with statutory regulations;
- e. Coordinating the implementation of tasks between government agencies in the provincial and Regency/city region to resolve problems arising from the principle of democracy, human rights, equality, fairness, privileges and specificity, potential and regional diversity in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- f. Pengembangan kehidupan demokrasi berdasarkan Pancasila; and
- g. The implementation of all governmental affairs is not a regional authority and is not implemented by the vertical agency.

Implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions is a concrete effort in the Government to promote the public welfare and educate the life of the nation that currently has not been fully realized because there is still a gap between the area forward with the disadvantaged areas, so accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions Conducted specifically, in a planned, systematic, and sustainable manner to accelerate national development as mandated in article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 17 of 2007 on the national Long-term development plan of the of 2005-2025 (Law on RPJPN 2005-

2025) and its attachments, which mandated the need for the priorities of community welfare development that live in the disadvantaged regions and the large alignments of the government. For that reason, accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions focuses on the development of areas that have the condition of social, cultural, economic, regional finance, accessibility, and the availability of the infrastructure is still disadvantaged compared to other regions.

Definitively, accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions is a alignments and undertakings on the government affairs of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions (in the planning and financing and implementation of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions conducted in an integrated by the ministries/institutions, local governments, communities, and/or business actors.²⁷ This means that accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions is a follow-up to the implementation of Development of Disadvantaged Regions's government affairs as stipulated in article 5 paragraph (3) ACT on the Ministry of State, which is government affairs in the framework of the management, coordination, and synchronization of the program Government. Whereas if it is paired with government affairs as stipulated in the Law on Local Government, there is no government affairs held in the local government to conduct development of disadvantaged regions's affairs. So to carry out the government affairs of

the development of the disadvantaged areas under the LAW on the Ministry of State, then President established the Ministry of State to implement the affairs of the Government.²⁸ Pursuant to article 2 of Presidential Regulation Number 12 year 2015 on the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration mentioned that the Ministry of Villages, Development of disadvantaged regions, and transmigration ("MVDDRT") Has the task of organizing government affairs in the field of rural development and village area, empowerment of village Communities, accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions, and transmigration to assist the President in organizing the Government Country. In implementing the accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions, MVDDRT conducts synergies²⁹ Which involve all related parties such as ministries/institutions, local governments, communities, and/or businesses.

In relation to the implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions in the context of organizing local governments, development of disadvantaged regions government affairs³⁰ or implementation of

²⁸ "The government affairs of the development of disadvantaged regions has actually existed since 2004 with the name of State Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions. Up to 2014 Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions to stand alone as indepe" (n.d.).

²⁹ Dale S. Deardorff DM & Williams, *Synergy leadership in quantum organizations* (California: Fesserdorff Consultants, 2006). P. 5.

³⁰ "The government affairs of the development of disadvantaged regions as referred to in article 5 paragraph (3) Law on the Ministry of State" (n.d.).

²⁷ "Article 2 paragraph (2) Government Regulation on Accelerate for Development of Disadvantaged Regions" (n.d.).

accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions³¹ was not set up as one of the government affairs of either the affairs of Absolute Governance, the affairs of the Concurrent Government, and general governmental affairs. Thus, it carries the impact or the problem of its own in the implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions in the context of the synergy of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions planning between the MVDDRT with local governments that have a status of disadvantaged regions. In the Law on local government mentioned that the area according to its authority devise a regional development plan as a unity in the national development planning system.³² Then the plan for the development of the region is coordinated, disinherited, and harmonised by regional devices that charge the planning of regional development.³³ As for the development plan the region pays attention to the development of disadvantaged regions. This means that for provincial governments who have disadvantaged districts in the region and local government districts that have a status of disadvantaged regions, in drafting the planning documents of the regional

³¹ "Implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions as the implementation of government affairs of the development of disadvantaged regions as referred to in article 2 paragraph (2) Government Regulation of Accelerate for development of " (n.d.).

³² See in Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 104, Addendum to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421), n.d.

³³ "Further organized regional devices in charge of planning in government Regulation Number 72 of 2019 on amendment to Government Regulation No. 18 year 2016 on regional devices" (n.d.).

development in the form of RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD are compulsory to observe the execution of policy directions for the development of lagging areas. It is a logical consequence that PPDT is part of the National development planning system. Further explained that the meaning of "pay attention to the development of the disadvantaged regions" is the local government obliged to guided the national program in handling disadvantaged regions.³⁴

Referring to the substance as stipulated in the article Law on local government, it can be understood that in the context of government affairs in the implementation of local governance for the implementation related to accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions is merely a national program In the handling of lagging areas and is not a governmental affair referred to in the Law on the Ministry of State. Although it is conceptually understood that the implementation of the affairs of the Government of development of disadvantaged regions through accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions is a concurrent authority, which means it involves all the organizers of government both central and local.³⁵

As stipulated in the Constitution that the final responsibility of organizing the Government affairs is the responsibility of the central

³⁴ "Explanation of Article 262 paragraph (2) Government Regulation on Accelerate for Development of Disadvantaged Regions" (n.d.).

³⁵ *Government affairs of Development of Disadvantaged Regions called concurrent the point is that in addition to being the business of the central government (in this case it is implemented by the Ministry of Villages, Development of disadvantaged regions, a, n.d.*

government, because the conduct of such dealings will be the responsibility of the State and in this case the President As head of government. So that the role of central government in the framework of government affairs in the field of development of disadvantaged areas will be determined by macro policy, supervision, monitoring, evaluation, control and empowerment (capacity Building) and to develop norms, standards, procedures and criteria (NSPK) with the intention that the local government in carrying out its autonomic structure can be carried out optimally and affect the improvement of community welfare in the region, especially in regions where the status is undeveloped/disadvantaged.

Conclusion And Suggestion

As mandated in the Constitution mentioned that accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions is a part of national ideals to realize the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is independent, unified, Sovereign, fair, and prosperous. Thus, the implementation of the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions is an integral part of the national goal embodiment contained in the fourth paragraph of the opening of the Constitution, which is protecting all Indonesians and all the blood in Indonesia, to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice. Therefore, the area that remains in this status must be built, and accelerated by regulations that accelerate the synergy of all stakeholders systematically and integrally.

Therefore, the most important thing in building a disadvantaged area is synergy, or cooperation and collaboration with interested parties, namely especially with local governments whose regions are lagging status. So that it can accelerate

development of disadvantaged regions in various dimensions that include basic facilities and infrastructure, economic infrastructure accelerateing regional productivity, increasing the local economy and increasing the capacity of communities in the regions left behind. Besides that, the implementation of development of disadvantaged regions must be done by consolidating the authority and tasks of the functions integrated by the Ministry/Institution, community, and/or business actors, and universities into a strategic planning document that is run through a centralized coordination oriented to achieve the objectives set. This is referred to as a alignments and financing of development of disadvantaged regions in the field of planning and funding and implementation of development of disadvantaged regions, so that from the good synergy will make the planning, funding, and implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions integrated in Disadvantaged regions.

In order for the synergy in the implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions can be done effectively and can achieve optimal results, it is necessary to do efforts by the Ministry of Villages, Development of the Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration by conducting various activities that are thematic and focused can be integrated and synchronized with the ministry/institutions in the disadvantaged regions. Besides, it also needs to concentrate on a local device in a particular province that has a status of disadvantaged and district level in which the region is left in status, to implement the planning and technical implementation of accelerate for development of disadvantaged regions as a working unit responsible for drafting the document regional action plan as well.

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