

Development in Bulukumba District (Case Study of Economic Growth Through the Leading Village Sector in Bulukumba District)

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ABSTRACT

The development and economic equality carried out by the local government of the bulukumba regency have been a long time. However, there has been a change from 2010 to 2018; this development aims to make the city of bulukumba as an economic center in the southern tip of the capital city of south sulawesi province. This marked by the presence of various industries in various sectors, such as the boat industry pinisi, tobacco processing, rubber, and the tourism industry. But in reality, the development process that leads to growth by focusing on industrial centralization results in inequality in the village. This research uses a case study with a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews. The results of this study indicate that (i) the regional government wants to make bulukumba city a center of economic growth that relies on the process of industrialization in the hope of increasing provincial budget revenues (apbd) as the principal capital in accelerating equity, and is expected to be able to reduce unemployment and poverty. (ii) the alignment of growth and equity carried out by empowering the village economy by spurring leading sectors in each village, creating independent communities, and building and improving infrastructure, education, health, and creating jobs through leading industries in each town.

Keywords: Growth, equal distribution, development approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development that took place in bulukumba regency is a form of change that planned and carried out continuously to improve the level of the economy and people's lives. Development is also a process of change that involves the fields of infrastructure, social systems, economics, health, education, unemployment, and poverty eradication.

The district of bulukumba, which was once barely recognizable, is now flying and is an example for other regions. Bulukumba has now become one of the developing areas. Likewise, the income per capita or gross regional domestic product (GRDP) of the population of bulukumba regency has increased. Based on the latest data from the central statistics agency (BPS), the increase is quite significant, reaching 8.15%. At the beginning of the administration in 2010, the income per capita of the community was only Rp. 5 million. Whereas in 2012 it became Rp. 14.1 million and at the end of the 2013 period it reached Rp. 16.2 million [1].

Approach to the development carried out by the local government of the regency of bulukumba since 2015. Particularly in the path to economic growth that can not separate from the work of the local government and investors who invest their capital. So that the community hopes to be able to feel the positive impact of the process of change that occurs, primarily in the field of development,

such as infrastructure, economy, social system, economy, health, education, unemployment, and poverty eradication. But in reality, economic development that expected to create equity through a process of cooperation by foreign investors does not happen—even socio-economic inequality between the city center and the remote villages that exist.

As a result, the community is getting worse in situations and conditions of injustice. Development should be an internal human and social resource mobility that has strong foundations, is held in high esteem, and has gained legitimacy from the community. Without integrating non-economic factors into development, it will cause various problems, because development must be done based on the town or event carried out by the people from the people and for the people [2].

Inequality due to lack of development compliance can see in the bonto bulaeng village area and [3]. The development has become a keyword for everything. In general, evolution defined as an effort to advance the life of the community, the intended progress is primarily material. It often interpreted as progress made by a city in the economic field. In some very general situations development is defined as a form of life that less expected for 'some people are eliminated' and as a political ideology that gives legitimacy to the ruling government to limit those who criticize it [3].

The development includes two main elements; first, the material problem that wants to produce and shared, and second, the human predicament that becomes the initiative maker, the human constructor. However, development must ultimately aim at human development; humans who built are creative people, and to be creative, people must feel happy, safe, and free from fear. Evolution does not only deal with the production and distribution of material goods; development must create human conditions that can develop their creativity [3].

Modernization has underlying assumptions on which hypotheses based on offering development engineering. First, poverty is seen by modernization as an internal problem in a country. Poverty and existing development problems are more a result of underdevelopment and internal ignorance within a country, not a problem brought about by factors from outside the country [4]. Second, the estuary of all issues is poverty; development means the war on poverty. If an event is to succeed, the first thing to do is to eliminate debt from a country [5]. The most appropriate way, according to modernization, to reduce debt is by the availability of capital to make investments. The higher the level of investment in a country, then automatically, development has been successful [6]. Quoting from the book entitled "sociology of social change" [4], modernization contains three meanings. The most common sense is the same as for all types of progressive social change when society moves forward according to a recognized scale of progress. Its use is in the historical sense and applies to all historical periods. The second meaning is more historically specific, namely "modernity," which means social, political, economic, cultural, and mental transformation. Modernity includes the processes of industrialization, urbanization, rationalization, bureaucratization, democratization, the influence of capitalism. The development of individualism and motivation for achievement, increased influence of reason and science, and various other processes.

The success of the event is closely related to the policies made by the government. The government must create appropriate development policies to increase the rate of economic growth while creating equitable development. In addition to emphasizing growth, the government must also pay attention to aspects of equitable development that signify its policies that favor the community. Equitable fulfillment of basic needs that meet the needs of food, clothing and shelter needs. The three basic needs always experience an increase in the population of Indonesia. Fulfillment of clothing needs is carried out by encouraging the clothing industry that can be achieved by the wider community. Meanwhile, to meet housing needs, the government has organized a housing loan program and housing loans to make it easier for people to meet their housing needs [4].

Equitable opportunity to obtain education and health services. Fulfilling these needs is not only the aspect of community affordability in the financing but the provision of infrastructure and professional resources that evenly distributed throughout the region. Equitable distribution of income. This equality channel is related to the 'employment

opportunity' pathway carried out with political will expansion of employment opportunities to increase employment opportunities by encouraging as much investment as possible [4].

The theory that the researchers used in this research are the theory of development by focusing on the harrod-domar savings and investment theory. The core theory of harrod - domar is that high savings and investment determine economic growth. If savings and investment are low, the economic growth of the community will also below. The relationship between economic growth, savings, and finance is then formulated into a formula that very well known among development economists [3]. Therefore the recipe of development economists in solving the problem of underdevelopment is by seeking capital assistance both at home and abroad. Modifications to this theory continue to occur, but the principle is the same; namely, lack of capital, savings, and investment is the main problem of development [3].

So we can conclude that harrod-domar's theory says that a lack of savings and investment causes the economic backwardness of a region or region. The solution solving financial problems country is to look for capital, both domestic and abroad, in the form of loans or finances. This theory is based purely on material and economic factors; in other words, the harrod-domar theory assumes that as long as they give capital, human resources in agricultural countries (developing) are ready to use them [7],[8].

2. METHOD

This type of research used by researchers in qualitative research. The approach used in this study is a case study approach; a case study is a study conducted on a single system. This unity can be in the form of programs, activities, events, or groups of individuals who are bound by a particular place, or bond. This case study is a method for collecting and analyzing data regarding a specific case [9].

This research conducted in Bulukumba regency, which focused on the development process carried out by the local government. Determination of informants using purposive sampling techniques (sampling based on the purpose of finding and recruiting informants). The criteria of the informants referred to are (1) local government as the main actor in development. (2) community, and (3) ormas. The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows: (1) observation (2) interview (3) documentation [10].

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Case I: City Progress

The progress of the city of bulukumba is now synonymous with the process of industrialization from both the tourism and factory sectors, which can attract investors and tourists. The method of manufacturing is undeniably one of the effects of the progress of the city of bulukumba today. The relatively fast pace of the industry is the part of the regional government's strategy in developing the bulukumba regency. The current industrial development is inseparable from the failure of the previous government in managing

natural resources to increase pad, so the government is now trying to integrate the two so that natural resources owned by bulukic by euclecommunication regional economic accounting. The government also sees a great opportunity with the successful industrialization process in the future, because the poverty rate and unemployment are very high, so the government hopes to create jobs.

The current progress of the city of bulukumba expected to help a lot and reduce the unemployment rate because the industrialization process is a long-term development process with the pace of economic development and makes the industrial sect asime of the the focus prime. By the interview results of researchers with the general treasurer of bappeda, about how far the expectations of the government in carrying out the development process with an emphasis on growth, especially in industrial development. He said:

Based on the experience of almost all countries and study tours to java and abroad, such as malaysia, japan, singapore, etc., it can conclude that industrialization is a must because it ensures the continuity of the long-term economic development and sustainable commercial growth rates that generate per capita income every year. What's more, bulukumba still needs a lot of funds, especially to make bulukumba even better in the future. Therefore we hope that much with agro-tourism bulukumba, which is a process of interaction between technological developments, innovation, specialization, and trade to increase people's income by encouraging changes in economic structure (interview with bappeda, syamsuddin. March 3, 2018).

Industrial development will open up employment opportunities and provide great opportunities to reduce poverty. However, the government must also offer specialized training so that people can create their jobs so that unemployment can also suppress. Although the government believes that industrial development can bring prosperity to the community, an essential role for the government in promoting creative and innovative human resources is also necessary, so that dependence on the government of the promoting creative and innovative human resources is also necessary, so that dependence on the government development,

3.2 Case II: Village setback

Development orientation in bulukumba regency, which emphasizes growth so that it dramatically affects regional disparities, especially between rural-urban areas. The majority of economic investment (infrastructure and institutions) directed at serving urban areas that have relatively fast growth. The village economy does not obtain proportional added value due to urban areas, which merely serve as a marketing pipeline for the flow of primary commodities from rural areas. In such a context, it is natural for cities to drain resources from the city systematically, and the city only takes advantage of village distribution services, resulting in regional setbacks that are detrimental to the economic growth of the region itself.

The key to development wherever it is sure to prosper its people, as well as the development that is happening in bulukumba regency carried out by local governments. Moreover, the event in bulukumba regency, which began in 2010-2018, emphasizes aspects of economic growth. Still, we need to realize that economic growth must balance with development participation in every region that exists. High growth rates without equitable development only create a weak economy and exploitation of human resources. Economic growth is significant to develop areas, but equity is no less critical.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants as well as the regent of bulukumba who stated about how the distribution of development in bulukmba district, he said that:

Bulukumba is currently not evenly distributed, let alone indonesian bulukumba not evenly distributed. What needs to be improved right now so that there is equity in government management, especially as bulukumba has little chance, and still relies on the allocation of general funds, special funds, and apbn funds. With this dependency, we try to print our own money by designing bulukumba industrial wisata in several sub-districts. So we believe bulukumba will evenly distribute and reduce poverty and unemployment (interview of the regent of bulukumba on march 6, 2018).

When looking at the reality of development in the bantaeng regency, the observations of researchers in the field, indeed, even distribution growth bantaeng regency does not yet exist. The local government has not been able to attract the interest of the community to participate in the development process. The existing inequality can see with several indicators used by researchers to look at the disparity that occurs in the bantaeng district, such as infrastructure, education, health, unemployment, and poverty, which results in the potential of village resources getting underdeveloped.

Seeing the facts that occur in the village, it is clear that inequality is due to the absence of government attention, both the village government and the central government (the local government of bulukumba regency), when we study in depth the inequality of protracted development due to the lack of synchronization between the community and local government. The community is aware of the increasingly backward village conditions, plus the lack of adequate road infrastructure as a means of connecting between the two, so that the local community increasingly isolated amid the progress of the city. On the other hand, the village government also does not give full attention and invites the community to participate in developing the village so that public confidence in the government reduced, so that the local population only hopes for help to families in other villages, such as the availability of electricity and different needs.

- a) Approach to economic growth in bulukumba regency. This economic growth strategy is carried out by the regional government of the bulukumba

regency with its hopes and goals. Firstly, the formation of capital with the centralization of industry. Secondly, the sector expected to be able to reduce unemployment and poverty. It is expected to be able to touch all groups of people through the process of propagating downwards (redistribution).

- b) capital formation by industrial centralization Development in the past due to a lack of capital in carrying out the development process. So that the current government, which began in the first period of 2008 to the second period, which ended in 2018, cooperated with investors to make the city of bulukumba a centralized industry as a form of capital investment in a sustainable development process for the welfare of the community. Besides that, the development of the industry must have a goal to be achieved to be even better in the future. Industrial development has a very strategic role because it can bring fundamental changes in the structure of the economy in bulukumba regency. Especially now that the regional government is trying to increase the pad from the industrial sector to overcome fundamental problems such as poverty, unemployment, lack of equity, and so on currently faced. The development of the industrial sector always receives the most attention from the government of the regency of bulukumba. The development of the industrial industry believed to be able to bring change not only in the economy but social adjustments that can improve the prosperity and welfare of the community in general.
- c) reducing unemployment and poverty; the basic problem that must be faced by the local government of bulukumba regency at present and in the future is so numbnunbersunemployment and poverty in the last few years that continues to increase. In addition, regional own-source revenue (pad) is still very low compared to a large number of population. One alternative strategy of the local government of the regency of bulukumba to reduce the amount of unemployment and poverty is to increase income by developing a potential sector, namely the industrial sector. The development of the industrial sector as part of the process of increasing economic growth is believed to be able to bring changes to people's lives.
- d) It is difficult for local governments to create new jobs without high economic growth so that the local government of bulukumba regency hopes more in the industrial sector. But the government must also think about the poor (local people) if economic growth is only supported by capital-intensive production activities and only requires workers with higher education. Where the majority of the poor are graduated from primary education or not even graduated from elementary school. This means that economic growth driven by industry will not create jobs for the poor. So

that economic development does not reach poor communities. As a result, the government is indeed able to encourage high economic growth but ultimately will not be able to help poor families get out of poverty.

The strategy of alignment in growth and equity in the regency of bulukumba.

- a) Empowering community economy; In this effort, capital input and guidance, such as technology and marketing, are needed to enable and empower the community. These efforts are in the context of increasing community capacity (capacity building) in changing the structure of the more advanced and independent community. Increasing the capacity of the community must involve the community through capital accumulation (capital accumulation), which originates from surplus value-added community economic activities. With this accumulated surplus of society, the needs of the community both for the benefit of the household and public needs (the public) can gradually be fulfilled by themselves. This effort is closely related to the creation of superior decent jobs owned by each village, both from the agricultural, handicraft and potential livestock sectors. The leading sector becomes very important because the community already has activities that have become a habit so that the role of government is more of a facilitator and directed towards increasing the economic value of the superior activity.
- b) Independent village; Build an independent village by seeing the superior potential that exists in each community. Preparing a team of experts to help villagers to participate and not expect much more from the government. The team of experts referred to are, experts in agriculture, animal husbandry, planning, health, and economics to assist the community in managing natural resources and the results of natural resources, as well as providing training so that people can get out of the slump due to lack of government attention.
- c) Building village service facilities; Service facilities such as infrastructure, education, and health are basic things that must be met by the government as a way to open up the welfare of rural communities as a form of alignment.

4. CONCLUSION

The local government of bulukumba regency strongly believes that the approach to economic growth with an emphasis on industrial can solve the fundamental problems experienced, such as unemployment, poverty, and lack of capital, so that by opening jobs as a positive impact industrialization requires people to be more productive, to reduce debt as an effort to form a long-term development capital to make bulukumba regency the center of economic growth in south sulawesi.

Economic growth is significant to do, but economic growth that is not followed by equity is a failed development process. Therefore the government must first, empower the economy of rural communities by innovating to create new jobs in the leading sectors in every village, such as agriculture, handicraft, and animal husbandry sectors, especially in the long run the government must also be able to improve quality so that it has an adequate basis for increase and strengthen productivity and competitiveness. Second, independent village development by looking at the superior potential that exists in every village in bulukumba regency, such as agriculture, hospitality plantations, and animal husbandry. The leading sector is possible to make the existing village as an independent village by providing a team of experts such as experts in agriculture, economics, health, animal husbandry, and development planning to maintain the stability of equity and growth in the rural sector. Third, building service facilities in the village both terms of infrastructure and superstructure Independent villages require creative and innovative human resources to grow bulukumba to make it even better.

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