



The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Policy in Post-Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning National Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 *junto* Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024, stated that currently, 62 districts have the status as disadvantaged regions. Referring to data from the Central Statistics Agency, it is stated that post-pandemic Covid-19, the poverty rate in the Disadvantaged Regions jumped in 2020 to 26.43% while the National Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 target was 23.4%-24% in 2024. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to have a systematic policy made by the government to achieve the target of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions in 2020-2024. It is also stated in the National Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 that by the end of 2024, the target of 25 districts may be lifted from their disadvantaged status. By using a normative legal research method as well as a statute and conceptual approach, the authors get the results of the research that until this article was written, factually the government's policy was then poured into Presidential Regulation Number 105/2021 concerning the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 which was the legal form that formed as the government policy to overcome the problems that exist in disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 including post-pandemic covid-19. Besides that, the government uses a collaboration strategy to encourage the implementation of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 including post-pandemic Covid-19.

Keywords: The Acceleration Development, Disadvantaged Regions, Collaboration, Government Policy.

1. Introduction

Historically, the first cases of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a respiratory disease caused by a new form of coronavirus called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), were reported in China towards the end of 2019. Pandemic the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, after the virus had spread to more than 110 countries and there were 118,000 confirmed cases worldwide. As of 5 March 2021, confirmed cases of COVID-19 globally have exceeded the staggering 114 million, with over 2.5 million deaths. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has expanded far beyond the global health sector because it has also affected the social and economic sectors. According to WHO, more than 10 million people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty (Safitri et al., 2021).

In Indonesia, referring to Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that the poverty rate tends to decrease, but there has been an increase due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Figure 1).

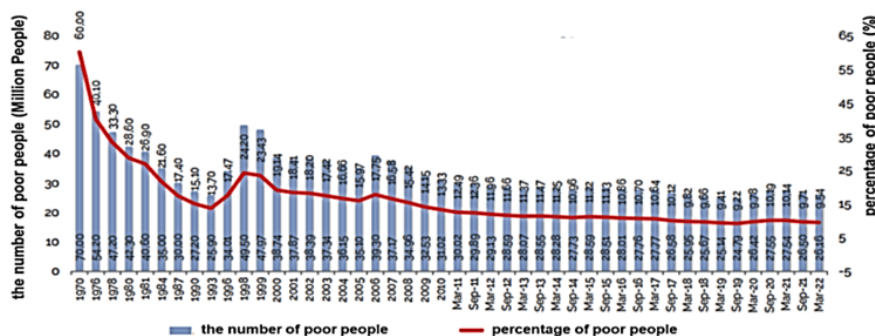


Figure 1: Poverty Rate and Number of National Poor Population Time Range 1970-2022

Referring to Suryahadi (2010) as Deputy at the Secretariat of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia introduced data from BPS, and said more specifically the poverty rate in disadvantaged regions is more than 2 (two) times the national poverty rate. Where the poverty rate in disadvantaged regions jumped in 2020 to 26.43% while the Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 target stated an amount of 23.4% -24% in 2024 which is stipulated by Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 (Suryahadi, 2010).

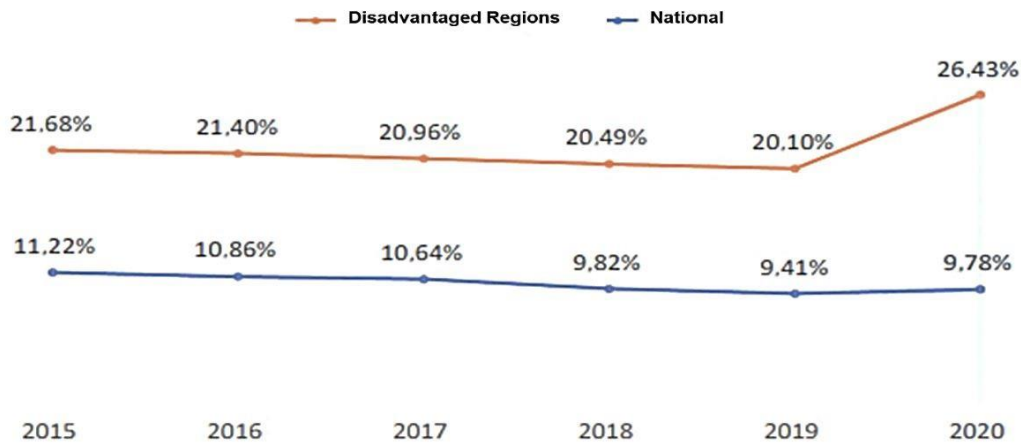


Figure 2: Poverty Rate between Disadvantaged Regions with National 2015 – 2020

Normatively, Disadvantaged Regions are defined as districts whose territories and people are less developed compared to other regions on a national scale as stipulated in Article 1 point 3 Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Development of Disadvantaged Regions. Then following the mandate of Article 6 paragraph (3) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions, the number of disadvantaged regions on a national scale is determined by Presidential Regulation every 5 years. Referring to Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024, it is stated that in the Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 there are 62 districts as disadvantaged regions (Figure 3) which is measured at the 6 criteria as disadvantaged regions following Article 4 Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions and fulfills 22 indicators of disadvantaged regions as stipulated by the Ministerial Regulation of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 11 of 2020 concerning Indicators for Determining Disadvantaged Regions. Besides that, 62 districts were calculated based on issues of the Human Development Index (IPM) and Percentage of the Poor (PPM) in disadvantaged regions in 2019 (Jenar, 2023). The average HDI in disadvantaged regions was 58.91 (fifty-eight point ninety-one), while nationally the HDI is at 71.92 (seventy-one point ninety-two). Meanwhile, PPM in disadvantaged regions is 25.85% (twenty-five point eighty-five percent), much higher than at the national level which is at 9.22% (nine point twenty-two percent).

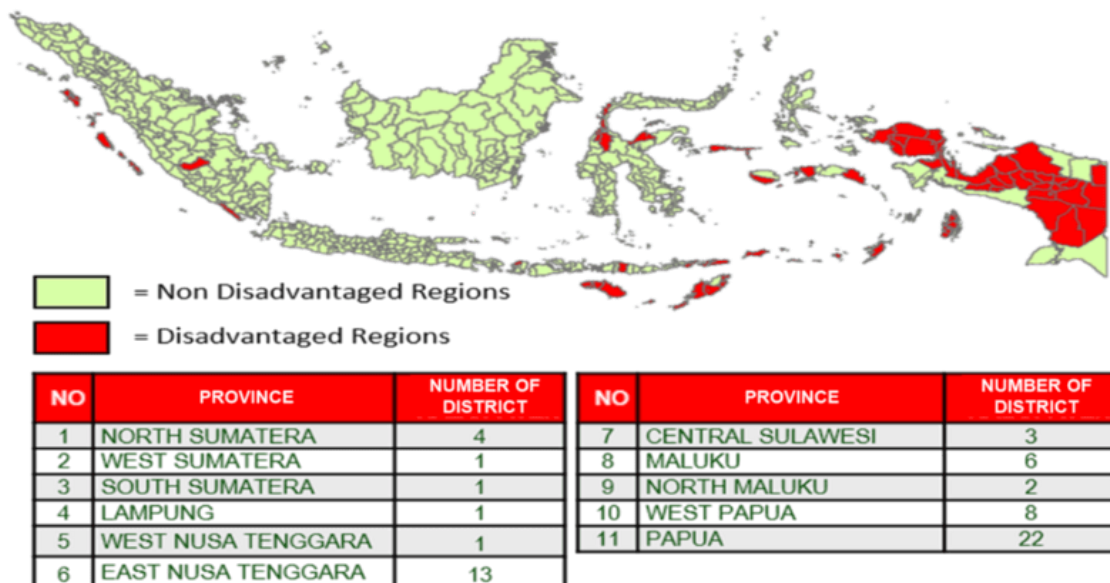


Figure 3: Disadvantaged Regions Map 2020-2024 (Source: Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration; 2020)

Referring to the Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, commonly the existing problems in disadvantaged regions (Jenar, 2021):

1. Human resources and people's welfare in disadvantaged regions are of low quality and left behind.
2. The availability of basic public facilities and infrastructure in disadvantaged regions is still limited.
3. Districts in disadvantaged regions have low productivity.
4. Management of local resources in the economic field development in disadvantaged regions is not optimal.
5. Regional accessibility lagged to growth centers is still lacking.
6. Incentives for the private sector and business actors to invest in disadvantaged regions are not yet available.
7. Most of the disadvantaged regions are also difficult to access, due to low accessibility from regional growth centers.
8. The management of potential local resources has not been optimal.

To overcome the problems in disadvantaged regions, following the policy towards national development and for equitable distribution of development in all regions, the acceleration of development of disadvantaged regions is carried out as one of the national development instruments to achieve a more equitable and just development (Jenar, 2022). In principle, the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions implementation aims to fulfill basic needs, as well as basic facilities and infrastructure in disadvantaged regions by referring to the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Document as regulated in Article 21 paragraph (3) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions.

Referring to the description above, this research will try to find out the legal form as a form of policy that must be stipulated by the government for the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 implementation to achieve the Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 targets including to overcome the problems that exist in disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 post-pandemic Covid-19 and the strategy will be implemented by the government to encourage the implementation of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 post-pandemic Covid-19.

2. Materials and Methode

Legal research in this paper uses normative legal research (Nurhayati et al., 2021). And the characteristic of research in this article is prescriptive, namely legal research aimed at providing an understanding of the regulation of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions document planning 2020-2024 and policy regarding the strategy for implementing the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 especially post covid-19 pandemic. The research uses the statute and conceptual approaches to provide legal argumentation or legal reasoning by using a systematized problematic thinking model (Merryman, 1977)). The statute approach used in this legal research is the primary legal material and will cover the context of the application of legal policy theory in the formation of regulation regarding the arrangement of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions planning documents 2020-2024. Besides that, the conceptual approach used to understand conceptually the policy concept that becomes an implementation strategy for the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 post-pandemic Covid-19. Meanwhile, secondary legal material in legal research includes all publications related to providing in-depth enrichment of the legal issues in the research. Furthermore, these materials were collected utilizing library research, namely collecting writing materials sourced from various legal books, scientific legal journals, internet sources and any document needed that are relevant to the substance of the research (Nurhayati et al., 2021).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Overview of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions in National Development

Pancasila is the foundation of the state philosophy (*filosofische grondslag*) of Indonesia. As the foundation of state philosophy, Pancasila has a position as a basic value and norm to regulate state government or state administrators through statutory regulations. Thus, in principle, all legislations in the context of law development must be formed based on Pancasila, because Pancasila is the source of all sources of law (*rechtsidee*) in Indonesia. Law development is an integral part of national development. As a state based on law or a state of law, as expressly stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the development of national law, especially in the development of legal substance, namely statutory regulations, is very important to achieve national goals (*staatsidee*) (Emilia et al., 2022).

As for Indonesia's national goals as written in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which mentions:

"...protect all the people of Indonesia and all the independence and the land that has been struggled for, and to improve public welfare, to educate the life of the people and to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice..."

Referring to the national goals above, Bachsan Mustofa said, in the context of national goals there is also an understanding that one of the national goals which mentions the phrase "...improve public welfare..." shows that in essence, the concept of the welfare state or modern state of law used to be a state concept adopted by Indonesia

(Mustafa, 1982). In line with Bachsan Mustofa, Bagir Manan also said that from a socio-economic point of view, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was drawn up based on the notion of welfare (*verzorgingstaat*) as seen in the provisions of Article 31 (right to education), Article 33 (economy), and Article 34 (care of the poor and neglected children, social security systems, health services, etc.) (Manan, 2012). Then it was further explained by Bagir Manan that the President shall hold the power of government administration power based on Article 4 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on the provision, the President has the duty and authority of state administration in the field of public welfare which is then implemented through national development (Howell & Lewis, 2002). Concerning strategy and method for implementing national development, in practice, the implementation of national development must be carried out with careful planning (Sidharta, 2009). Because by going through a plan, it is in line with the notion of development put forward by Endarto (2021) that development is a change towards a better condition through planned efforts.

One of the fundamental changes that occurred after the reformation was the elimination of the Outlines of State Policy as a guideline for carrying out the plan and sustainable national development. The elimination of the Outlines of State Policy is a consequence of the amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reduced the authority of the People's Consultative Assembly in formulating and establishing the Outlines of State Policy. To reposition the Outlines of State Policy, the policy framework for national development planning is regulated by Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long Term National Development Plan 2005-2025. Substantively, Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System regulates the development plan to be prepared in terms of the procedures for preparation, discussion, and stipulation to become a national legislation policy program. Meanwhile, the substance of Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long Term National Development Plan 2005-2025 contains general conditions, directions, and stages up to development priorities to be implemented throughout the 2005-2025 period (20 years). Therefore, both Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long Term National Development Plan 2005-2025 must be seen as a continuum that complements each other and seeks to close opportunities for content material inconsistencies horizontally (Nasution, 2021).

Referring to the direction of national development as contained in the Appendix of Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long Term National Development Plan 2005-2025, one of the directions of the national development policy stated that:

"The government's active role is increased for developing disadvantaged and remote regions so that these regions can grow faster and their gaps with other regions can be reduced. In addition to the approach of directly empowering communities through the scheme of granting special allocation funding, including the provision of public and pioneer security services, the development approach also needs to be carried out through the strengthening of the linkages of economic activities with the fast-growing and strategic areas within the 'economic development areas system'"

Then it was explained that the disadvantaged regions which were of concern in the direction of national development for the 2005-2025 period were marked by several things, namely as follows:

"Generally, the communities living in the disadvantaged regions still have limited access to social, economic, and political services and are isolated from the regions around them. Therefore, the welfare of the communities living in disadvantaged regions needs more government attention and concern. The problems faced in developing disadvantaged regions, including areas that are inhabited by isolated traditional communities, are among others, (1) the limited transportation access that connects the disadvantaged regions with the relatively more developed areas; (2) the relatively low density and dispersed population; (3) most of the areas are poor in resources, specifically natural resources and human resources; (4) the regional government has not yet placed the left-behind areas as a development priority as they are deemed as not directly yielding local revenues or regional native income; and (5) the not yet optimal support from related sectors for the development of such areas."

The statement in the series of narratives above shows that the development that has taken place through the delegation of authority from the Central Government to the Regional Governments, especially after decentralization and regional autonomy were implemented in Indonesia has not been able to resolve the problem of inter-regional disparity which are marked by the presence of disadvantaged regions. Taking this into account, claims for the benefits of giving power and responsibility at lower levels of government in managing their territory to overcome heterogeneity in the problem of development disparity between regions and in alleviating regional backwardness and poverty through granting broad autonomy have, in fact, not work as expected (Shoesmith et al., 2020). This is certainly in line with what was stated by Endarto, that the implementation of regional autonomy, should not cause a disparity between regions. Because with the implementation of autonomy, regions that are poor and left behind due to limited resources or historical background should not become poorer and extremely undeveloped. Meanwhile, a rich and developing region becomes even richer and developed (Endarto, 2021). In the context of disadvantaged regions, Mudrajad Kuncoro explained that one of the main causes was development policies that were still oriented towards sectoral dimensions. It was also explained that the sectoral dimension was visible with the domination of the application of the principle of deconcentration and the orientation of sectoral program policies of the Central Government. In addition, at the regional level, there is still sectoral ego in local government agencies, and regional development planning as outlined in the regional medium-term development plan is still carried out using a sectoral approach (Friedmann & Alonso, 1964).

To implement the various provisions about the development of disadvantaged regions in the Appendix of Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long Term National Development Plan 2005-2025, then the Government issued Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions. It is stated in Article 2 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions, the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions aims to:

- a. accelerating the reduction of inter-regional disparity in ensuring the realization of equity and justice in national development;
- b. accelerating the fulfillment of basic needs, as well as basic facilities and infrastructure in disadvantaged regions;
- c. improve coordination, integration, and synchronization, between the center and the regions in planning, funding and financing, implementation, control, and evaluation; and
- d. ensure the operationalization of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions policy.

At the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions implementation level, Article 2 paragraph (2) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions emphasizes that the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions is carried out by ministries/agencies, local governments, communities, and/or business actors. The scope of regulatory material content refers to Article 3 of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Accelerated Development of Disadvantaged Regions, including:

- a. criteria and determination of disadvantaged regions;
- b. planning;
- c. implementation;
- d. supervision;
- e. monitoring, and evaluation;
- f. funding; and
- g. participation of the community and business actors.

In its elucidation, stated that the purpose of establishing Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Development of Disadvantaged Regions by the President is to provide the necessary legal basis for Ministers who carry out government affairs in the field of Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Minister of Development of Disadvantaged Regions), related minister/head of agency, governors, regents and business actors in implementing the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions. While the basic policy for establishing Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions is directed at advancing public welfare and educating the nation's life this has not been fully realized, because there is still a disparity between advantaged regions and disadvantaged regions, so it is necessary to carry out the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions in a specific, planned, systematic and sustainable manner (Widiarto, 2021). Based on Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions, the implementation of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions in principle will be able to function effectively in the implementation of national development.

In the context of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions implementation, it is stated in Article 21 paragraph (1) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions that the Minister of Development of Disadvantaged Regions, related minister/head of the agency, Governors, and Regents are in charge of implementing the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions according to their respective affairs. As for referring to Article 21 paragraph (2) and its elucidation in the Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions, stated that in the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions implementation, it is carried out at least on development aspects such as:

- a. economy
“Economic development in disadvantaged regions is focused on efforts to increase the total income and income per capita of the community.”
- b. human resources and social culture
“Human resource development is human development as the subject (human capital) and object (human resources) of development, which covers the entire human life cycle from birth to the end of life, especially in the aspects of religion, education, and health.”
- c. natural resources and environment
“The development of natural resources and the environment in underdeveloped areas is focused on optimizing the exploration and exploitation of potential natural resources by paying attention to the environment on an ongoing basis, including in handling disaster-prone areas.”
- d. facilities and infrastructure
- e. “The development of facilities and infrastructure in disadvantaged regions is focused on efforts to meet the needs of the community's basic services, especially on community accessibility in the aspects of health, education, energy, clean water, telecommunications, transportation, and economic infrastructure.”
- f. institutional.
“Institutional development is focused on developing regional government institutions, community institutions, and developing regulations that are pro-disadvantaged regions.”

As has been mentioned before, in principle the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions implementation aims to fulfillment of basic needs, as well as basic facilities and infrastructure in disadvantaged regions by referring to the Planning Document for the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions as stated in Article 21 paragraph (3) of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions. Referring to the provisions above, it may be explained that the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions planning document is the main instrument used as a basis for the implementation of acceleration development of disadvantaged regions to fulfillment of basic needs, as well as basic facilities and infrastructure in disadvantaged regions carried out by the Minister of Development of Disadvantaged Regions, related minister/head of the agency, Governors, and Regents are in charge of implementing the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions according to their respective affairs to support the implementation of national development.

3.2. Legal Form of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents to Overcome the Problems in Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 Including Post-Pandemic Covid-19

In principle, the arrangement of planning documents is stated in Article 8 paragraph (1) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stated

“The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions planning is part of the National Mid-Term Development Plan, Regional Mid-Term Development Plan, Government Work Plan, and Regional Government Work Plan in the Government and Regional Governments.”

Technically, the provisions of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions planning documents are as follows (Figure 4):

- 1) The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents at the National Level (Article 9).
 - a. National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions;
 - b. National Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions.
- 2) The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents at the provincial level (Article 12).
 - a. Provincial Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions;
 - b. Provincial Regional Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions.
- 3) The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents at the district level (Article 15).
 - a. District Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions;
 - b. District Regional Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions.

Then further determined that:

- 1) The National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions is prepared by referring to the National Mid-Term Development Plan which is stipulated every 5 (five) years in Presidential Regulation (Article 10 paragraph (1)).
- 2) The National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions is a guideline for preparing the Strategic Plan of related ministries/agencies and support from other stakeholders in the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions (Article 10 paragraph (2)).
- 3) The National Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions serves as a guideline in the preparation of the Government Work Plan and the preparation of the ministries/agencies' Work Plan involved in the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Article 11 paragraph (1)).
- 4) The Provincial of Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions is an elaboration of the Provincial of Regional Mid-Term Development Plan and takes into account the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Article 13 paragraph (1)).
- 5) The Provincial Regional Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions becomes a guideline in preparing the Provincial Regional Government Work Plan. (Article 14 paragraph (3)).
- 6) The District of Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions is an elaboration of the District of Regional Mid-Term Development Plan and takes into account the Provincial Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions and National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions (Article 16 paragraph (1)).
- 7) The District of Regional Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions becomes a guideline in preparing the District of Regional Government Work Plan (Article 17 paragraph (2)).

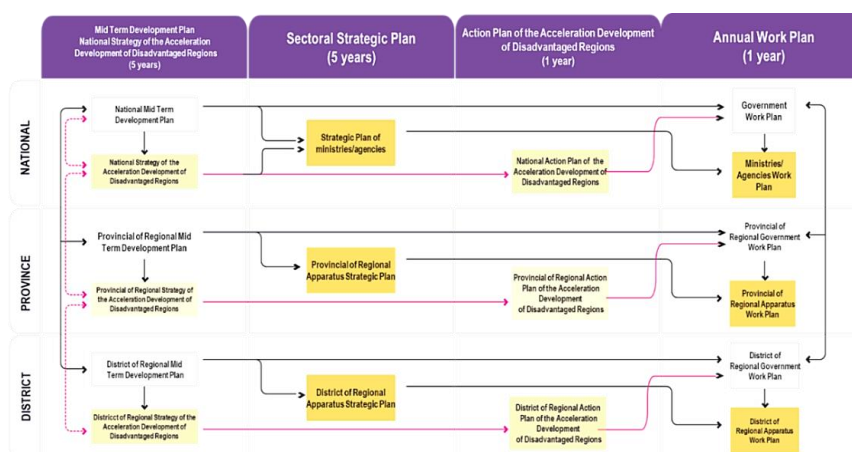


Figure 4: Scheme of Arrangements of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning in the National Development Planning System

As a concrete and normative form which is the legal basis for Government action (*bestuurhandeling*) in implementing the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions, then in principle, the existence of a legal instrument for the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions planning (*het plan*) as one of the components in the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions arrangements is a government instrument that is quite important to support government functions (*bestuursfunctie*) in carrying out the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions policy. As for planning as a government instrument, L. Grijns said that planning is a practical method because planning is prepared using a systematic and scientific approach (Rondinelli, 2019). In line with what was stated by A. D. Belifante, the planning is part of a government legal action (*bestuurrechtshandeling*), namely an action intended to cause legal consequences so that every plan drawn up and determined by the government in principle has a legal relevance (Cann, 2005).

Referring to Belifante's view, it may be understood that for the implementation of programs and activities formulated in the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions planning document, it must be stipulated by regulation to have the force of law so that it has meaning in administrative law. Because the planning instrument is the development policy direction that will be carried out by the Government in the context of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions implementation. In practice, development policies will only become academic documents if not formulated in regulations (*wettelijke regels*). By using the form of regulations, development policies will be formulated in a concrete and normative manner, so that all policies may be communicated effectively to all levels of society and provide a road map for the implementation of programs or activities that must be carried out by all stakeholders involved (Abe & Alden, 1988). In this regard, then Kennedy & Klare, also reminded us that planning activities are an effort to make conscious choices about which path and what method will be taken to achieve its goals (Kennedy & Klare, 1984). Therefore, the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions planning is essentially choices made by the Government consciously about which path and what method to take following the acceleration development of disadvantaged regions' goals to be achieved.

Referring to the provisions of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions, the legal form of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions planning documents are as follows:

- 1) The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents at the National Level (Article 9).
 - a. National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by Presidential Regulation (Article 10 paragraph (1));
 - b. National Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by Presidential Decree (Article 11 paragraph (2) *juncto* Article 7 paragraph (1) Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation, Implementation, and Supervision of the National Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions.
- 2) The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents at the provincial level (Article 12).
 - a. Provincial Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by Governor (Article 13 paragraph (2));
 - b. Provincial Regional Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by the Governor (Article 14 paragraph (4)).
- 3) The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Planning Documents at the district level (Article 15).
 - a. District Regional Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by Regent (Article 16 paragraph (2));
 - b. District Regional Action Plan of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by Regent (Article 17 paragraph (3)).

Until this article was written, the stipulation of planning documents for the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 had only just been issued at the national level especially the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions stipulated by Presidential Regulation. Factually, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) on 10 December 2021 signed Presidential Regulation Number 105 of 2021 concerning National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 (Indonesia, n.d.) as the legal policy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 including to overcome the problems that exist 2020-2024 including post-pandemic covid-19 in disadvantaged regions.

The legal form of stipulation National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 is based on an order or delegation of Article 10 paragraph (1) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions. The legal form of Presidential Regulation is one of the types of statutory regulations as stipulated in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter e Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislations. Further referring to the provisions of Article 13 Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislations it is stated that the Presidential Regulation contains contents that were ordered by Law, the contents to implement Government Regulation, or contents to carry out the implementation of governmental power. So, in principle, the contents of the Presidential Regulation contain material for carrying out orders or delegations from statutory regulations that have a higher position or Presidential Regulations only function as delegated regulations (Zainal Arifin Mochtar, 2022). However, the legal form of a Presidential Regulation in the planning for its regulation-making may contain content material that is to carry out the implementation of governmental power or based on needs in the administration of government (Wianggasari et al., 2023).

3.3. Government's Strategy to Encourage the Implementation of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 Post-Pandemic Covid-19

In the context of the establishment of Presidential Regulation Number 105 of 2021 concerning the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024, one of the development issues faced in the context of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions in 62 districts is directing regional development policy post-pandemic Covid-19 as part of the post-covid-19 sustainable national development agenda (Halimatussadiyah et al., 2020). According to the Ministry of National Planning Development/National Planning Development Agency, the policies and targets of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 including post-pandemic Covid-19 as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 105 of 2021 concerning the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 are as follows (Wulandary, 2021):

- 1) Developing the community's economy through digital marketing and promotion training, facilitating access to capital including through crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending, opening export market opportunities, and other supporting activities in collaboration with partners increasing human resources through quality improvement health workers and teachers as well as improving services by technology support in related fields.
- 2) Development of the quality of education in disadvantaged regions, including increasing educational human resources, providing scholarships, and building educational facilities such as building boarding schools and superior schools.
- 3) Accelerating the development of infrastructure/regional infrastructure to fulfill basic services and achieve Minimum Service Standards as well as increase inter-regional connectivity and logistics systems.
- 4) Utilization of technology and information to support the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions through digital economic development and utilization to support education, health, and other public services.
- 5) Increasing the resilience and independence of certain regions through social, economic, and regional development according to regional characteristics.
- 6) Fostering disadvantaged regions that have been achieved in 2019 through increasing competitiveness and cooperation in the economic, health, and education fields to support regional progress and independence.
- 7) Handling and post-regional economic recovery of the Covid-19 pandemic through prevention and health approaches fulfillment of basic needs and social safety nets, increasing community socio-economic resilience, and revitalizing the rural economy and disadvantaged regions that are integrated into regional and national economic recovery programs.

Normatively, in the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions implementation, in practice, government policies are directed towards mainstreaming programs/activities which include 6 criteria for determining disadvantaged regions, namely (1) Community Economy; (2) Human Resources; (3) Facilities and Infrastructure; (4) Regional Financial Capacity; (5) Accessibility; and (5) Regional Characteristics. This is as stated in the Appendix to Presidential Regulation Number 105 of 2021 concerning the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024, namely:

"The key to alleviating disadvantaged regions is the settlement of the criteria for causes of underdevelopment which include criteria for the community's economy, human resources, infrastructure, accessibility, regional financial capacity, and regional characteristics. Efforts to eradicate disadvantaged regions are multi-dimensional, so it needs to be carried out with a collaborative strategy that involves cross-sectoral and cross-actor involvement, including the central government and regional governments, through financing sourced from the State Budget and Local Government Budget as well as support from business actors/partners including community involvement at the village level."

Referring to the opinion of Glasbergen, who once said that partnerships are collaborative arrangements involving development actors consisting of 2 or more layers of society such as the state, private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in a non-hierarchical process (Wangke, 2019). Where these development actors struggle to realize sustainable development. With this understanding, it can be said that partnership with the collaborative strategy in the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions implementation is an activity that is to organize and coordinate cooperation involving development stakeholders to solve and overcome various problems of underdevelopment problems in disadvantaged regions including post-pandemic Covid-19. So that disadvantaged regions may be removed from the criteria and may be on par with other advantaged or developed regions. Referring to Presidential Regulation Number 105 of 2021 concerning the National Strategy of the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024, the strategy of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 including post-pandemic Covid-19 as the Figure 5 below:

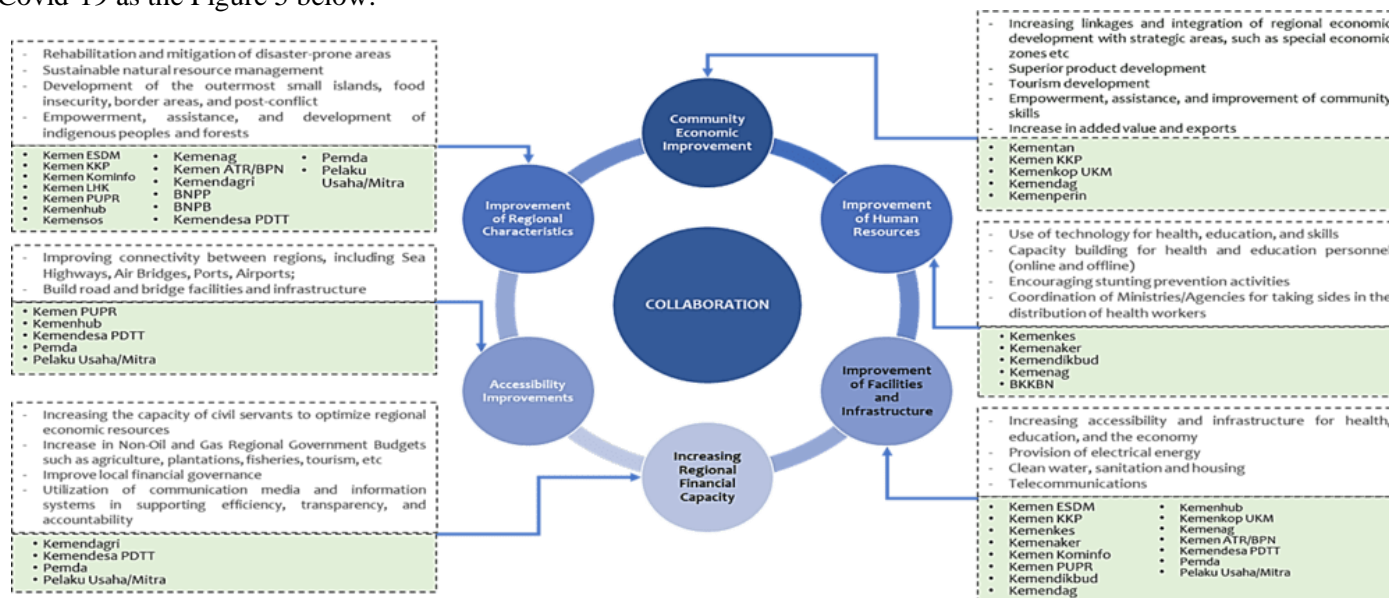


Figure 5: The Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions Implementation Strategy 2020-2024

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it may be concluded that government policy to overcome problems in disadvantaged regions 2020-2024, including post-pandemic Covid-19, is outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 105 of 2021 concerning the National Strategy of Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 which is a legal form formed based on the order or delegation of Article 10 paragraph (1) Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration Development of Disadvantaged Regions. Then in the context of the implemented strategy to encourage the implementation of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 post-pandemic Covid-19, the government uses a collaborative strategy to encourage the implementation of the accelerated development of disadvantaged regions 2020-2024 post-pandemic Covid-19 as well.

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