

## Analysis of Regional Development Planning Strategies In Central Kalimantan To Improve Community Welfare

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### KEYWORDS

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swot analysis, community  
empowerment, central  
kalimantan, sustainable  
strategy

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### ABSTRACT

Central Kalimantan Province has great potential in the agriculture, forestry, and mining sectors, but its management still faces various challenges such as limited infrastructure, low quality of human resources, and environmental damage. This study aims to analyze regional development strategies through a SWOT analysis approach to improve community welfare. The results of the analysis show that the potential of rich natural resources and strategic geographical position are the main strengths, while the limited infrastructure and access to public services are significant weaknesses. Investment opportunities and government support can be leveraged to accelerate development, but challenges such as environmental degradation and social conflicts must be managed effectively. Strategy recommendations include infrastructure development, human resource capacity building, and sustainable management of natural resources. Comprehensive implementation and multi-stakeholder collaboration are needed to make Central Kalimantan a developed and prosperous region.

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### Introduction

Central Kalimantan has abundant natural resource potential such as forest products, mining, and agriculture. However, this great potential has not been fully utilized to improve the welfare of the community equally. Various challenges such as limited infrastructure, low quality of human resources, and environmental damage due to uncontrolled resource exploitation, are the main obstacles to development efforts (Todaro & Smith, 2020).

In recent years, the local and central governments have tried to accelerate development in Central Kalimantan through various strategic programs. However, the results achieved still require optimization in more integrated planning and implementation. Therefore, an in-depth analysis is needed to formulate an effective and sustainable development strategy, with the aim of improving community welfare and preserving the environment in this region (Yunus & Weber, 2010).

Central Kalimantan is a province with an area of 153,564 km<sup>2</sup>, making it one of the largest regions in Indonesia. The province has abundant natural resources, including coal

mines, petroleum, gold, oil palm plantations, and carbon-rich peat forests. In addition, the rich Dayak culture provides the potential for culture-based tourism that has not been fully utilized (Rahmawati et al., 2021).

**Statistik Kunci, 2021–2023**  
**Key Statistics, 2021–2023**

Rincian/Description	Satuan/Unit	2021	2022	2023
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>SOSIAL/SOCIAL</b>				
Penduduk <sup>1</sup> /Population <sup>1</sup>	juta/million	2,70	2,74	2,77
Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk <sup>2</sup> /Population Growth <sup>2</sup>	%	0,90	1,51	1,40
Angka Harapan Hidup <sup>3</sup> -e <sub>y</sub> /Life Expectancy Rate <sup>3</sup>	tahun/years	73,14	73,34	73,54
Angka Melek Huruf Usia 15+/ <i>Literacy Rate Aged 15+</i>	%			
Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja -TPAK <sup>2</sup> <i>Labour Force Participation Rate-LFPR<sup>2</sup></i>	%	68,67	67,23	67,18
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka-TPT <sup>1</sup> <i>Unemployment Rate-UR<sup>2</sup></i>	%	4,53	4,26	4,10
Penduduk Miskin <sup>3</sup> /Poor People <sup>2</sup>	juta/million	140,04	145,10	142,17
Persentase Penduduk Miskin <sup>3</sup> <i>Percentage of Poor People<sup>2</sup></i>	%	5,16	5,28	5,11
Indeks Pembangunan Manusia-IPM <sup>4</sup> <i>Human Development Index<sup>4</sup></i>		72,81	73,17	73,73
<b>EKONOMI/ECONOMIC</b>				
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Harga Berlaku <sup>1</sup> <i>Gross Regional Domestic Bruto (GRDP) at Current Price<sup>5</sup></i>	triliun rupiah <i>trillion rupiahs</i>	169,65	199,78 <sup>6</sup>	208,85 <sup>6a</sup>
Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi <sup>2</sup> /Economic Growth <sup>4</sup>	%	3,59	6,45 <sup>7</sup>	4,14 <sup>6a</sup>
PDRB Per Kapita Harga Berlaku <i>Per Capita of GRDP at Current Price</i>	juta rupiah <i>million rupiahs</i>	62,8	72,9 <sup>6</sup>	75,1 <sup>6a</sup>
Inflasi <sup>2</sup> /Inflation <sup>7</sup> (y-a-y)	%	3,32 <sup>7</sup>	6,32 <sup>7</sup>	2,64 <sup>7</sup>

Catatan/Notes: <sup>1</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2020–2050 Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020 (Pertengahan tahun/ Juni)BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2020–2050 Indonesia population projection result of 2020 Population Census (mid year/June)  
<sup>2</sup> Kondisi Agustus/Condition at August  
<sup>3</sup> Kondisi Maret/Condition at March  
<sup>4</sup> IPM menggunakan metode baru dengan komponen Umur Harapan Hidup (UHH) menggunakan hasil Long Form SP2020 (Sensus Penduduk 2020). Nilai IPM metode baru hanya tersedia dari tahun 2020 /HDI uses a new method with the Life Expectancy (UHH) component using the results of the Long Form SP2020 (2020 Population Census). The new method HDI values are only available from 2020  
<sup>5</sup> Mulai tahun 2010 mengadopsi System of National Account 2008 (SNA 2008)/Since 2010 is in line with System of National Account 2008 (SNA 2008)  
<sup>6</sup> Menggunakan tahun dasar 2010 (2010=100)/Using 2010 base year (2010=100)  
<sup>7</sup> Berdasarkan IHK kota Makassar (2020 = 100)/Based on CPI Makassar cities (2020 = 100)

However, this great potential has not been successfully translated into a significant improvement in people's welfare. The poverty rate is still quite high, and the Human Development Index (HDI) of Central Kalimantan is below the national average (Bank, 2019). Infrastructure inequality, environmental damage due to the exploitation of natural resources, and lack of public access to basic services such as education and health are the main development challenges in this province (Statistik, 2023).

Strategic, sustainable, and inclusive regional development is essential to overcome these challenges and realize community welfare. This study aims to analyze the regional development strategy of Central Kalimantan through an approach based on local potential and community participation (Martati & Asniwati, 2020).

## Analysis of Regional Development Planning Strategies In Central Kalimantan To Improve Community Welfare

Strategic and quality regional development planning can be carried out by considering the potential and resources owned, as well as involving various stakeholders (Fajri, 2017). Strategic and quality regional development planning can be the hope of every region in Indonesia, including Central Kalimantan. To improve community welfare, regional development planning can be carried out with several strategies, such as:

### 1. Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang)

Musrenbang is a cross-sectoral public forum to explore strategic issues and problems in regional development. Musrenbang is also a forum to synchronize and synergize provincial planning with districts/cities, as well as provincial planning with the center.

### 2. Development of export base sectors

Increasing the productivity and competitiveness of export-based sectors can drive the growth of other sectors that serve the local market.

### 3. Development of potential economic sectors

Developing other potential economic sectors can be a new source of exports for the region.

### 4. Strategic plan

Strategic plans can be made based on current conditions and problems faced, as well as existing opportunities and challenges.

### 5. Economic growth

The quality of economic growth affects the welfare of the community.

### 6. Poverty reduction

High economic growth can have a significant impact on reducing poverty levels.

### 7. Reduction of unemployment

The unemployment rate in Central Kalimantan is below the national average unemployment rate.

In addition, regional development planning can also be carried out with the following approaches: Technocratic approach, Participatory approach, Political approach, Top-down and bottom-up approach. Regional development planning is a very important and strategic function because it can see where the region will be taken while still considering the potential and resources it has (Setianingsih, 2015).

The regional development of Central Kalimantan holds immense potential due to its abundant natural resources, including coal, petroleum, agriculture, and forestry. Despite this, the province faces several challenges such as limited infrastructure, low-quality human resources, and environmental degradation caused by unsustainable practices (Gunawan, 2023). These issues have significantly hindered the equitable distribution of economic growth and improvement in community welfare. Thus, a comprehensive and strategic approach to development planning is crucial to unlock the region's potential and address its persistent socio-economic challenges (Prabowo & Palupiningtyas, 2024).

Central Kalimantan's strategic geographical location at the heart of Borneo Island enhances its logistical and economic value. However, the poverty rate remains a pressing concern, and the Human Development Index (HDI) of the province lags behind the national average (Amir & Wahida, 2023). Moreover, unequal access to public services such as education and healthcare exacerbates the region's socio-economic disparity. While initiatives like Musrenbang (Development Planning Deliberation) and government support programs have been implemented, they lack the coherence and integration

necessary for sustained impact (Primadany, 2013).

Previous studies emphasize that sustainable regional development requires the integration of local potential with participatory approaches involving diverse stakeholders. For instance, Munasinghe (1993) highlights that aligning economic development with environmental preservation can drive holistic growth. Similarly, Porter (2008) underscores the importance of competitive advantage strategies, which could be tailored to capitalize on Central Kalimantan's unique resources and cultural diversity. Despite these insights, there remains a gap in identifying actionable strategies specific to the region's socio-economic and environmental context (de FRETES et al., 2013).

The urgency of this research lies in its potential to provide actionable recommendations for overcoming the region's developmental bottlenecks. This study adopts a SWOT analysis framework to systematically evaluate the internal and external factors influencing development. By addressing critical issues such as infrastructure development, resource management, and capacity building, the research aims to contribute significantly to the discourse on sustainable and inclusive development.

This study introduces a region-specific development strategy that integrates the principles of sustainable development with local participatory approaches. Unlike previous studies, it employs a detailed SWOT analysis tailored to Central Kalimantan's socio-economic and environmental landscape, offering actionable insights that address both immediate and long-term challenges.

While existing literature provides a general framework for regional development, there is a lack of context-specific analysis addressing Central Kalimantan's unique challenges and opportunities. This research bridges this gap by combining theoretical frameworks with empirical data to formulate practical recommendations for sustainable development.

The primary objective of this research is to develop a strategic roadmap for sustainable and inclusive development in Central Kalimantan. By addressing critical issues such as infrastructure, human resources, and environmental management, the study aims to enhance community welfare and regional competitiveness. The findings will benefit policymakers, local governments, and community stakeholders by providing evidence-based recommendations to drive holistic development in the province.

## **Research Methods**

This research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach, aiming to systematically and accurately depict events and phenomena in the field. The focus is on individuals, groups, or events, utilizing qualitative methods where researchers themselves serve as instruments. Data sources include primary data, such as official documents like the Central Kalimantan RPJMD 2021-2026, and secondary data from BPS statistics, scientific journals, and related institutional reports. This method allows for a detailed exploration of the research problem through comprehensive data analysis.

For analytical techniques, SWOT analysis, as outlined by Fred R. David in "Strategic Management: Concepts and Cases," serves as a systematic tool for evaluating internal and external factors impacting regional development. This framework helps identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats, facilitating the formulation of strategies to achieve competitive advantage. Conducting a SWOT analysis involves identifying internal factors, analyzing external conditions, mapping findings in a matrix, and developing strategies based on these insights. The resulting strategies—SO, WO, ST,

and WT—enable targeted approaches to harness strengths, address weaknesses, capitalize on opportunities, and mitigate threats.

## **Results and Discussions**

### **Potential and Challenges of Central Kalimantan Development based on SWOT**

#### **1. Development Potential (Strengths and Opportunities)**

- **Strengths:**

**Abundant Natural Resources:** Central Kalimantan has abundant forests, agriculture, and mining products, such as timber, rubber, and coal

**Cultural Diversity:** Strong local cultures create unique tourism and social potential.

**Strategic Geographical Position:** Located in the middle of the island of Borneo and the country of Indonesia, it makes it easy to access logistics and distribution.

- **Opportunities:**

**Agriculture, Forestry, and Tourism Sector Investment:** This potential can be optimized for local economic growth.

**Central Government Support:** The national development program pays attention to this region.

**Global Trends in the Green Economy:** Environmental policies that support green investments and green technologies.

#### **2. Development Challenges (Weaknesses and Threats)**

- **Weaknesses:**

**Limited Infrastructure:** Inadequate roads, bridges, and public facilities hinder economic growth.

**Low Quality of Human Resources:** Education and job skills that need to be improved.

**Limited Access to Public Services:** Health, education, and social services are not evenly distributed across the region.

- **Threats:**

**Environmental Degradation:** Illegal logging and illegal mining that damage ecosystems.

**Commodity Price Instability:** Dependence on raw material exports makes the economy vulnerable to global market fluctuations.

**Social Conflict:** Disputes over land ownership and resource management can trigger social instability.

### **Development Strategy Based on SWOT Analysis**

#### **1) Harnessing the Power to Achieve Opportunities:**

- Developing natural resource-based industries for local and export markets.
- Promote cultural and nature-based tourism by involving local communities.

#### **2) Overcoming the Drawbacks of Capitalizing on Opportunities:**

- Improve transportation infrastructure and public services to expand market access.
- Develop vocational education and training to increase the competitiveness of the local workforce.

#### **3) Using Force to Reduce Threats:**

- Utilizing cultural diversity to create social stability through community empowerment programs.
- Implement prudent environmental management to reduce ecological damage.

#### **4) Facing Weaknesses and Threats Simultaneously:**

- Improve governance to prevent land conflicts and ensure legal certainty.

- Develop risk mitigation policies for commodity price instability through economic diversification.

## **Conclusion**

Central Kalimantan's regional development planning strategy must focus on sustainable economic, social, infrastructure, and environmental development. By implementing an effective action plan and monitoring progress, it is hoped that the welfare of the people of Central Kalimantan can increase. To improve the welfare of the people of Central Kalimantan, local governments need to implement a comprehensive and sustainable development strategy. Infrastructure development, human resource development, and wise management of natural resources must be top priorities. With the support of various stakeholders, Central Kalimantan has great potential to become a developed and prosperous region.

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