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OPTIMIZATION OF LEADING PROGRAMS OF BALI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TO BALI MANDARA

Desti Nur Amalia ¹, Panji Kusuma Prasetyanto ²

Universitas Tidar

ndesty4I@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tentang “Optimalisasi Program Unggulan Pemerintah Provinsi Bali Menuju Bali Mandara”, di Provinsi Bali (study kasus: Program unggulan menuju Bali Mandara). Penelitan ini menggunakan metode Study lapangan atau KLKI (Kuliah lapangan Kunjungan Intansi) dengan data kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik. Hal ini sesuai dengan konseptualisasi sistem Program Unggulan menuju Bali MANDARA. Data dari hasil yang diperoleh menjelaskan bahwa Provinsi Bali mengeluarkan Program Unggulan menuju Bali MANDARA yang memiliki tujuan yaitu terwujudnya Bali yang Maju, Aman, Damai, Sejahtera. Peneliti menuliskan bahwa Program unggulan menuju Bali mandara merupakan gagasan Pemerintah untuk memberikan Peningkatan kualitas masyarakat agar semakin membaik dimasa mendatang. Tetapi masih terdapat kendala – kendala yang dihadapi oleh Pemerintah untuk mewujudkan Program tersebut di Provinsi Bali. Program ini diharapkan mampu memberikan dampak yang Positif bagi masyarakat Provinsi Bali, sehingga diPerlukan Perhatian dari Pihak Pemerintah, masyarakat, dan swasta dalam membangun Program unggulan BALI MANDARA DI Provinsi Bali.

Kata Kunci: Bali, Mandara, Ekonomi, Kesejahteraan.

Abstract

This study aims to inspect about “Optimalisasi Program Unggulan Pemerintah Provinsi Bali Menuju Bali MANDARA”, In Bali. The research utilises direct methode or KLKI with qualitative data, acquired by Badan Pusat Statistik. This case appropriate with conceptual system excellent program concern to Bali Mandara. Datas from the research explain that Bali Province publish an excellent program concern to Bali MANDARA which has intention to actualize Bali which are Maju, Aman, Damai, Sejahtera. This study used the superior program to Bali mandara is the Government's idea to provide Improvement of the quality of society for the better in the future. This is still an important thing by the government to realize the Program in Bali Province. This program is addressed by providing Positive benefits for the people of Bali Province, Provincial Government Needs Attention from the Government, the public and the government in the development program of superior Balinese BALI IN Bali Province.

Keyword: Bali, Mandara, Economic, Welfare.

INTRODUCTION

Background Bali is one of the provinces in Indonesia, the province of Bali consists of three islands, namely Bali Island, Nusa Penida Island, Nusa Lembongan Island, Nusa Ceningan Island, and Serangan Island. Bali is located between Java Island and Lombok Island. The provincial capital is Denpasar. The majority of Bali's population are Hindus and the Province of Bali is well-known as a tourism destination with its unique arts and culture. According to the results of the 2010 population census, the total population in Bali is 3,890,757 people spread across each regency and city in Bali Province. Similar to other provinces in Indonesia, Bali also experiences poverty problems. According to the Bali Provincial BPS, the number of poor people has increased in the last three years. The percentage of poor families in Bali Province in 2013 was 4.49% spread across nine regencies and cities. Klungkung Regency has the largest percentage of poor people, namely, 7.01% and the lowest is Denpasar City, namely 2.07%. The total number of poor people in Bali Province is 1,828,000 people (Central Bureau of Statistics of Bali Province, 2014).

After the establishment of the flagship program towards Bali Mandara, the last results were for the period March 2017 to September 2017, the percentage of poor people in urban and rural areas has decreased. The percentage of poor people in urban areas in March 2017 was 3.58 percent, decreasing to 3.4 percent in September 2017, likewise the percentage of the population in rural areas fell from 5.45

percent in March 2017 to 5.42 percent in September 2017.

The provincial government of Bali has gradually made efforts to reduce the number of poor people through a strategy carried out by implementing pro-people programs. In general, the poverty alleviation program carried out by the government has 2 objectives, namely 1) reducing spending of the poor, which is imposed on other parties such as the government or other communities; 2) increasing the income of the poor so that they can move out of poverty. One of the flagship programs in the Bali Mandara volume II program is the Bali Mandara House Repair program which is in the cluster 1 programs which are consumptive programs along with the Askescat, JKBM, Jamkesmas, Sembako, and Raskin programs. (Rani, D. P., 2014).

METHOD

This research uses field study research and literature study. The focus of this research is the people of Bali Province. The unit of analysis used in this research is the Bali Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda). Community leaders - local communities and business actors. The locations in this study were collected through field visits and the data obtained were qualitative data. Qualitative research places more emphasis on using the researcher as a self instrument. Lincoln and Guba argue that in a qualitative approach researchers should use themselves as instruments, because non-human instruments are difficult to use flexibly to capture the various realities and

interactions that occur. Researchers must be able to reveal social phenomena in the field by mobilizing all their sense functions. Thus, researchers must be able to be accepted by informants and their environment in order to be able to reveal hidden data through spoken language, body language, behavior and expressions that develop in the informant's world and environment. (Mulyadi, 2011)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Geographical

Bali Island is part of the Lesser Sunda Islands, 153 km long and 112 km wide, about 3.2 km from Java Island. Geographically, Bali is located at 8 ° 25'23 " South Latitude and 115 ° 14'55 " East Longitude which makes it tropical like other parts of Indonesia. Mount Agung is the highest point in Bali at 3,148 m. This volcano last erupted in March 1963. Mount Batur is also one of the mountains in Bali. About 30,000 years ago, Mount Batur erupted and produced a terrible disaster on earth. In contrast to the northern part, the southern part of Bali is a lowland flowed by rivers. Geographically, Bali is divided into 2 (two) unequal parts, namely North Bali with its narrow and less sloping lowlands and South Bali with wide and gently sloping lowlands. The slope of Bali Island consists of flat land (0-2%) covering 122,652 ha, undulating land (2-15%) covering 118,339 ha, steep land (15-40%) covering 190,486 ha and very steep land (> 40%). covering an area of 132,189 ha. Bali Province has 4 (four) lakes located in mountainous areas, namely Lake Beratan or Bedugul, Buyan, Tamblingan, and

Batur. The beautiful nature of Bali makes the island of Bali famous as a tourist area.

Demographic

The population of Bali is approximately 4 million people, with a majority of 83.5% adhering to Hinduism. Other religions are Buddhism (0.54%), Islam (13.37%), Protestant Christianity (1.66%), Catholicism (0.88%), Confucianism (0.01%), and Faith (0.01%). Islam is the largest minority religion in Bali with adherents now reaching 13.37% according to the latest census in January 2014.

The vision of the Province of Bali is the realization of a Bali that is Advanced, Safe, Peaceful and Prosperous. The Mission of Bali Province is to Create a Cultural, Metaksu, Dynamic, Advanced and Modern Bali, Create a Safe, Peaceful, Orderly, Harmonious Bali, and Free from Various Threats, and to Create a Prosperous Bali and a Soul and Soul.

Understanding Bali Mandara

Bali Mandara is the vision of the Governor of Bali, namely Made Mangku Pastika in his second term in office. Bali Mandara, namely the realization of an advanced, safe, peaceful and prosperous Bali (Bali Mandara). "Mandara", comes from Sanskrit, which means: big, great, holy, and great.

Bali Mandara is the great Bali, the great Bali, the sacred Bali, The Great Bali. Mandara is also an acronym for Maju, Aman, Damai, and Sejahtera. This condition is a picture of a harmony that symbolizes greatness.

The Bali Mandara is described as follows:

- ❖ Bali Maju is a dynamic Bali, Bali which continues to move according to the dynamics of world movements and developments. Bali is always moving and advancing while still upholding purity and sincerity for the sake of upholding the dharma. A developed Bali is a Bali that must remain "metaksu", which always improves its quality as a reliable, charismatic and religious tourist destination. A developed Bali is a modern one according to the standards and demands of universal values that do not deviate and / or conflict with Hindu (Balinese) religious values and Balinese customs. Modernity in order to improve the quality of life and civilization as a society in an open world village.
- ❖ Bali Aman is a Bali that is "dabdab" regularly. Bali, which has a balance between the correlation between the need for human relations with other humans, the relationship between humans and their natural environment, and the relationship between humans and God, is in line with the concept of Tri Hita Karana. A safe Bali is Bali that is protected from the threat of intervention by ideological viruses that contradict Tri Hita Karana, such as: terrorism, anarchism, and other non-traditional threat viruses that have colored the Kali era. Bali Damai adalah Bali yang diselimuti atmosfir kesejukan lahir batin, serta selalu dalam kondisi "tis" dan kondusif. Bali Damai adalah Bali yang menggambarkan adanya

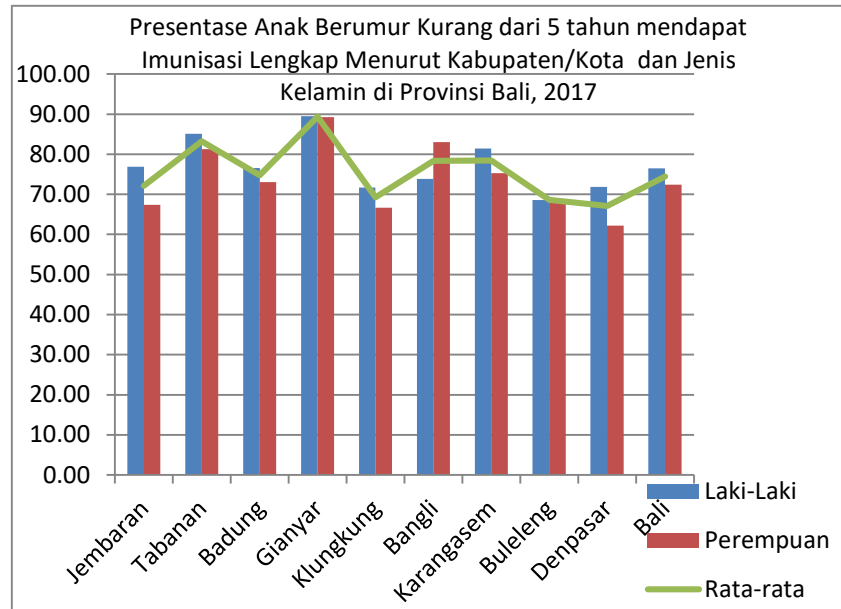
komunitas masyarakat Bali, baik di perkotaan maupun pelosok perdesaan yang kental dengan suasana "briyag-briyug, pakedek pakenyem". Hal tersebut sebagai indikator optimisme masyarakat dalam menatap masa depan yang menjanjikan.

- ❖ Bali Sejahtera is Bali which is Sukerta Sekala Niskala, as an accumulation of progress, security and peace.

Bali Mandara Featured Program JKBM

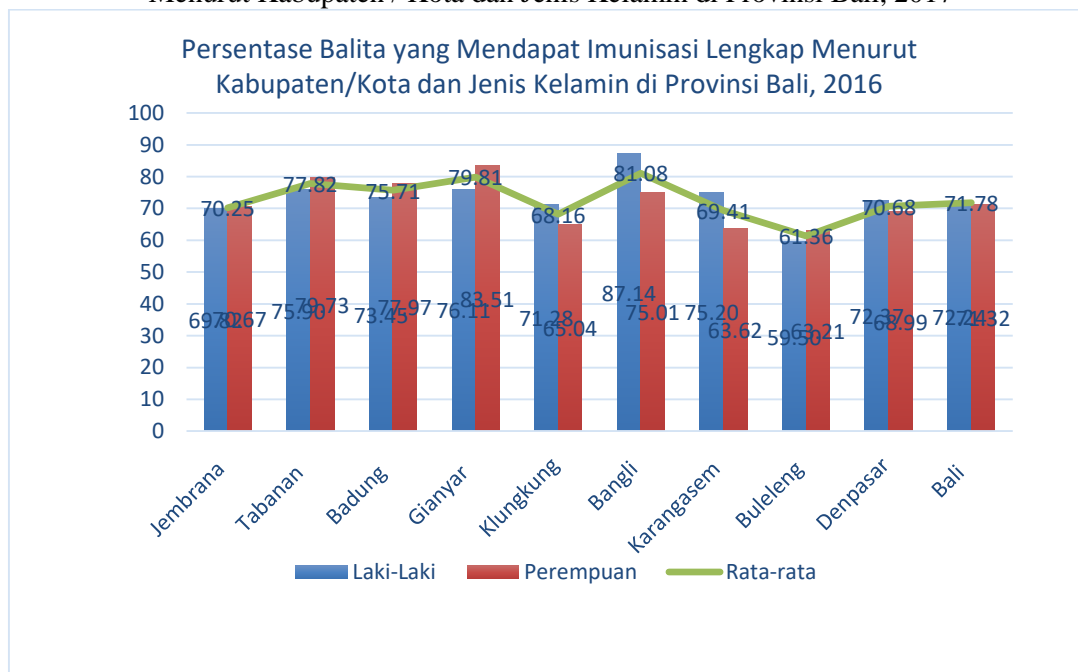
This program aims to improve access and quality of Balinese public health services. Through JKBM, it is expected to increase the coverage of Balinese people who get health services and improve the quality of health services. JKBM is intended for all Balinese people who do not have health insurance. Services are carried out in all sub-health centers, health centers, and government hospitals throughout Bali. In the two years of its implementation, the JKBM program has been able to serve more than 6 million patients, with details in 2010 there were 2,535,886 people and in 2011 it increased to 2,936,886 people. Meanwhile, until mid 2012, JKBM had served more than one million people. This indicates that this health program is wrong a popular policy and its implementation are increasingly existing and very beneficial to the Balinese people. In addition, JKBM also has a positive impact on reducing infant mortality in Bali Province. The infant mortality rate in Bali Province at the end of 2011 was 6.52% per 1,000 live births or experienced a very significant decrease from the previous year which was

recorded at 7.10. In addition to the drop in under-five mortality, this is also accompanied by the success of reducing the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and increasing life expectancy. The estimated increase in life expectancy every year has increased above the national life expectancy and in 2016 71.83



Sumber: BPS Provinsi Bali

Figure 1. Presentase Anak Berumur Kurang dari 5 tahun mendapat Imunisasi Lengkap Menurut Kabupaten / Kota dan Jenis Kelamin di Provinsi Bali, 2017



Sumber : BPS Provinsi Bali

Figure 2. Presentase Anak Berumur Kurang dari 5 tahun mendapat Imunisasi Lengkap Menurut Kabupaten/Kota dan Jenis Kelamin di Provinsi Bali, 2016

House Renovation

The house renovation program is one of the efforts to accelerate poverty reduction in Bali Province, which aims to make poor families have houses that are livable and can fulfill their basic needs at a minimum. This program is prioritized for people who meet the following criteria: being included in the RTS list, the status of the land they occupy is property rights, and their houses are unfit for habitation. The Bali Provincial Government House Repair Program has been implemented since 2010. In 2010, the Bali Provincial Government succeeded in repairing 825 units of uninhabitable houses and continued in 2011 as many as 1,686 units. Meanwhile, in the 2012 master budget, we plan to have 1,550 housing units spread across all districts / cities. Until 2016 the provincial government of Bali has completed 10,468 house renovations spread across the egislat district, and in 2017 the Bali government allocated a budget of 1,100 house renovation programs and in 2018 the government is anticipating completing 2,000 house renovation programs.

SIMANTRI

Sistem Pertanian Terintegrasi is a breakthrough effort in accelerating the adoption of agricultural technology, through the development of pilot models in accelerating technology transfer to rural communities. This program integrates agricultural, plantation, animal husbandry and fishery activities into one integrated management area, with complete compost processing units, feed processing, biourne and biogas installations. By the end of 2011 200

Simantri units / groups had been formed throughout the districts / cities in Bali. While in 2017 it has increased to 701 simantri groups.

GERBANGSADU

This program was started in 2012, to accelerate the acceleration of poverty alleviation, improve the quality of life, independence and community welfare.¹⁰ The program, named Gerbangsadu Mandara (Integrated Village Development Movement That is Forward, Safe, Peaceful and Prosperous) targets villages with poverty levels in over 35 percent or categorized as very poor.

Gerbangsadu Mandara puts forward efforts to strengthen the people's economy. In this 2012 fiscal year, the Provincial Government has allocated 82 billion funds for Gerbangsadu Mandara. At the start of the program, the provincial government allocated IDR 5 billion for five villages, namely Pejarakan (Gerokgak), Lokapaksa (Seririt), Bebandem (Karangasem), Pisianutan (Nusa Penida) and Songan B Village (Kintamani) which are funded by the 2012 main budget. The remaining 77 villages will be financed through the 2012 Revised APBD. As directed by the Governor, these funds are directed at encouraging a populist economy which in turn is able to help people out of poverty. In 2016, a total of 460 households received IDR 1 billion 20 million.

JAMKRIDA

From year to year, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) and Cooperatives in the Bali Region have continued to increase, from the data of

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the Bali Province Cooperatives and SME Service, the number of MSMEs in 2011 reached 233,334 units consisting of 169,119 informal egisl and 64,215 formal egisl units. The high growth of MSMEs in Bali has a positive impact in terms of employment, equitable development and results, especially in the economic sector and an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Income (PDRB). Despite their huge role, MSMEs in Bali still face various obstacles, weak market networks, low quality of human resources, production and technology problems and capital problems. Overcoming obstacles in fulfilling capital for MSMEs The Regional Government of Bali Province established the Bali Regional Credit Guarantee Company (Jamkrida). With encouragement from the Denpasar branch of Bank Indonesia and the support of egislative parties, on November 21, 2010, a Balinese

insurance company under the name PT. Jamkrida Bali Mandara. The establishment of PT. Jamkrida Bali Mandara is expected to be able to overcome the problem of lack of business capital for MSMEs whose businesses are feasible but have difficulty accessing credit due to collateral limitations (physical collateral or collateral). Until the end of December 2011 the shares of PT. Jamkrida Bali Mandara has received support, namely:

- ❖ Pemprov Bali Rp 50 milyar,
 - ❖ Pemkab Karangasem Rp 75 juta,
 - ❖ Pemkab Bangli Rp 500 juta,
 - ❖ Pemkab Gianyar Rp 500 juta,
 - ❖ Pemkot Denpasar Rp 500 juta,
 - ❖ Pemkab Badung Rp 500 juta,
 - ❖ Pemkab Tabanan Rp 100 juta,
- sehingga Total Setoran Saham Rp 52.175.000.000,-

Table 1. Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Menerima Kredit Usaha Selama Setahun Terakhir Menurut Kabupaten/Kota dan Jenis Kredit Usaha di Provinsi Bali, 2016-2017

Tahun	Jenis Kredit Usaha										
	% Rumah Tangga yg menerima Kredit Usaha	Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR)	Program Bank Selain KUR	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat	Koperasi	Perorangan dengan Bunga	Pegadaian	Perusahaan Leasing	KUBE/KUB	Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)	Lainnya
2016	23.03	6.32	4.28	0.00	7.20	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	5.51
2017	43.49	20.37	14.68	6.36	33.90	11.28	2.53	5.27	1.34	7.45	21.27

Sumber: BPS Provinsi Bali

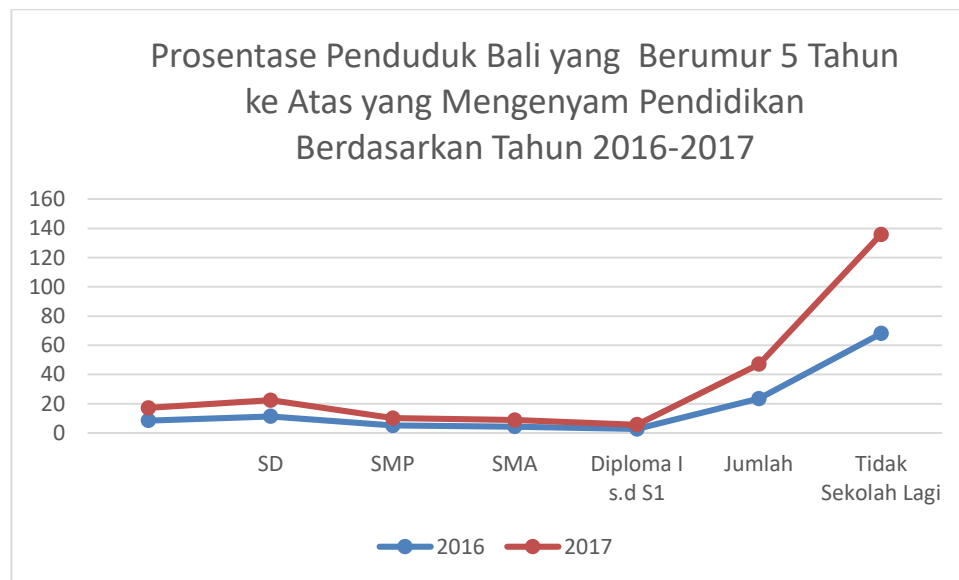
PT. Jamkrida Bali Mandara can guarantee commercial credit of Rp. 521.75 billion. If it is assumed that the average credit rate is IDR 50 million per customer, then the UMKM that can

be guaranteed is as many as 10,417 business units, and will provide a multiplier effect for the development of other business sectors.

Education

The education sector is the determinant of the program to improve the quality of human resources. The development of the education sector has received serious attention from regional development in Bali, considering that Bali does not have abundant natural resource wealth, so it only relies on the quality of human resources through innovation and

creation to be able to bring Bali to compete at the global level. The form of Bali Mandra in the field of education is scholarship, and the creation of SMA N Bali MANDARA and SMK N Bali MANDARA which produce qualified graduates. This program shows an increase in education, it is shown from the following graph:



Sumber : BPS Provinsi Bali

Figure 3. Presentase Penduduk Bali yang Berumur 5 Tahun ke Atas yang Mengenyam Pendidikan di Provinsi Bali, 2016-2017

Improve the Quality of Road Infrastructure

The development of road infrastructure also received serious attention from Bali Governor Made Mangku Pastika. This is because the availability of good and quality road infrastructure is an absolute requirement in an effort to advance the island's economy. More than that, quality roads are one of the supporting factors for the development of the tourism sector. Realizing this, in this 2012 fiscal year the Provincial Government of Bali through the Public Works Office has allocated a budget of Rp 143.76 billion for the handling of road infrastructure. The allocation of funds of this size, among others, is used for the maintenance of provincial roads amounting to more than Rp. 68 billion or 47.39 percent, for road improvements of more than Rp. 70 billion or 49.15 percent. Funds are also allocated for planning and technical supervision of roads and bridges of more than Rp. 4.7 billion and coordination and maintenance of equipment of Rp. 232.6 million.

According to Teneng, not all roads in Bali have the status of Provincial Roads. "There are also national and district roads," he added. According to data available at the Bali Public Works Office, the length of the provincial roads to date is 860.53 KM and spread across nine districts / cities. Of the total road sections of the province, 45.6 KM this year will be hotmic layers, while the rest will receive routine maintenance. The Bali Mandara toll road has a length of 12.7 KM and connects three main points, namely Ngurah Rai Tuban, Benoa, and Nusa Dua.

CONCLUSION

The local government of the Bali Provision with the establishment of a flagship program towards Bali Mandara is increasingly improving almost all sectors, such as the education sector, infrastructure and others. The Government of Bali Province is able to encourage the development of human and natural resources so that it has a fairly effective impact with a fairly high increase in regional supplies from each sector

every year. The most important impact was felt by the people of Bali Province. In three sectors of health, education and infrastructure. The existence of economic stability throughout the province of Bali, as evidenced by the decline in poverty rates in villages and cities from year to year.

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