

Analysis of Factors That Inhibit the Economy in Pager Village, Rakumpit District

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Aim: This research aims to determine the factors inhibiting the economy in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City in terms of economic and non-economic factors. *Method:* The research method used in this research is qualitative research methods. In this study, the primary data sources referred to in this research include 1 village head, 1 village staff, 1 RT head, 1 RW head, 2 farmer communities, and 2 planter communities. Data collection techniques use observation, interviews, and documentation. *Result and Discussions:* The results of the research show that the factors inhibiting the economy in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangka Raya City are economic sub-optimality, labor shortages, lack of community unity, challenges in farming and gardening, the need for better coordination and collaboration, and not an optimal use of natural resources. Apart from that, non-economic factors such as infrastructure, services, regular meetings, and public awareness are also obstacles.

Keywords: Economic Inhibiting Factors, Pager Subdistrict

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INTRODUCTION

Economic activity has existed since humans were first created by the Prophet Adam AS, then followed by the creation of Eve who was sent down to the surface of the earth. The economy goes hand in hand with the times and human development itself. The economy is a human resource to be able to improve the standard of living in meeting their needs. Natural resources support the economy and make it easier for people to obtain income to meet their needs.

As human history develops and progresses, the economic aspect also develops and becomes more complete. Human needs are increasingly becoming and cannot be fulfilled by themselves, causing them to carry out exchange activities in various forms. Nature, which previously provided many commodities, can no longer be relied on. Finally, various transactions emerged, ranging from bartering to the most modern ones, such as those enjoyed today.

Economic experts describe the goals of economic activity in detail. These goals include personal goals (individual) and social (society). Permissible personal goals include providing for personal and family needs. Saving for old age security and the desire to leave a legacy for descendants are highly desirable, as acceptable productive business goals. Fulfilling basic needs is everyone's obligation.

Economic growth is a process of changing the economic conditions of a country continuously towards a better

condition over a certain period. An economy is said to experience a change in its development if the level of economic activity is higher than that achieved in the previous period.

According to Sukirno (2011), "Economic growth is defined as the development of activities in the economy which causes the goods and services produced in society to increase and the welfare of society to increase".

Economic growth is an indicator of development success. Thus, the higher the economic growth, the higher the social welfare, although there are other indicators, namely income distribution. The success of a region's development can be seen from its level of economic growth. Therefore, each region always sets a high level of economic growth target in its regional development planning and goals.

According to Balahmar (2013), because it cannot reflect prosperity, it must be enjoyed by every resident of the area concerned, therefore we must consider the population of the area as a consideration. In general, the greater the population of an area, the heavier the burden borne by the area itself.

According to Arfianto (2015), a growing economy will be able to provide better economic prosperity for the residents of the area concerned. To find out whether an economy is progressing or not, an appropriate measuring instrument is needed. There are several types of measuring instruments for regional economic growth, including gross regional domestic product, which is the number of final goods and services

produced by an economy in 1 year and expressed in market prices. This gross regional domestic product is a global measure and is not a measurement tool. right.

This indicates that the economy of the people of Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City has not experienced an improvement. Pager sub-district is still somewhat behind urban areas, both economically and in terms of other aspects, such as development, quality of health, education, and so on. Many parties have been involved in efforts to improve the quality of life of the community, but this still does not have a significant impact on the people of Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City.

Sometimes some programs involve the community in their implementation, but the results are not enjoyed by the people of the sub-district. In the Pager Subdistrict, the majority earn their living in farming and gardening. The average community education is at the junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) levels, and the infrastructure in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City is still inadequate.

Based on initial observations, the author found a lack of government role in completing facilities and infrastructure. The development of facilities and infrastructure is very important in supporting the success of development, especially in supporting community economic activities and in increasing regional development in both sub-district and urban areas.

The facilities and infrastructure in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City include 1 kindergarten, 1 elementary school, and 1 junior high school. In the health facilities sector, the Pager sub-district has a total of 1 health center combined with an Integrated Healthcare Center (posyandu). Likewise, the houses owned by the community are still in emergency condition, and for the monthly income in one family there are some incomes below 2 million per month and there are some incomes above 2 million.

People's income can be seen from the harvest, people can harvest twice a week and there is a harvest every 3 months. Once harvested, the community can generate gross income in a month of around 7.9 million, deducting capital from 5 million to 6 million. So the monthly net income is 1.9 million to 2.9 million and the daily income is around 66 thousand.

On the one hand, researchers look at the phenomenon in terms of natural conditions in Pager Village, it is clear that the soil conditions are more sandy, and fertile soil is only found in a few places. Therefore, farmers and planters are required to spend more capital to be able to cultivate existing fertile land and must take turns if they want to plant different rice, vegetables, or fruit because the fertile land area cannot accommodate various kinds of plants. And the economic life of society at large is still inadequate, which can be seen from people's homes in emergency conditions. Likewise the condition of the facilities and infrastructure in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City, which of course also hinders the community's economy. In connection with the above problems, it is necessary to carry out research with the

title "Analysis of Factors that Inhibit the Economy in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City".

METHOD

The research method used in this research is qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions. The use of a qualitative approach is to uncover and explain something behind a previously unknown phenomenon to gain new insight and reveal meaning through observation, interviews, and supported documentation to obtain more detailed information in the exploration and classification of the phenomenon. or facts regarding the factors inhibiting the economy in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangkaraya City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the economic sector, the following discussion was found:

1. The Pager sub-district is a sub-district with complex economic dynamics, revealed through a series of interviews with figures such as the village head and the community. Lurah S, as a local-level representative, explained that although aspects of health, education, and use of technology in Pager Village were considered good, economic conditions were still deemed not to meet needs optimally.
2. Meanwhile, the views of the Subdistrict Staff with the initials W explain the subdistrict's activities in improving the economy by involving community participation and coordinating with government agencies. However, challenges related to labor shortages need to be overcome, and collaborative strategies are needed with the community to design steps to advance the sub-district economy.
3. Interviews with figures from the RT (Rukun Tetangga), RW (Rukun Warga) level to the farmer and planter community level, such as the initials ND, IL, AS, W, S, and M, provide a more detailed picture of the economic conditions in the subdistrict. It seems that the lack of unity and a sense of cooperation between citizens is the main obstacle in efforts to improve the economy.
4. The farmers explained the importance of land as the main priority in the farming process. Although agricultural products do not always meet their daily needs, farmers rely on income from each harvest, which varies depending on the quality of the harvest and the condition of the soil, which is mostly sand. Gardeners emphasize garden management by choosing quality fertilizers and pesticides. The capital required for gardening is quite large, but the results vary depending on the type of plant and the condition of the soil. Despite real challenges such as lack of government assistance and public understanding, efforts to achieve economic progress continue. Along with this, coordination and collaboration between residents, government agencies, and the community is the key to overcoming challenges and encouraging progress in Pager Village. Careful, organized activity planning is required, as well

as a shared understanding of the potential of natural resources that can be utilized to achieve the desired economic goals. In the non-economic sector, the following discussion was found:

1. In the context of non-economic aspects in Pager Village, the results of interviews with various figures, such as Village Head S, Village Staff W, RT with the initials ND, RW with the initials IL, farmers with the initials AS and W, and planters S and M provide a more in-depth picture of dynamics and obstacles faced in developing this sub-district.

2. Village Head S explained that the community's lack of self-awareness or limited mindset could be an obstacle to participation in efforts to advance the village economy. Public awareness and understanding of the importance of collaboration and participation in economic development need to be increased.

3. Ward W staff indicated that non-economic obstacles such as climate change and lack of cooperation between residents in several RTs could be obstacles to economic progress. However, the transformation from the condition of the sub-district which was initially an uninhabited forest to an area experiencing development shows that Pager Sub-District is experiencing economic progress.

4. The RT initials ND's view depicts fairly good economic progress in the Pager Subdistrict, with active participation by residents in various economic activities. Despite obstacles such as a lack of regular meetings to improve services, efforts are being made, and sub-districts are experiencing developments in population growth, additional facilities, changes in livelihoods, and a positive role in communicating problems to the government.

5. RW with the initials IL explains non-economic obstacles, including inadequate infrastructure, a fairly large population, insufficient production, uncertainty in marketing harvests, and lack of public awareness and understanding. Services in the sub-district are considered good but need to increase the availability of performance staff and community development.

6. The Farming Community (initials AS, W) and Planters (initials S, M) face the obstacles of less fertile land, fertilizer prices that can suddenly increase, and weather conditions that affect crop yields. They look for solutions by focusing on soil care, and seed quality, and identifying the root of the problem. Hopes for economic progress include the role of government, careful soil care, and attention to seed quality.

Thus, the results of the interview provide a complete picture of the dynamics of economic and non-economic factors in Pager Village, taking into account the potential, obstacles and efforts made to encourage real economic progress.

There are quite a lot of factors that hinder economic progress in Pager Subdistrict, including the suboptimal economy seen from the daily to monthly income of the community, a shortage of workers in the subdistrict to help organize the implementation of local economic programs, a lack of community unity caused by only focusing on their own lives. -

Respectively, the challenges in farming and gardening are due to soil, fertilizer, seeds, and weather factors, not optimal use of natural resources, namely some people choosing to burn land for farming and gardening, lack of infrastructure and services in sub-districts and erratic regular meetings.

CONCLUSION

Through interviews with sub-district officials, RT, and RW, the community of farmers and planters in the Pager sub-district explained that the economic dynamics and factors inhibiting economic progress were faced by economic factors and non-economic factors. After researching economic factors and non-economic factors, it can be concluded that the factors inhibiting the economy in Pager Village, Rakumpit District, Palangka Raya City are economic sub-optimality, labor shortages, lack of community unity, challenges in farming and gardening, the need for more coordination and collaboration. good, as well as not optimal use of natural resources. Apart from that, non-economic factors such as infrastructure, services, regular meetings, and public awareness are also obstacles. Solutions include economic development strategies, increasing public awareness, careful agricultural and plantation planning, as well as improvements to non-economic factors such as infrastructure and services.

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