

Management of Economic Resources through the Development Policy

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ABSTRACT--*Policy directions to manage the economic resources in 2020-2024 include Fulfilling energy needs by prioritizing the increase of renewable energy (EBT) that will be implemented with the strategy of (1) accelerating the development of renewable energy generation; (2) increasing the supply of biofuels; (3) improving the implementation of conservation and energy efficiency; (4) increasing the fulfillment of energy for the industry; (5) developing EBT supporting industries. The future utilization of natural gas and coal resources for industry and electricity will focus on (1) gas utilization from the Aceh Block A field, East Natuna, Jambaran Tiung Bumi (East Java), Tangguh Train 3 and Asap-Kido-Merah (West Papua), and Abadi (Maluku); and (2) coal utilization from South Sumatra, South Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. Energy supply for industry and electricity will also be fulfilled through the development of renewable energy potential in Industrial Estates combined with the available energy. This supply pattern will focus on Industrial Estates in northern Sumatra, southern Sumatra, Java, eastern Kalimantan, northern and southern Sulawesi, North Maluku, and West Papua.*

Keywords-- *economic resources, energy, island policy, island strategy, economic competitiveness*

I. INTRODUCTION

Increasing the quantity/availability of water to support economic growth implemented with the strategy of (1) renewing the forest area with a high ecosystem service index as a water protected area; (2) providing water for agriculture, (3) providing water for domestic and industrial use; (4) providing water for energy; (5) maintaining, restoring, and conserving water resources and their ecosystems including green infrastructure; (6) optimizing the use of multipurpose reservoirs. One of the maintenance, restoration and conservation of water resources and its ecosystem is carried out through the revitalization of lakes in 5 national priority lakes (Lake Maninjau, Lake Rawa Pening, Lake Sentarum, Lake Limboto, and Lake Sentani). Increasing the availability, access, and quality of food consumption that will be implemented with a strategy (1) improving the quality of food consumption, safety, fortification and biofortification; (2) increasing the availability of food from agricultural products; (3) increasing productivity and welfare of agricultural human resources (HR); (4) increasing productivity and sustainability of agricultural resources; (5) improving governance of the national food system. Food resource management will

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focus on (1) production center areas and regions with high demand in Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi; and (2) areas that are vulnerable to starvation and stunting, and poor and border areas in Maluku and Papua.

Improving maritime and marine management which is implemented by some strategies: (1) enhancing marine ecosystems and utilization of marine services; (2) improving the Fisheries Management Area (WPP) and sea spatial planning and coastal zoning plans; (3) increasing production, productivity, standardization, quality and additional value of marine and fishery products; (4) improving business facilitation, financing, and access to protection of small-scale marine and fisheries business actors and access to resource management; (5) improving human resources, maritime and maritime research and improving the marine and fisheries database system; (6) preparing guidelines for the synchronization of RZWP3K and Provincial RTRW.

Fisheries management will be focused on strengthening management in 11 WPPs, and developing competitive fisheries production centers. The development of major fisheries and marine commodities including shrimp, tuna, seaweed, crab, and tilapia, and salt will be carried out in provinces that have competitive advantages in the regions of Sumatra, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Java, Maluku and Papua.

II. INCREASING THE ECONOMIC ADDITIONAL VALUE

Policy directions in increasing economic additional value in 2020-2024 include: (i) Strengthening of entrepreneurship and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) implemented by the strategy of (1) increasing business partnerships between Micro Small Business and Medium-Large Enterprises; (2) increasing access to finance entrepreneurs; (3) increasing the capacity, reach, and innovation of cooperatives; (4) increasing the business opportunity creation; (5) increasing the additional value of social enterprises.

(ii) Increasing additional value and investment in the real sector, and industrialization carried out by some strategies (1) increasing the integrated upstream-downstream agriculture, fisheries, maritime, and non-agro-based industries; (2) increasing the competitiveness of destinations and the tourism industry, including natural tourism, which is supported by strengthening supply chains and tourism ecosystems; (3) increasing the additional value and competitiveness of creative and digital products; (4) improving the business climate and increasing investment; (5) increasing industrialization based on natural resource downstreaming, including through the development of smelters and industrial zones, especially outside Java; (6) increasing the capacity, capability and competitiveness of SOEs; (7) promoting the halal industry and healthy products.

Agricultural and non-agriculture based acceleration will focus on (1) agro, chemical, and metal strategic upstream industries; and (2) industries that have contributed to the additional value and high competitiveness of food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices, transportation equipment, including electricity, electrical and electronic fuels, machinery and equipment, textiles and textile products, and footwear.

The integrated upstream and downstream industrialization support based on natural resource downstreaming, one of which is carried out through the development of Industrial Estates (KI) or Special Economic Zones (KEK) outside Java, which includes (1) investment facilitation and licensing for industrial estate development (KI) Teluk Weda, KI / KEK Galang Batang, KI Batulicin, KI Ketapang, KI Buluminung, KI / KEK Palu, KI Surya Borneo, KI / KEK Arun Lhokseumawe, KI / KEK Sei Mangkei, and KI/KEK Bitung,

(2) The facilities of coordination, licensing and development of Kuala Tanjung KI, Bintan Aerospace KI, Tanjung Enim KI, and Jorong KI, (3) initiation of the collaborative development of Tanah Kuning KI, Madura KI, Bintuni KI KI, Tanggamus KI, KI Sadai, Kingk Kemingking KI, and KI Way Pisang, (4) accelerated development of the Sorong SEZ, the Maloy Batuta Trans Kalimantan SEZ (MBTK), and the Tanjung Api-Api SEZ. The Bintuni Bay Information Commission was facilitated by the Government and Business Entity (PPP) scheme. The support for Industrial Estates also includes the preparation of skilled human resources through vocational cooperation involving Ministries / Institutions, educational institutions, industries and Local Governments. Some industrial zones will also be facilitated to draw up Spatial Detailed Plans/Spatial Detailed Plans (RRTR / RDTR) around the industrial estate.

Specifically, the industrial area on the north coast of Java will be integrated with the support of connectivity and adequate supply of energy and human resources (HR). This support is expected to reduce costs, and increase industry productivity and competitiveness.

The downstreaming of natural resources through smelter construction will be focused on South Konawe (Nickel), Bombana (Nickel), Kolaka (Nickel), Land Bumbu (Nickel), Halmahera (Nickel), Wua-Wua (Nickel), North Konawe (Nickel), Morowali (Nickel), South Halmahera (Nickel), Lingga (Nickel), Bintan (Nickel), Tanjung Balai Karimun (Nickel), Sebuku (Iron), Saur (Iron), Kotawaringin Barat Timbal), Bogor (Lead), Gresik (Nickel) Copper), and West Sumbawa (Copper).

In the next five years, the increasing of additional value tourism will focus on increasing length of stay and tourist expenditure as a result of improved accessibility, attractions and amenities at 10 Priority Tourism Destinations including KEK (Lake Toba, Tanjung Kelayang, Tanjung Lesung, Kepulauan Seribu and Kota Tua Jakarta, Borobudur and surroundings, Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, Lombok-Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Wakatobi and Morotai). The support is also given to increase the sustainability of Bali's tourism and strengthen 11 potential destinations (Sabang, Padang-Bukittingi, Batam-Bintan, Palembang, Bandung-Pangandaran, Banyuwangi, Singkawang-Sentarum, Derawan, Makassar-Selayar-Toraja, Manado-Bitung, Raja Ampat). The types of tourism that will be developed and improved diversification include (1) nature tourism (ecotourism, marine tourism, adventure tourism); (2) cultural tourism (heritage tourism, historical tourism, culinary tourism, city tourism focused on Urban Heritage Regeneration in 10 Priority Tourism Destinations, and village tourism); (3) artificial tourism (meeting-incentive-convention-exhibition / MICE, and sports tourism).

The natural tourism is developed in 12 priority natural tourism destination clusters which include (1) Weh Cluster and its surroundings (KSPN Weh and TWA Sabang); (2) Lake Toba Cluster (Gunung Leuseur National Park / TN / KSPN and Batang Gadis National Park); (3) Padang Cluster (Kerinci Seblat TN / KSPN and Siberut TN / KSPN); (4) Bandung-Pangandaran Cluster and surroundings (Bandung-Pangandaran KSPN, Kamojang, Papandayan TWA, Gunung Gede Pangrango TN and Mount Halimun Salak TN (5) Borobudur and surrounding areas (Mount Merapi TN / KSPN Mount Merapi and Mount Merbabu TN); (6) Bromo-Tengger-Semeru Cluster (TN / KSPN Bromo-Tengger-Semeru); (7) Banyuwangi Cluster (Alas Purwo TN / KPPN, Meru Betiri TN / KPPN KPN, Baluran TNP, KSPN, and Nature Tourism Park / TWA / KSPN of Ijen Crater); (8) Lombok-Mandalika Cluster (TN / KSPN Gunung Rinjani and TWA Gunung Tunak); (9) Labuan Bajo Cluster (Komodo TN / KSPN, Gunung Tambora TN / KSPN and Kelimutu TN / KSPN); (10) Makassar-Selayar Cluster (TN / KPPN

Bantimurung Bulusaraung and TN / KSPN Takabonerate); (11) Wakatobi Cluster (TN / KSPN Wakatobi and TN / KPPN Rawa Aopa Watumohai); and (12) Manado Cluster (Bunaken National Park / KSPN and Tangkoko TWA).

The development of natural tourism is also complemented by the development of natural park-based destinations (Geopark) and marine tourism. Geopark tourism destinations include Toba Caldera Geopark, Lunto Rice Field, Belitong, Natuna, Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu (Global Geopark), Pongkor, Gunung Sewu (Global Geopark), Kr. Connect-Cr. Bolong, Banyuwangi, Batur (Global Geopark), Rinjani (Global Geopark), Tambora, Maros and Raja Ampat.

Maritime tourism destinations that have been developed include the National Water Conservation Area (KKPN) and the Regional Water Conservation Area (KKPD). The KKPN locations that were developed included the Pieh Island Aquatic Park (TWP) and the surrounding sea; TWP Anambas Islands and the surrounding sea; TWP Gili Ayer, Gili Meno and Gili Trawangan; Sawu Sea TWP and surroundings; TWP Kapoposang Islands and the surrounding sea; Aquatic Natural Reserve (SAP) of Raja Ampat Islands and surrounding seas; SAP West Waigeo Islands. KKPD locations that were developed included Raja Ampat; Nusa Penida Klungkung; Pantar Alor-Straits; Berau-Derawan Islands; West Sumbawa-Gili Balu; East Lombok-Gili Sulat and Lawang; West Lombok - Gili Tangkong, Gili Nanggu, and Gili Sundak; and Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency.

The location of natural and marine tourism development is in line with 10 Priority Tourism Destinations, and 11 potential destinations. Strengthening the creative economy and the digital economy in the future is focused on the 6 clusters in Java (Jabodetabek, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Kulon Progo, Semarang, Surabaya and Malang), Bali, Medan and Makassar. The sectors to be strengthened are culinary, fashion, crafts, applications and digital content, games, films, and music. The expansion of creative economic activities is carried out gradually in other regions that have great potential for added value.

III. THE DIRECTION OF SUMATRA'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The development of the Sumatra region is directed to strengthen its role in the national economy as a commodity production center and processing industry based on natural resources and as one of the national food barns. The strategies are: (a) Developing the leading commodities of plantation crops, manufacturing industries including the food, beverage industry, the rubber industry, rubber and plastic goods, the wholesale, and retail trade sector; and (b) Developing the key growth centers that are prioritized for: development of Industrial Estates (KI), Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Tourism Strategic Areas (KSPN) or Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) or National Parks (TN) and Regions Free Trade and Free Ports (KPBPB) include: KI / KEK Galang Batang, KI / KEK Arun Lhokseumawe, KI / KEK Seimangke, KI Kuala Tanjung, KI Bintan Aerospace, KI Kemingking KI, KI Tanjung Enim, KI Aram Lhokseumawe,

KI / KEK Seimangke, KI Kuala Tanjung, KI Bintan Aerospace, KI Kemingking KI, KI Tanjung Enim, KI Tanggamus, KI Way Pisang, KI Sadai, KEK Tanjung Api-api, DPP Danau Toba, DPP / KEK Tanjung Kelayang, Potential Destinations of Sabang / Sabang KPBPB, Padang-Bukittinggi Potential Destinations, Batam-Bintan Potential Destinations, Batam-Bintan KPBPB, Bintan Karimun Potential Destinations, Gunung TNP / KSPN Destinations Leuseur, Batang Gadis TN, Gunung Kerinci Seblat TN / KSPN, Siberut TN / KSPN, other water parks, and other designated areas; optimizing the Medan Metropolitan Area and WM Palembang including

investment plans and development financing plans; Ranai and Sabang PKSN development including the economy of the surrounding area; development of rural areas, transmigration areas, priority locations of border areas, and alleviation of disadvantaged areas.

The Major Projects in Sumatra Island are: (1) Major Projects for the Development of the Batam-Bintan Region, which emphasizes the integration of the biggest tourism development area around Bintan Island and the integration of the development potential of industrial development both in the Batam Island region with the North and South Bintan Islands ; and (2) Major Project for the Metropolitan Area Development, namely Metropolitan Palembang as a center for trade and services on a national scale which increasing development in South Sumatra. To ensure sustainable development, the development of growth centers needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

IV. THE DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF JAVA-BALI TERRITORIAL

The Java-Bali development is directed to strengthen its role in the national economy as a center for industrial and service activities and to maintain the role of national food barns. The strategies are: (a) Developing the leading commodities, namely the manufacturing industry, including the tobacco processing industry and the leather industry, leather goods, and wholesale and retail trade, tourism and food; and (b) Developing the major growth centers that are prioritized for: development of Industrial Estates (KI), Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Tourism Strategic Areas (KSPN) or Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) or National Parks (TN) including: KI Madura, DPP / KEK Tanjung Lesung, DPP Thousand Islands and Jakarta Old City, Borobudur DPP and surrounding areas, Bromo-Tengger-Semeru DPP, Bandung-Pangandaran Potential Destinations, Banyuwangi Potential Destinations, TWA Kamojang, TWA Papandayan, Gunung Gede Pangrango TN, Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, Gunung Merapi National Park / KSPN, Gunung Merbabu National Park / KSPN, Alas Purwo National Park / KPPN, Meru Betiri National Park / KPPN, Baluran National Park / KSPN, Ijen Crater TWA, and other designated areas.

Maintaining the growth and carrying capacity of the WM Jakarta, WM Bandung, WM Semarang, WM Surabaya and WM Denpasar; and rural area development. The development of growth centers prioritizes mitigation and preparedness for disaster risks and the recovery of disaster-affected areas.

Major Projects in the Java-Bali are (1) Major Projects for the Development of the Metropolitan Area, namely the development of the Denpasar Metropolitan area as a tourism center and to divide the burden of Java as a national economic center; (2) Major project of new city development, namely the development of new city of Maja as one of the largest PINA pilots in Indonesia; (3) Major Project for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Disaster-affected Areas in the Serang and Pandeglang regency; and (4) Major Project for Moving the National Capital out of Java to equalize the welfare of the people between regions. To ensure sustainable development, the development of growth centers needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

V. THE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN NUSA TENGGARA

The Nusa Tenggara development is directed to improve the regional potential in the fields of tourism, animal husbandry, and plantations which is accelerating human development to improve the welfare of the community. The strategies are: (a) developing the leading commodities of livestock, food crops, and the accommodation and food and drink supply; and (b) Developing the growth centers through: developing the Industrial Estates (KI), Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Strategic Tourism Areas (KSPN) or Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) or National Parks (TN), including: DPP Lombok -Mandalika / KEK Mandalika, Labuan Bajo DPP, Gunung Rinjani TN / KSPN, Gunung Tunak TWA, Komodo TN / KSPN, Gunung Tambora TN / KSPN, Kelimutu TN / KSPN, Kelimutu National Park, water park and other designated areas; developing the Port Cities in Mataram and Kupang; developing PKSN Atambua and Kefamenanu including the economy of the surrounding area; development of rural areas, transmigration areas, priority locations of border areas, and alleviation of underdeveloped areas. The development of growth centers prioritizes mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

The Major Projects for developing the Nusa Tenggara region to support the Equitable Development strategy are (1) the Major Project for the Development of the National Border Area which includes the PKSN Kefamenanu and Atambua, including the economies of the surrounding area; and (2) Major Project for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Disaster Impacted Areas in Lombok Island (all districts / cities), Sumbawa Island (Sumbawa Regency and West Sumbawa Regency) and Bima City. In addition, to ensure sustainable development, the development of growth centers needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

VI. THE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN KALIMANTAN

P The development of Kalimantan territorial is directed to accelerate regional growth and strengthen its role as a national energy barn and one of the world's lungs. The strategy is: (a) developing the leading commodities: estate crops; manufacturing industries include: coal and oil and gas refining industries, wood industry, wood products, cork etc; coal mining and river, lake and crossing transportation; and (b) Developing the major growth centers, prioritized for: developing the Industrial Estates (KI), Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Tourism Strategic Areas (KSPN) including: KI Batulicin, KI Ketapang, KI Buluminung, KI Surya Borneo , KI Jorong, KI Tanah Kuning, KEK Maloy Batuta Trans Kalimantan, Singkawang-Sentarum Potential Destinations, Derawan Potential Destinations, and other predetermined areas; optimization of WM Banjarmasin; development of the Kalimantan Railroad; PKSN development in Jagoi Babang, Nunukan, Entikong, Paloh-Aruk, and Nanga Badau, Services, Long Midang, Long Nawang, Tou Lumbis including the economy of the surrounding area; development of rural areas, transmigration areas, priority locations of border areas, and alleviation of disadvantaged areas.

MThe Major Projects in the Kalimantan Island region are: (1) Major Projects for the Development of the Metropolitan Area, namely the development of the Banjarmasin Metropolitan area to reduce the gap between KBI and KTI; (2) Major Project of New city Development, namely the development of the Tanjung Selor PKW new city as the center of government and one of the service centers for the border region; (3) Major Economic Development Projects of the State Border Areas which include the Paloh-Aruk and Nunukan PKSN, including the economies of the surrounding area. In addition, to ensure sustainable development, the development of growth centers needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness against riskdisaster.

VII. THE DIRECTION OF SULAWESI'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The development of the Sulawesi region is directed at maintaining the relatively high regional growth momentum, strengthening its role as a growth center and trade hub in the eastern region which has role as one of the national food barns. The strategies are: (a) developing the leading commodities of food crops, fisheries, and processing industries including non-metal mining products industry; and (b) Developing the major growth centers, prioritizing: optimization of the Makassar WM and WM Manado; development of Industrial Estates (KI), Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Tourism Strategic Areas (KSPN) or Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) or National Parks (TN),

including: KI / KEK Palu, KI / KEK Bitung, DPP Wakatobi, Makassar-Selayar-Toraja Potential Destinations, Manado-Bitung Potential Destinations, Bantimurung Bulusaraung TN / KPPN, Takabonerate TN / KSPN, Rawa Aopa Watumohai, TWA Tangkoko and TWA Tangkoko other predetermined areas; Development of Tahuna PKSN including the economy of the surrounding area; Development of rural areas, transmigration areas, priority locations of border areas, and alleviation of disadvantaged areas. The development of growth centers prioritizes mitigation and preparedness for disaster risks and the recovery of disaster-affected areas.

Major Projects in the Sulawesi Island region are: (1) Major Project for the Development of the Metropolitan Area, namely the development of the Makassar Metropolitan area to strengthen the national hub in Eastern Indonesia, and (2) Major Project for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Disaster-affected Areas in Palu City, Donggala, Sigi and Parigi Mouting regency. In addition, to ensure sustainable development, the development of growth centers needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

VIII. THE DIRECTION OF THE MALUKU DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The development of the Maluku region is directed to spur growth and develop regional potential and strengthen its role as a national fish barn. The strategies are: (a) Developing the leading commodities of estate crops, fisheries, processing industries including wood industry, wood products and cork, etc., and transportation and warehousing; and (b) Developing the major growth centers, which are prioritized for: development of Industrial Estates (KI) and Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Tourism Strategic Areas (KSPN) or Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP), including: KI Teluk Weda, DPP / KEK Morotai, as well as other designated areas; the development of the Port City in Ternate, Halmahera, and Ambon; Development of Saumlaki PKSN including the economy of the surrounding area; development of rural areas, transmigration areas, priority locations of border areas, and alleviation of disadvantaged areas. The development of growth centers prioritizes mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

The Major Project in the Maluku Island region is the Major Project for the Development of the New City, which is the development of the Sofifi New City as the center of government and making all investments that have been developed and built in Sofifi effective. In addition, to realizing sustainable development, the development of growth centers needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk.

IX. THE DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN PAPUA

The development of Papua is aimed at optimizing the implementation of Special Autonomy, promoting sustainable regional growth, and accelerating human development. The strategies are: (a) Developing the superior commodities in fisheries, food crops, horticulture, metal ore mining, and sea transportation; (b) Developing the major growth centers, which are prioritized for: development of Industrial Estates (KI) and Special Economic Zones (KEK), National Tourism Strategic Areas (KSPN) including: Bintuni Bay KI, Sorong KEK, KSPN / Raja Ampat Potential Destinations, and other areas that have been determined to develop port cities in Jayapura, Sorong and Merauke; Development of Jayapura, Merauke and Tanah Merah PKSNs including the economy of the surrounding area; development of rural areas, transmigration areas, priority locations of border areas, and alleviation of disadvantaged areas. The development of growth centers prioritizes mitigation and preparedness for disaster risks and the recovery of disaster-affected areas.

Major Projects in the Papua Island region are (1) Major Projects for the Development of New Cities, namely the development of the New City of Sorong as a supporter of the Raja Ampat PKSN and Sorong KEK and the center for ecosystem service based development; (2) Major Projects for the Development of the National Border Regions which includes PKSN Jayapura and Merauke, including the economies of the surrounding area; (3) Major Projects for the Acceleration of the Development of Disadvantaged Areas of the Laa Pago Indigenous Territory in Papua and Domberay in West Papua. To realize sustainable development, the development of growth centers in the Papua region needs to prioritize mitigation and preparedness for disaster risk. Unhealthy lifestyle increases the diseases such as obesity, smoking, and high blood pressure, thus encouraging increased non-communicable diseases (PTM) such as stroke, heart disease, and diabetes. Environmental conditions are exacerbated by air, water and sanitation pollution, and hazardous and toxic waste (B3) that have not been managed properly. The proportion of households that have access to livable homes is only 38.3 percent, with access to drinking water and sanitation at 61.29 percent and 74.58 percent (BPS, 2018). The referral system for health services is not optimal because of the many queues of patients. The private puskesmas and first level health facilities (FKTP) have not been able to optimally act as a gate keeper. Vacancies of drugs and vaccines and irrational use of drugs still occur, high dependence on imports of raw materials for pharmaceutical preparations and medical devices, as well as drug and food control systems are not optimal. Inequality in performance of the health system across regions is also high, for example, low immunization coverage in eastern Indonesia. Accredited health facilities and health workers pile up in Java-Bali and urban areas. In the field of education, there are still 4.4 million children aged 7-18 years who are not in school (children not in school / ATS)

X. CONCLUSION

Strengthening the pillars of growth and economic competitiveness carried out by the strategies (1) increasing the deepening of the financial sector; (2) developing IPR-based financing schemes; (3) optimizing the use of digital technology and industry 4.0; (4) improving the logistics system and price stability; (5) promoting industrial development and sustainable tourism; (6) fiscal reform; (7) increasing the availability and quality of data and information on economic development, especially food, maritime affairs, tourism, creative economy and digital economy.

Increasing labor productivity and job opportunity that will be carried out by strategies (1) increasing the role and cooperation of vocational education and training with the business world; (2) improving the quality of vocational education and training; (3) increasing competency certification; (4) improving the management of vocational education and training. Increasing high value-added exports and strengthening the Domestic Content Level (TKDN) that will be implemented with the strategy of (1) increasing diversification, added value, and competitiveness of export products and services; (2) increasing access and deepening of the export market; (3) increasing the participation in global production networks (inbound and outbound investment); (4) increasing the effectiveness of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and economic diplomacy; (5) managing imports; (6) increasing government procurement using domestic products; (7) enhancing the image and diversification of marketing priority tourism destinations and destination branding, and creative products; (8) facilitating technology start-ups that supply products and services to the international market. The strategy to increase exports will focus on increasing the exports of medium and high-tech manufacturing products through the global production chain and expanding export markets, especially in Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The increase in exports will also be synergized by strengthening the economic diplomacy including through the expansion scheme and investment of Indonesian companies abroad. The involvement of non-governmental actors in economic diplomacy will also be optimized. The image enhancement and tourism marketing diversification will be focused on marketing integration, and supported by gastronomic diplomacy cooperation.

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