

Workshop on Disadvantaged Areas' Development Policy

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Problems of disadvantaged villages or areas cannot certainly be separated from rural and poverty problems. Therefore, to discuss rural or disadvantaged areas means to discuss the conditions related to social resilience, culture, economy and security. If the problems of rural or disadvantaged areas, especially which have borders with neighboring countries or the outer islands of Indonesia, emerge recently, it shows that these problems have put pressure on geopolitical condition, economy and community. In addition, there are also various problems connected to the backwardness of education for children and young people. "Therefore, UGM Faculty of Animal Science tries to provide some input and solutions, as well as help resolve problems in disadvantaged areas in terms of academic aspects and theoretical approach," Dean of Faculty of Animal Science, Prof. Dr. Ir. Tri Yuwanta, S.U, D.E.A., said in the Auditorium of the Faculty, Thursday (3/11).

Speaking at the National Workshop on *National Synergy of Disadvantaged Areas' Development Policy: Animal Husbandry as Economic Drive* in cooperation between UGM Faculty of Animal Science and Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Regions, Tri Yuwanta expressed that different points of view can be used to examine the development of disadvantaged areas. That the development of disadvantaged areas is seen as a process that relies on regional potentials and coherent capabilities of society in a long period. "Therefore, the change that arises is expected to give positive impacts on the development of governance of economic life, the pattern of community relations, cultural dynamics and patterns of decision making by the community," the Dean said.

According to Tri Yuwanta, a change of status from disadvantaged village to pre-prosperous village and later prosperous region, can certainly be done in various ways. One way that can be done is by creating a surplus of revenue for community to be reinvested in the development of the village, giving multiple effects on other sectors.

At least, there are four things to be considered to see the development of disadvantaged regions as a process. One of which is identification of problems and constraints faced by rural community and implementation of chain-link strategy of need each other for the development of disadvantaged villages and cities. "In addition, finishing measures are needed to optimize the improvement of rural development, as well as the various roles of academicians, including the role of the Faculty of Animal Science UGM in supporting community development of disadvantaged villages," he explained.

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