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RUBBER PLANTATION IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE: TARGET OF SDGS POINT 1

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ABSTRACT

Central Kalimantan Province is the second-largest rubber producer in Indonesia in terms of its contribution to national rubber production. Central Kalimantan rubber production and other domestic production are expected to contribute to poverty and sustainable development goals. The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of land area, rubber production, and GDP on poverty in Central Kalimantan Province. The research method used is panel fixed effect analysis using secondary data, namely statistical data in Central Kalimantan. The results of the variable area of oil palm land in Central Kalimantan Province have a small but significant impact on poverty in the province. With a probability value, the amount of rubber production has a negative but not significant effect on the poverty level. So if the amount of rubber production is high, it can reduce the level of poverty. The GRDP variable has a probability value of 0.2%. Production results and GRDP have a negative relationship, which means that the poverty rate in Central Kalimantan will decrease if palm oil production results and GRDP increase.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector in Indonesia makes a very large contribution to development in Indonesia. Indonesia comes in second place after the processing industry sector. The plantation sub-sector is one of the sub-sectors of the agricultural sector, which plays a large role in the country's foreign exchange. The plantation sub-sector, especially Indonesian rubber production, has a very high export value and is increasing from year to year. Not only in earning foreign exchange in absorbing labor, rubber production also contributes to absorbing labor.

Oil from processed rubber is cheap, easy to produce, and very stable. This rubber oil is used for a variety of foods, cosmetics, and hygiene products, and can also be used as a source of biodiesel. Therefore, the rubber oil industry has the potential to become Indonesia's most important industry. The export value of rubber products in Indonesia as a whole has increased from year to year. According to data from BPS for 2017, the category of palm oil and other palm oil (CPO and other CPO) reached an export value of 27,353,337 tons, and the category of palm kernel and other palm kernel reached 1,717,595 tonnes [1].

A fairly high export value is also accompanied by high production. The successful development of national rubber plantations stems from the successful development of rubber plantations in various provinces. For this reason, the sustainability of rubber plantations amidst the many challenges and obstacles faced by rubber plantations is still able to contribute to the economy. Rubber plantations are the most important commodity capable of making a large contribution to the economy. For this reason, the use of natural resources, especially in the plantation sector, can contribute to improving the economy by increasing productivity [2]. According to a study conducted by [3], one of the challenges faced is the issue of rubber expansion, which has contributed to deforestation and lost the function of biodiversity. However, on the one hand, the exploitation of rubber has been able to increase income, create jobs, and reduce poverty among agricultural and non-agricultural households. Where according to [4], poverty can be characterised as a situation where there is a shortage of things that are usually owned, such as food, clothing, shelter, and drinking water. These things are closely related to quality of life. Poverty is also seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by poverty expenditure.

Rubber production in the province of Central Kalimantan is the second largest production, accounting for 15.12% of the national palm oil production. According to the data from BPS in the table, it shows that Central Kalimantan's palm oil production is very large. In 2016, Central Kalimantan's rubber production was 4.26 million tons, and in 2017, it was 5.21 million tons. This is in accordance with data that

shows agriculture in Central Kalimantan contributes 20.8% of Central Kalimantan's GRDP and the rubber plantation sub-sector is the largest [5].

So far, the Indonesian government has made many efforts to improve the welfare of rural farmers. This policy was implemented due to the fact that the majority of Indonesia's population who live in rural areas are still classified as "poor" and generally depend on nature's bounty in the agricultural sector. One of the efforts made by the government to improve the welfare of farmers is the development of rural areas through the development of rubber plantations. This is quite reasonable, because from 1967 to 2004, the area's production and productivity of people's rubber in Indonesia have always increased quite significantly, namely by 2.34 million ha/year, 0.85 million tons/year, and 3.55 kw/ha/year, with an increase rate of 1.49 for each; 3.06 and 1.56 percent/year [6].

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According to [7] although in many publications convincing about the large role of the rubber industry in producing vital consumption goods for modern society, the reality in the people's rubber production centres in Sumatra and Kalimantan is still sad, because of the poverty that seriously still colouring the lives of rubber farmers [8]. To summarize, the government has made numerous efforts to develop people-owned rubber plantations, but it has been unable (relatively) to improve the farmers' standard of living.in an effort to regain Indonesia's position as the world's largest natural rubber producer and expand the role of the plantation sub-sector in contributing to the country's foreign exchange. The government needs to make new breakthroughs in building community-owned rubber plantations, both those that already exist and those that are not yet or are in the process of being developed. Because building rubber plantations for the people, besides aiming to increase the amount of production, or bokar, is also essentially intended to improve the welfare of farmers and eliminate various dimensions of poverty,

Many efforts have been made by the government in the development and growth of people-owned rubber plantations, such as through the plantation development (project) strategy adopted at the time, which aimed at increasing the country's foreign exchange through exports, which could accelerate the pace of economic growth by adopting and using various modernization steps technology in various fields of agriculture (such as the use of superior seeds, chemical fertilizers, pest/disease control, etc., to processing techniques) [9]. The income level of the majority of Central Kalimantan's population, who are incidentally smallholders, is still low because production levels are still low, which are around 3-5 kw/ha/year. This fact is very ironic because the various projects that have been developed by the government do not seem to produce significant results for the welfare of farmers, even though the contribution of the plantation sector to regional and national income is very large [10].

The development that has been carried out by the government, especially in the plantation sub-sector, has not meant much in the context of increasing the prosperity of farmers' lives because development issues, especially in rubber plantations, are not enough to merely increase production. This means that the development strategy implemented by the government so far, which refers only to the basis of neo-classical economic assumptions, needs to be reviewed because, in that paradigm, humans are only seen from one side, namely as a rational being aroused only by material incentives. This is evident in the reality of the social and economic life of farmers so far, which has not shown encouraging results [11].

Therefore, to unravel the various problems faced in development and improve people's welfare at this time, it is necessary to consider the potential of local resources because they have been institutionalized and be able to adapt to the surrounding environment. In this regard, the problems that need to be known and sought for answers to are: first, to what extent the efforts to develop people's rubber plantations that have been carried out by the government so far have been able to improve the welfare of

farmers; secondly, has plantation development been able to create changes (socially and culturally) that are better for the surrounding community; and thirdly, have these development efforts utilised the various social and cultural potentials of local communities that have created changes, for example, traditions, institutions, institutional norms, and community customs? Furthermore, the development may also empower local institutions or social groups that support the development of the rubber plantation.

It is interesting to note that Central Kalimantan differs from the province of Central Kalimantan in that smallholder plantations control the majority of the rubber land in Central Kalimantan, whereas large private companies (PBS) control the majority of the land in Central Kalimantan Province. With an area of plantation land in the province of Central Kalimantan, it is capable of producing as much as 5.21 million tonnes of rubber in 2017. Even though Central Kalimantan is mostly owned by private companies, the high productivity of rubber products must be balanced with the welfare of the community. Besides that, it is hoped that Central Kalimantan's palm oil production will contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable agriculture in Central Kalimantan in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the SDGs, reducing poverty is the most important goal, and the first is ending all forms of poverty everywhere. Employment opportunities can be defined as the number of residents or people who work or have gotten jobs; the more people who work as a result of an economic activity, the more employment opportunities there are; thus, employment opportunities include jobs that have been filled; and employment opportunities can also be defined as participation in development [12]. Research conducted by [13] found that rubber plantations are not necessarily in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development regulations and need to align economic agendas with conservation. Productivity is a term in production activities that refers to the comparison of output with input. Productivity is a measure that states how well resources are managed and utilised to achieve optimal results. Productivity can be used as a measure of the success of an industry in producing goods or services. So this research will examine how rubber cultivation in Central Kalimantan can contribute to poverty alleviation in the province of Central Kalimantan in accordance with the goals of the SDGs. It also places job creation at the centre of economic policy-making and development plans, which will generate not only decent work opportunities but also stronger, inclusive, and poverty-reducing growth. This is a positive cycle that is good for the economy and for society, and encouraging human resource development can generate sustainable employment opportunities [14].

2. METHOD

Secondary data collection is used to collect information. Secondary data in this case is obtained through literature study, literature exploration, and available data. In addition, through secondary data, information can also be obtained about how rubber is analysed in the province of Central Kalimantan. This approach is carried out by collecting all documents containing secondary data from related agencies and research results on rubber in Central Kalimantan. This study uses panel data with the possibility of not applying the classical assumption test. The research data will be analysed using panel data. Using panel data in research has several benefits. Panel data is made up of a combination of time series and cross-sectional data, resulting in more diverse and numerous data [15]. This makes panel data have a greater degree of freedom (df). The combination of time series and cross section data can overcome problems caused by omitted, variable omitting factors, which is the second advantage of panel data.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Central Kalimantan Province is located between 0°45'N and 3°30'S and 110°45' and 15°51'E. It is located between three neighbouring provinces, namely West Kalimantan Province, East Kalimantan Province, and South Kalimantan Province. The total area of Central Kalimantan is 153,564 km2, or 8.04 percent of Indonesia's total land area. Central Kalimantan has large oil palm plantations that are growing every year.

Table 1 Area of rubber plantations in Central Kalimantan (2013–2018)

Year	Area (Ha)	Growth
2013	450090.01	-
2014	446943.41	-0,70%
2015	446932.87	0.00%
2016	445180.53	-0.39%
2017	449723.58	1.02%
2018	445315.66	-0.98%

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This can be seen in Table 1. From 2016 to 2017, the land expansion was very high, namely 1.02%. But in 2018, the land decreased by 0.98%. According to data from the national rubber information, there were various factors that caused the decline in Central Kalimantan rubber land in 2018, including natural disasters, forest fires, and other factors that occurred in Central Kalimantan that caused a decrease in land for rubber plantations.

Table 2 Central Kalimantan rubber production (2013–2018)

Year	Production (Tons)	Growth
2013	264477.31	-
2014	145177.06	-45.11%
2015	140967.68	-2.90%
2016	138271.34	-1.91%
2017	166180.80	20.18%
2018	166475.60	0.18%

Central Kalimantan's rubber production is the second largest after that of Central Kalimantan in its contribution to national rubber production. In table 2, it can be seen that Central Kalimantan from 2014 experienced the highest decline in a period of 6 years, but in 2017, it experienced an increase of 20.18%, and in 2018, production also decreased by 0.18%. This is consistent with the fact that as land for rubber plantations has become scarce, so has rubber production.

Table 3 shows the area of rubber plantations in Central Kalimantan by district from 2013 to 2018.

District/ City/Province	Rubber Wide (Ha)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kotawaringin Barat	17749.00	17907.00	18082.50	17348.50	17664.49	17725.24
Kotawaringin Timur	47960.00	48120.00	47219.00	47308.00	46092.00	46087.00
Kapuas	30508.18	30653.30	30955.30	30428.30	31161.30	31136.30
Barito Selatan	32515.00	32678.50	32764.52	32632.00	32907.00	32927.00
Barito Utara	46066.00	46935.00	46928.00	45943.00	46062.00	16282.00
Sukamara	7316.90	7277.90	6119.84	6111.04	6111.04	6157.05
Lamandau	7258.00	7480.00	7434.00	7426.50	7416.50	7391.00
Seruyan	17605.56	15712.30	15755.00	15679.00	15969.00	16015.00
Katingan	22077.06	19691.30	19137.11	20382.58	20476.58	20468.74
Pulang Pisau	38166.00	38722.00	38342.00	37898.00	41410.00	41518.00
Gunung Mas	67998.00	68100.00	68223.00	68298.00	68367.00	68372.00
Barito Timur	58658.97	57242.02	59798.02	59592.02	59685.1	54763.18
Murung Raya	51642.84	51859.59	51388.58	51126.39	51286.39	51358.05
Palangka Raya	4568.50	4564.50	4786.00	5007.20	5115.10	5115.10
Kalimantan Tengah	450090.01	446943.41	446932.87	445180.53	449723.58	445315.66

Central Kalimantan is one of the provinces in Kalimantan, with 13 regencies and one city, Palangkaraya, which serves as the province's capital.Central Kalimantan Province data shows that the area with the largest rubber area is owned by Central Kalimantan Regency with a land area in 2018 of 445315.66 ha and Gunung Mas Regency with an area of 68372.00 ha. In 2018, Palangka Raya Regency had a land area of only 5115.10 ha.It can be seen from the table that each district has experienced an increase in the area of rubber plantations.

Table 4. Central Kalimantan GDP per district, 2013-2018

District/ City/Province	PDRB Kalimantan Tengah					
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Kotawaringin Barat	10704711.74	11432688.68	12173280.82	10704711.74	11432688.68	12173280.82
Kotawaringin Timur	14932757.01	16118192.40	17234264.51	14932757.01	16118192.40	17234264.51
Kapuas	8842069.61	9515602.20	10182438.54	8842069.61	9515602.20	10182438.54
Barito Selatan	3754054.88	3958245.82	4160875.11	3754054.88	3958245.82	4160875.11
Barito Utara	6008577.32	6369617.42	6748596.68	6008577.32	6369617.42	6748596.68
Sukamara	2381089.90	2530336.18	2686337.80	2381089.90	2530336.18	2686337.80
Lamandau	3074911.37	3280863.81	3505611.04	3074911.37	3280863.81	3505611.04
Seruyan	5196334.78	5465511.08	5750252.31	5196334.78	5465511.08	5750252.31
Katingan	4251997.85	4531078.99	4829628.19	4251997.85	4531078.99	4829628.19

Pulang Pisau	2845265.45	3011275.19	3190169.67	2845265.45	3011275.19	3190169.67
Gunung Mas	2866189.97	3056181.14	3266084.54	2866189.97	3056181.14	3266084.54
Barito Timur	4509974.31	4779685.70	5052797.98	4509974.31	4779685.70	5052797.98
Murung Raya	4953891.01	5244659.43	5538869.35	4953891.01	5244659.43	5538869.35
Palangka Raya	8859548.23	9479165.59	10156319.93	8859548.23	9479165.59	10156319.93
Kalimantan Tengah	83900239.37	89544898.30	94566247.89	83900239.37	89544898.30	94566247.89

In table 4, it is stated that, from the 2013-2018 GRDP data, East Kotawaringin Regency, which has the largest rubber area and palm oil production, has the highest GRDP among other districts. The provincial capitals of Central Kalimantan are then West Kotawaringin and Palangkaraya Regencies. while the lowest GRDP acquisition is Sukamara Regency.

This study uses a regression equation model to analyse the effect of the variable area of oil palm land, palm production, open unemployment rate, and GRDP on poverty in Central Kalimantan in the 2013-2018 period.

Tabel 5 Panel Least Squares

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.005099	0.235202	12.77667	0.0000
WIDE	-1.62E-05	9.69E-06	-1.673166	0.0979
PRODUCTION	2.13E-06	1.58E-05	0.135417	0.8926
PDRB	8.74E-08	3.78E-08	2.313255	0.0231
Root MSE	1.896373	R-squared		0.064450
Mean dependent var	3.129444	Adjusted R-squared		0.031814
S.D. dependent var	1.971590	S.E. of regression		1.939974
Akaike info criterion	4.206653	Sum squared resid		323.6609
Schwarz criterion	4.317755	Log likelihood		-185.2994
Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.2514656	F-statistic		1.974843
Durbin-Watson stat	1.092199	Prob (F-statistic		0.123763

The land area variable has a probability value, or P. value, of 0.0979, while the coefficient is negative at 1.62. These results indicate that the land area variable influences but is not significant for the number of unemployed.In Central Kalimantan Province, the average rubber plantation area increases from year to year, but most of the rubber plantation land is owned by private plantations, not people's plantations, so the increasing area of rubber land in Central Kalimantan does not directly affect the decrease in unemployment in the province. The production results variable has a probability value, or P-value, of 0.8926 and a positive value coefficient of 2.13. This explains that if the rubber production of Central Kalimantan Province is high, unemployment is not reduced and is not significant. The GRDP variable has a probability value, or P. value, of 0.0231 and a positive value coefficient of 8.74. This shows that high GRDP acquisition from the agricultural and plantation sectors can affect the reduction in unemployment in Central Kalimantan Province.

Discussion

In relation to the history of remedies in Indonesia, people in Central Kalimantan Province began to recognise and befuddled by rubber plants.Rubber began to be known in Indonesia since the Dutch colonial era, and was originally planted in the Bogor Botanical Gardens as a new-choleksian plant (Swadaya spreader, 1992). And then rubber plants are developed into plantations and spread across several regions.The existence of a tobacco and coffee crisis, which became the mainstay commodity of the Dutch East Indies colonial government (HB), encouraged the HB government to build a rubber plantation (PK). In 1864, PK began to be introduced and developed in Indonesia, with the first time it was opened in the Pamanukan and Ciasem (West Java) areas by Hofland-Dutch companies. The type of rubber plant planted at that time was the rubber "rambung" (ficus elastica). And the new Hevea brasiliensis rubber was planted in East Sumatra in 1902. PK in Indonesia was more developed after the Netherlands Indies opened the door for foreign investors, especially from Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, and America. Along with that, the HB government for the first time introduced a large (modern) plantation system that was opened in the Indragiri area in 1893. Furthermore, it was followed by other plantations.

Along with the development of the world's demand for rubber, especially after the influence of the "boom" price of rubber-alame after World War II. The rubber plantation managed by the people (community plantations) was already known by the people of Central Kalimantan, even before it was introduced by the HB colonial government. Farmers get rubber seeds from pilgrims who stop in Malaysia or Singapore. In addition, Chinese traders (from Malaysia and Singapore) who bought rubber-racket production also often brought rubber seeds to be planted. Because of that, rubber plants are already part of the culture of farmers in Central Kalimantan.In addition to being supported by natural conditions, the agricultural system for the people of Central Kalimantan is also a form of adaptation in agriculture because climate grip and soil fertility in Central Kalimantan are not as good as in Java, which are laden with the intensification of food crops. As mentioned by Rusli et al. (1996), the plantation sector in Central Kalimantan Province drove faster than the food crop agriculture sector. So the first culture to underlie the lives of people in Central Kalimantan is the life of agriculture centred on dry land. So that the main plants that have long been a favourite and their cultural settings are rubber and coconut plants. Meanwhile, new rubber plants developed in the pre-independence era. Most rubber plantations in Central Kalimantan Province are managed by the government (BUMN) or large private companies that involve only a handful of residents as daily labour or crude wholesale work.

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The socioeconomic conditions of farmers, who are very vulnerable (pressured by household economic needs), are often used by outsiders (toke, middlemen) through the provision of financial assistance (debt), so that over time the rubber farmers become increasingly difficult to get out of the debt bonds. Therefore, farmers never have a bargaining position in accordance with fairness. And if this situation persists, the farmer will be unable to solve the problem and break free from the poverty circle that has encircled him.The socioeconomic condition of the rubber farmers actually only illustrates the actual faces of rubber farmers in rural areas in Central Kalimantan Province and also in other rural areas in Indonesia. That is, the lives of rural communities in the province of Central Kalimantan are still dominated by rubber-racket farmers (agrarian bases), their lives are still lacking, and the degree of welfare is still low. According to Rusli et al. (1996), the number of poor villages in Central Kalimantan Province in 1990 reached 291 villages out of a total of 1,142 villages, and in 2003, the number of poor people in rural areas of Central Kalimantan reached 572.6 thousand people, or 18.08% (BPS, 2003). Maybe if research and further study are conducted, it is not impossible that the number of poor villages will increase in number because of the "storm" of a prolonged multi-dimensional crisis that is still rolling.

The low price of rubber received by farmers has often been alleged to beS because of the poor quality of rubber production. In the future, the problems that befall rubber farmers will not be seen only in terms of the low quality of rubber produced by these farmers. But it should also be seen in terms of other causative factors, for example, the social relations between farmers and other parties at the local level. That is, the problem of low prices (income) and farmers' lives is not only caused by technical problems; no less important is the support of the situation and social conditions of the community at the lower levels. The social climate in question is the fact that the determination of the price of rubber at the lower level is often determined by the attachment of social relations between small farmers and large farmers with rubber traders at the local level, who lead it to the corner where the bargaining position of rubber farmers becomes weak.Reality like this in the countryside is very difficult to avoid. The great desire of farmers to maintain social attraction often forces them to eliminate their rationality in business. That is, most farmers in rural

areas are more likely to put together social reciprocity relationships compared to business benefits alone, even though the rubber business is a supporter of the family's economic life. Reality like this is not impossible, because until now, in rural areas, there were still many token or large farmers (somang parents) who, besides acting as buyers of rubber production, also had a kinship relationship with producer farmers, whether as in-laws, family, or funding for domestic life, etc.

So because the patron-client relationship has been mixed with the social relations of kinship, the reciprocity and social attachment relations implicitly become chaotic and can complicate the position of farmers in bargaining in the process of determining the price of rubber production. Therefore, most of them, like it or not, forced or willing, resigned and accepted the specified price (unilateral) from the somang tokens or mothers. Another variable that also plays a role in determining the level of farmers' income is the length of the rubber marketing chain. The reality shows that there are many layers of traders involved, making the rubber trading chain long enough, and such conditions are not new. Farmers can never directly market their rubber production to factories or exporter-traders. At least they have to go through two or three intermediary traders, namely traders at the village level and traders at the sub-district level. Although realized, short trading chains are difficult to find because, generally, rubber production centres in Central Kalimantan are relatively far from the city centre with inadequate transportation network conditions. Therefore, farmers must go through a long and winding marketing chain, ranging from traders at the group level, at the village level, traders at the sub-district level, to traders of agents, just to enter the rubber processing factory or exporter.

The long chain of trade systems results in lower selling prices at the farmer level; therefore, farmers can only accept the price of rubber as it is. Mubyarto and Dewanta (1991) stated that with a long trading chain, rubber farmers in Sumatra and Kalimantan only received around 25–30% of the export price of natural rubber. Compare this with the income of rubber farmers in neighbouring Malaysia, who are able to receive at least 70–80% of the export price of natural rubber. So it is not impossible that the socio-economic life of rubber farmers in rural Central Kalimantan is still low and far behind. That way, even though the people's rubber production is high, it doesn't mean much because it is not in line with the increase in the welfare of the farmers.Therefore, with the existing reality, it is better to address these various inequalities and poverty in at least three dimensions: first, development in the context of increasing economic growth must of course be through the utilisation of local resources, especially those controlled by small community groups (farmers); second, the need to provide convenience to groups of poor farmers to obtain and utilise (accessibility) land, capital, and various infrastructure and other productive inputs; and third, the need to develop a social institutional structure in enhancing community capacity, especially for farmers and poor groups others, so that they will be able to solve their own problems, be creative, and be independent; These three things, in the long term, will create a productive life and are expected to be able to increase legal opportunities and work productivity, as well as the income of farming families.

In addition, it should also be noted that improving the standard of living of farmers and other poor communities is an integral part of development that needs to be carried out in a sustainable and serious manner. In this case, the influence of the social and institutional aspects emphasises the importance of the phasing process of activities to overcome these problems. Therefore, activities to improve the lives of farmers and poor community groups cannot be seen as a calculation of gains and losses or benefits and costs received only. Nevertheless, the strategy to overcome these problems still needs to be based on increasing employment and business opportunities and the income of the community as a whole. The point is that the regional development strategies and policies that need to be pursued are those that are capable of spurring community self-reliance. Even though at first it had to make regional economic progress so that it could reduce inequality so as to be able to take advantage of various development opportunities on an ongoing basis. As a consequence of the strategy of this policy, it certainly requires various formal institutions (government agencies) and private institutions, as well as the community as actors in development, to review their respective roles in efforts to support economic growth and realise equal distribution pathways.

For example, the programmes that need to be made to carry out the strategies and policies include developing infrastructure that connects plantation (rubber) production centres with growth centres so that they are able to break the isolation of the area. The opening of isolation will facilitate communication, making it easier for information, education, supervision, and so on. Second, developing smallholder agricultural activities again through the right path, for example, by intensifying patterns and applying technology that is appropriate to local conditions and accompanied by empowering existing agribusiness institutions by taking into account the interrelationships between subsystems at the local level. Third, it is necessary to develop local self-help. This means building the ability of the community to be able to solve its

own problems autonomously, creatively, and independently. To build this, multisectoral guidance from parties (institutions) in the village is needed. Because in reality the interests of the community (farmers) in rural areas are never single, but multiple, so they require synergistic and integrated services. This local self-sufficiency also involves local institutions, natural resources, and local human resources, as well as various plans at the local level. Then the fourth is the need to integrate all of these policies and strategies into (regional) government decisions that might be reflected in regional development planning. So that the portion for overcoming the problem of inequality in people's lives can be handled in balance with the portion of activities aimed at economic growth.

4. CONCLUSION

According to research on how rubber plantations in Central Kalimantan can affect poverty, according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), It is concluded that in the province of Central Kalimantan from 2013-2018, the land area has increased every year. The average rubber productivity also increases every year. The contribution of rubber plantations to Central Kalimantan's GRDP is very large. Rubber business is still a viable way to contribute to the economic development of Central Kalimantan. Rubber plantations have an influence on poverty alleviation in Central Kalimantan. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the potential of rubber production to contribute to the economy in Central Kalimantan. Furthermore, it is necessary to implement a partnership policy that pays attention to smallholder plantations and the commitment of large private companies (PBS) to participate in providing corporate social responsibility to the community. The government's role is needed in providing assistance and supervision for sustainable rubber plantations.

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