

## **Penta Helix Collaboration to Fight Poverty in Tangerang City**

### **Hudaya Latuconsina**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Tangerang, Indonesia

Email : [hudaya@unis.ac.id](mailto:hudaya@unis.ac.id)

### **Ahmad**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Tangerang, Indonesia

Email : [ahmad@unis.ac.id](mailto:ahmad@unis.ac.id)

### **Sofian**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Tangerang, Indonesia

Email : [sofian@unis.ac.id](mailto:sofian@unis.ac.id)

### **Inas Sofia Latif**

Postgraduate Program, Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University, Tangerang, Indonesia

Email : [inaslatif@gmail.com](mailto:inaslatif@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

The phenomenon of poverty is a social problem that is always discussed in a global context. Not only in developing countries, even poverty is still possible in developed countries. Poverty is still one of the government's homework because the achievement of sustainable development targets still requires several efforts to evaluate improvements. Similarly, in Tangerang City, although the poverty rate in this city is not the highest and can be said to be relatively low, it still needs to be considered to be improved. Researchers use qualitative research methods through literature review and focus group discussion (FGD) to collect data. The results show that in fighting poverty, all relevant parties must be involved. Even though cooperation has been established, penta helix coordination still needs to be realized in reality. Researchers suggest the need to regulate and strengthen collaboration between academia, the private sector, society, government and the media who are members of the penta helix. Furthermore, harmonization and synchronization of rules with applied policies should also be carried out. So that all related things can be accommodated properly.

**Keywords:** collaboration, penta helix, poverty, poverty rate.

### **A. Introduction**

Development is one of the benchmark indicators of a country's level of progress (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018). The success of development can be seen through increasing economic growth in a region or country. With the increase in economic growth, it is expected to be able to reduce the existing poverty rate (Marini, 2016). In addition to economic growth, one aspect used to see the performance of economic development is how effective the use of available resources is (Azwar, 2016; Latif & Pangestu, 2022).

Poverty is still a classic problem for almost all countries in the world. The problem of poverty is not only a problem of developing countries, but developed countries also experience the same problem (Purnomo et al., 2020; Safitri et al., 2023). The difference between poverty in developed and developing countries lies in the scale of the problem. In developed countries, poverty tends to be a minor problem in the context of their societies, while in developing countries, the problem is much more complicated because the proportion of its poor population usually makes up half of the country's total population (Setya Yunas, 2019).

The problem of poverty in developing countries shows a significant level of complexity, although some of them have succeeded in increasing national production and income (Mardiatillah et al., 2021). Likewise with what happened in Indonesia which is a developing country. Poverty is still a problem that requires more attention in handling. This is given that the poverty rate is a key indicator of the social and economic well-being of the population, reflecting their level of access to basic needs (Leasiwal, 2013).

The Poverty Line (GK) is the result of the sum between the Food Poverty Line (GKM) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKNM). People who have an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line are considered poor. The higher the poverty severity index score, the greater the inequality in spending among the poor. The poverty line in Tangerang City in 2022 is IDR 695,225. Referring to data on the percentage of poverty in Tangerang City in 2022 of 5.77% (BPS Kota Tangerang, 2023a). This percentage has indeed decreased compared to the previous year, although the government's attention to reduce poverty must still be carried out.

**Table 1.** Tangerang City Poverty Indicators 2021-2023

Description	Tangerang City Poverty Indicators		
	2021	2022	2023
Poverty Line (IDR/capita/month)	655.061	695.225	746.468
Number of Poor People (thousand)	134,24	132,88	137,70
Percentage of Poor People (%)	5,93	5,77	5,89

*Source:* (BPS Kota Tangerang, 2023a)

The government in carrying out its duties may not be able to respond to all forms of problems. Efforts to reduce poverty must be supported and carried out in cooperation by various parties from several related elements so that what is a common goal can be achieved (Aribowo et al., 2018). The government together with communities, private institutions, civil society organizations, companies, and the media need to be able to run together in close collaboration (Pratama et al., 2023). This five-element collaboration is called the penta helix concept which describes an ideal construction in synergizing efforts to reduce poverty in Tangerang City (Ibrahim & Nugrahani, 2021).

Tangerang City has potential in the industrial sector, this is what makes it have the nickname of the city of a thousand industries (Purwanto, 2021). According to data released by BPS, the industrial sector, especially the processing industry, is still the main contributor in the business field with the highest growth rate in the 2022 Tangerang City GRDP (BPS Kota Tangerang, 2023b). This potential provides opportunities for the industrial sector as part of one of the penta helix elements to become an enabler that acts as a facilitator who creates added value and collaborates with other elements.

Each element in the penta helix plays a collaborative, collective, dynamic, measurable role, and ideally synergizes to form a unity which is a network of roles in carrying out common goals (Arfani, 2022). This research will focus on reducing poverty in Tangerang City through the concept of penta helix collaboration. In addition, researchers hope that this research will also be a reference material for the development of science and technology, adding studies that can be applied in

leadership patterns in the public sector which can also be applied in regional administration in Tangerang City.

Previous research related to the concept or collaboration of pentahelix has indeed been carried out as well as research conducted by Qurnia Andayani, Septi Ariadi, Toetik Koesbardiati, Nuraini Fauziah, Bayu Praharsena in a study entitled “Penta-helix “Golden Village” as a Commitment to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Sumenep Regency, East Java Province” (Andayani et al., 2022). The next research is in a study entitled “Pentahelix Collaboration in Efforts to Reduce Disaster Risk in Tourist Destinations in Kalanganyar Sidoarjo Village” initiated by Mochammad Arfani (Arfani, 2022).

In addition, there are also research results from Kelvin, Ida Widianingsih, R. Achmad Buchari in a study entitled “Pentahelix Model Collaboration in Realizing Pondok Ranji Smart Village” (Kelvin et al., 2022). The thing that distinguishes between previous research and research conducted by researchers is the focus and scope of the studies discussed. The researcher pursued the discussion of penta helix as a step or strategy taken and used in alleviating and reducing poverty rates that occurred in Tangerang City.

## **B. Research Methods**

The study was conducted from August to October 2023. The approach used is a qualitative approach carried out through literature review and FGD. These two activities were identified as integral components of data collection methods for conducting case study research (Tomaszewski et al., 2020; Wigati & Ciptanurani, 2023). The literature study was conducted by examining various documents, including laws and regulations, poverty and labor data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), and the Tangerang City Manpower Office (Disnaker), reports and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Tangerang City.

The laws and regulations in question are “Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Local Government Law), Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT Law) jo. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare jo. Law Number 14 of 2019 concerning Social Workers (Law on Social Workers), and Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies. Other related regulations are Tangerang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Poverty Mitigation and Mayor Regulation Number 15 of 2023 concerning Tangerang City Regional Development Plan 2024-2026.”

While other data are obtained from journal articles, books, or relevant scientific publications regarding the concept of penta helix collaboration, in this case related to efforts to reduce poverty. Both field data obtained from observations, interviews, and FGDs and collected literature review data were then analyzed. Data analysis is carried out using descriptive methods in order to produce conclusions that can be accounted for (Marzuki, 2008).

## **C. Result and Discussion**

### **1. Poverty in Tangerang City**

According to the Central Statistics Agency, when viewed from the expenditure side, poverty is the inability in terms of the economy to meet basic needs, especially food (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). These are challenges and problems faced by all countries. Economic growth is considered as one of the important factors in overcoming the problem of poverty, as it is the main indicator in the concept of economic development (Atalay, 2015). However, economic growth alone does not always guarantee automatic poverty reduction. Because there are always other factors that must also be considered in overcoming poverty (Latuconsina, 2024).

Numerous studies have affirmed that the goal of economic development is to create

improvements in various aspects of life, including poverty reduction, improved quality of education, and improved health. Economic growth is considered a key driver in creating wealth that can flow to different walks of life, helping to overcome poverty as well as related problems. Education, for example, is considered an important investment in supporting economic growth (Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012). Providing education to underprivileged children is believed to provide great opportunities for them to get out of the cycle of poverty.

Conceptually, the factors that cause poverty are low quality of human resources (low level of education and skills), low motivation, views in family relationships (a perspective that considers parents as a burden), limited adequate employment options (low salaries and a lot of working time), and not creative (Adawiyah, 2020). Keep in mind and note that these factors are complex and interrelated (Asnita et al., 2023). A person facing poverty may experience a combination of these factors.

Furthermore, factors that can encourage individuals to get out of poverty, conceptually are investing or saving, religious observance (not despair, having hope for change), building networks, and support from the government and private sector. Poverty is a multidimensional problem that cannot be solved partially. Therefore, poverty reduction efforts are the responsibility of the government and local governments along with all components of development based on empowerment and the potential of available resources (Adawiyah, 2020).

Poverty that occurs in general in Indonesia is called extreme poverty. This condition is the condition of the inability of the community to meet basic needs, in the form of food, clean water, proper sanitation, health, shelter, education, and access to information on income and social services. A person is categorized as extreme poor if the cost of daily necessities is below the extreme poverty line or in other words, a person is categorized as extreme poor if his expenses are below IDR 10,739/person/day or IDR 322,170/person/month (Naibaho, 2023; TNP2K, 2021).

Poverty reduction is still a mandatory agenda in Indonesia with a target of up to zero percent, including in Tangerang City (Kemenko PMK, 2023). Based on data presented by BPS, in general, the national poverty rate has decreased (Mursid, 2023; Nugroho, 2023). Likewise with what was experienced by Banten Province (Pemprov Banten, 2023). Nevertheless, the government is expected not to rest on its laurels. The extreme poverty rate of Tangerang City is currently at 0.75% from the previous 1.6% in 2021 (Tristiawati, 2023). This is progress that is expected together.

Concrete and targeted steps taken by the Tangerang City government are through the provision of cheap food prices, one of which is through the Si Jampang car, MSME financing, assistance in the renovation of uninhabitable houses, free health costs through the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS), free education fees ranging from elementary and junior high school to tertiary levels through the School Operational Assistance Fund (BOS), and direct cash transfers (Pemkot Tangerang, 2023b). This includes including extreme poverty reduction programs in the 2024-2026 strategic issue and proposing the use of Unexpected Spending (BTT) for poverty reduction (Tristiawati, 2023).

Increasing income is also carried out through the provision of virtual job fairs carried out every month, the Golden Tangerang program with the provision of business loans for people who want to increase their business is also given (Tristiawati, 2023). All these efforts are expected to always provide services and social welfare security for the community and reduce poverty as a whole. On the other hand, the central government also continues to provide support to accelerate the elimination of extreme poverty through evaluation of economic empowerment programs and productivity improvement (Kemenko Perekonomian, 2023).

Various kinds of efforts made by the government, both the central government and local governments as acting officers, will not succeed if they are not supported by other development components. The role of the private sector and the community must also be able to keep pace. To be free from the cycle of poverty requires sincerity and strong will from each individual. The existence of planned support from various parties, especially in access to empowerment independently and through the involvement of other parties is a complementary part of each other (Noor et al., 2023).

## 2. Penta Helix Collaboration as an Effort to Reduce Poverty in Tangerang City

Penta helix is an innovative development model that evolved from the quadruple helix concept, which combines elements of academia, practitioners/business, community, government, and media to create an ecosystem based on creativity and knowledge. The purpose of this concept is to provide solutions in the development of creativity, innovation, and technology in various related fields. The quadruple helix includes a triple helix element consisting of academia, the business sector, and government, with the addition of community elements to reflect the role of media and culture in innovation in the 21st era (Muhyi et al., 2017).

The community element opens the door to cross-disciplinary configurations and extends the concept of innovation beyond economic goals, by incorporating creativity as an integral part of the process of knowledge production and innovation. In the context of social development, collaboration is key to achieving significant change. The penta helix cooperation model aims to optimize the role of academia, business, community, government, and media as agents of social change that can benefit society and the surrounding environment.

The use of this penta helix collaboration model allows the creation of sustainable social change that benefits the wider community and the parties involved in the collaboration. With the synergy between penta helix elements, it is hoped that the realization of sustainability and progress in community development and positive social change in accordance with the aspirations and needs of various parties involved in this collaboration scheme (Raditya, 2021).

The penta helix model, as described by Tonković, creates a collaborative framework involving five key stakeholders: government, private, academia, society, and media or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (Tonkovic et al., 2015). It is important to understand the perceptions of each stakeholder in this context and identify factors that can support collaboration (Kanno et al., 2013). In implementing the penta helix, it is important to consider the unique dynamics between stakeholders and establish effective communication mechanisms. Successful collaboration in this context can be key to addressing the complex challenges faced by society and the business ecosystem (Creswell & Poth, 2017).

It is proven that the implementation of penta helix can increase regional competitiveness and development innovation, especially economic development (Tonkovic et al., 2015). Researchers conducted a penta helix approach in an effort to reduce poverty in Tangerang City. Penta helix is a collaboration of five stakeholder components including: 1) Government (Bappeda, Disnaker), 2) Academics (Institute for Research and Community Service of Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University (LPPM UNIS)), 3) Private Sector (private companies), 4) Communities (cadets, NGOs), and 5) Mass media (social media, websites, and mass media). Some stakeholders recognize the importance of cross-sector involvement through the penta helix approach.

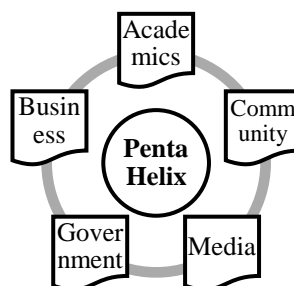


Figure 1. Penta Helix Collaboration Elements  
Source: processed by researchers

## 3. Strengthening Shared Commitment in the Penta Helix (The Role of Government)

The government has a central position through knowledge development and infrastructure, public innovation policies, and support for innovation networks and public and private partnerships (Prabowo et al., 2022). The government as a regulator is the basis for determining regulations/policies. The results of FGD with Bappeda reinforce the importance of government policies and participation in assisting the process of reducing poverty in Tangerang City.

The role of the government in reducing poverty is crucial and especially related to policies and programs to create an environment that supports inclusive economic growth that can support the poverty alleviation process. Governments have a responsibility to develop public policies that support inclusive economic growth. It includes fiscal, monetary, and social policies that can create an environment conducive to job creation and income generation.

The government through Tangerang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Poverty Reduction has also expressed its commitment in alleviating and reducing poverty. In the regulation, the government also emphasized the importance of penta helix collaboration to be realized by collaborating with academics, the business world, the community, and the media. This arrangement is in line with Mayor Regulation Number 15 of 2023 concerning the 2024-2026 Tangerang City Regional Development Plan.

The government as a policymaker needs to provide supportive policies. The legal basis for the establishment and operationalization of the penta helix collaboration must also be in line with one another, including with local regulations and mayoral regulations. This cooperation must be in accordance with human rights principles. Laws and regulations can regulate that collaboration does not violate the rights of individuals or community groups that are the focus of poverty alleviation and ensure that all parties carry out their obligations and responsibilities optimally (Latif, 2024).

Ensuring effective supervision and law enforcement related to public policies imposed is also inseparable from the role of the government (Lesmana & Latif, 2023). Adequate infrastructure development initiated by the government, such as transportation networks and access to electricity, can open up economic opportunities in previously marginalized areas. Governments can play a key role in infrastructure development that supports economic growth and equitable distribution of profits.

The implementation of social protection programs to protect vulnerable groups from the impact of poverty is also carried out. These include social assistance programs, health insurance, and income assistance that can help the poor overcome economic challenges. In addition, from the education side, the government can play a role in improving access and quality of education to empower people with the skills necessary to engage in the modern economy. Skills training and vocational education programs can also help improve the competitiveness of workers in the job market. Governments can also work with the private sector, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations in efforts to address poverty. This collaboration can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs. It is important to note that reducing poverty requires a holistic and sustainable approach, involving all stakeholders in society.

#### **4. Involvement of Academics in Commitment to Reduce Poverty**

Academics as drafter play a role in preparing program innovation standardization (Sudiana et al., 2020). The involvement of universities is also closely related to the preparation of follow-up plans and research (Khoirurrijal et al., 2022). The role of academics can be structured from the tri dharma of higher education, namely education (intellectual resources), research (dissemination of new knowledge), and community service (entrepreneurship, knowledge, experts, and technology) (Syahza, 2019).

The involvement of academics in efforts to reduce poverty has an important role in providing knowledge, research, and insights that can strengthen poverty alleviation policies and programs. Academics can conduct in-depth research to understand the causes and effects of poverty. The results of this study can give policymakers a better understanding of the factors that need to be addressed to reduce poverty.

Accurate and reliable data and information on poverty conditions, economic trends, and characteristics of the poor collected by academics are invaluable for data and evidence-based policy planning. Economic and social models and theories that can help in designing more effective policies to address poverty can also be prepared. So that the policies made will be right on target and can be accounted for.

Academics have a role to play in helping build the capacity and empowerment of local communities. This can include skills development, support for small businesses, and other local initiatives. Through educational institutions, academics can provide training and education to the community regarding the skills and knowledge needed to increase employment opportunities and economic independence.

Academics can also serve as advocates for poverty alleviation policies and programs. They can contribute to educating society and emphasizing the importance of action to address economic inequality. Through research and policy evaluation, academics can help governments and other organizations to understand the effectiveness of measures taken and provide recommendations for improvement.

Cooperation with governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can also be built to identify critical problems, evaluate existing policies, and design fact-based solutions that occur on the ground. The involvement of academics allows for a more informed and scientific approach, which in turn can improve the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs.

## **5. The Role of the Private Sector and the Business**

The private sector and business as enablers through Public Private Partnerships and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are expected to help reduce poverty (Trisnawati et al., 2021). This is in accordance with the mandate of the PT Law in Article 74 regarding social and environmental responsibility. Business contributions should be in the form of assistance of funds, products / goods and services / services according to the business scope of each private sector. In reducing poverty in Tangerang City, it still needs support from the private sector through corporate CSR, philanthropic institutions, and fund donors oriented towards sustainability policy support and program replication that results in broader changes (Aqiela et al., 2018; Nabila et al., 2021).

CSR itself is a company obligation which if not implemented then there are sanctions. This is further regulated in "Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies." The private sector and the business world have a significant role to play in efforts to reduce poverty. Their contribution not only includes job creation, but also involves innovation, investment, and social responsibility. Businesses can create direct jobs through operational expansion and new investments (Latif, Fauzyah, et al., 2023). Increased employment opportunities can help reduce unemployment and increase people's incomes.

Businesses can work with governments and NGOs in designing and implementing social development programs. These partnerships can increase the scale and impact of poverty alleviation initiatives. Through CSR, the private sector can also include charitable donations, social welfare projects, and participation in poverty alleviation programs in surrounding communities. Including providing financial support for micro and small enterprises can help underprivileged communities to start or develop their own businesses (Nabila et al., 2021). Thus, the private sector also plays an active role in realizing social welfare for workers and realizing the mandate of the Social Workers Law.

The investment of the business world can be in education and training to improve the skills and qualifications of workers also benefits the company itself. Partnerships with education and training institutions can help prepare a more skilled and resilient workforce, as well as a more work-ready workforce. This indirectly also means to provide support in empowering local economies by involving small and micro businesses, promoting local supply chains, and empowering communities through sustainable projects.

In addition, in related fields such as infrastructure, the private sector can also contribute to infrastructure development through their CSR programs. Revamping and building transportation, electricity, and clean water networks, can open up economic opportunities in previously isolated areas. In this regard, the private sector can lead innovation in sustainable business practices. Environmentally and socially responsible business practices can have a positive impact on society and the surrounding environment. So that it has an impact on the poverty rate.

The involvement of the private sector and business in poverty alleviation efforts can create synergies between economic growth and community empowerment, playing an important role in achieving the sustainable development goals. It is important to realize that the involvement of the private sector and the business world is not just about providing charitable donations or donations, but rather about integrating sustainability principles in their operations so as to bring about long-term positive impacts.

## **6. Community Engagement as a Shared Strength**

Community involvement plays a key role in efforts to reduce poverty. Actively involving communities in designing and implementing poverty alleviation solutions can ensure that programs are compatible with local needs, sustainable, and acceptable to communities. This can be done through openness that allows public participation in the policy-making process. This can involve open dialogue, consultation forums, and inclusive decision-making processes.

Local poverty mapping can help identify the most vulnerable groups and determine appropriate strategies to address specific challenges at the community level. Education and awareness programs developed with communities can help increase understanding of poverty, community rights, and the opportunities available to improve economic conditions. Likewise, community-engaged skills training and job development programs can help upskill community members, thereby increasing their opportunities in the job market.

Another thing that can be done is to encourage economic empowerment at the community level by supporting entrepreneurial initiatives, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises can create better economic opportunities (Latif, Inayah, et al., 2023; Pangestu et al., 2023). Including by facilitating financing and co-ownership programs, such as savings groups or cooperatives, can empower communities to manage and utilize financial resources more effectively.

Furthermore, fostering collaboration between communities, the private sector, and local financial institutions can help provide access to capital, engage the private sector in development initiatives, and support local economic growth. Communities can play a role in the development and maintenance of local social and economic infrastructure, such as roads, waterways, and health centers, which can improve quality of life and facilitate economic growth.

Community engagement is an important element of an inclusive sustainable development approach. It is not just about providing assistance, but also building capacity and facilitating conditions that enable communities to lift themselves out of poverty. Because community involvement is a key element in an inclusive sustainable development approach, it involves more than just providing temporary assistance. It reflects a broader vision to build community independence and resilience.

## **7. Mass Media as a Means of Promotion and Education**

Mass media has the ability to create awareness, motivate social change, and educate people about the root causes of poverty and possible solutions to overcome it. There are various ways in which mass media can act as a promotional and educational tool in poverty alleviation efforts, including:

- a. The mass media can provide balanced and in-depth coverage of poverty issues. By providing comprehensive coverage, the media can help people understand the causes and effects of poverty. Launching awareness campaigns to increase people's understanding of

- the problem of poverty can also be done at the same time. These campaigns can help remove stigma associated with poverty and encourage empathy and public support.
- b. Mass media can document and highlight successful cases of individuals or communities successfully overcoming poverty. It can be a source of inspiration and help motivate people to seek similar solutions. By inviting competent community leaders, experts, and practitioners to provide insights through interviews and direct discussions in the mass media can also be a valuable source of information and provide a deeper perspective.
  - c. Mass media can be an effective platform to promote training and education programs that can help people improve their skills and increase employment opportunities. Through collaboration with educational institutions and mass media experts can also create educational programs, either through television, radio, or online platforms. This program can provide practical knowledge and skills to help communities overcome poverty.
  - d. Mass media can be a tool to raise social funds for poverty alleviation programs. These campaigns can raise awareness and help gather the resources needed to support poverty alleviation initiatives. In addition, the provision of information about available assistance programs, whether from the government, NGOs, or the private sector also helps people in need to access resources that can help them escape poverty.
  - e. The mass media may conduct investigative reporting that highlights inequality, corruption, or policies that are ineffective in addressing poverty. This can prompt corrective actions and policy changes. It can also initiate collaboration with external parties, including non-governmental organizations, companies, and educational institutions, to amplify poverty alleviation messages and programs.

Through an effective combination of promotion and education, mass media can be a powerful tool in shaping public opinion, mobilizing support, and facilitating social change to address poverty. Mass media not only provide information, but also shape people's perceptions, values, and attitudes towards poverty. With a wise approach, mass media can be a positive force driving change towards a more just and just society.

## **8. Integration of Penta Helix in Tangerang City in an Effort to Reduce Emission Rate**

The concept of penta helix collaboration in an effort to reduce poverty is related to laws and regulations, especially in regulating frameworks, responsibilities, and joint working mechanisms between the government, private sector, academia, society, and the media. A legal framework that supports and facilitates this collaboration is essential to be able to maintain the principles of justice, openness, and sustainability (Latif, Pangestu, et al., 2023). Penta helix collaboration supported by a clear legal foundation can be more effective and sustainable in reducing poverty.

The Local Government Law expressly gives authority to regions to be able to independently regulate some government affairs. In this case, there are several matters that are the authority of the local government related to poverty. For example, such as the affairs mentioned in Article 12 of the Local Government Law, including: education, social, labor, community empowerment, and industry. This mandate provides flexibility for the Tangerang City Government to be able to carry out such activities while still following applicable regulations to reduce poverty (Wicaksono & Rahman, 2020).

Regional development is a process to manage potential and resources by forming a pattern of partnership between local governments, the private sector, and communities to create new jobs and stimulate economic growth in the region (Setya Yunas, 2019). Concretely, the development goals of Tangerang City aim to continue the development that has been carried out to overcome and solve regional strategic problems that have not achieved maximum results (Vani et al., 2020).

In the penta helix integration that researchers carried out in Tangerang City, Bappeda and Disnaker together with LPPM UNIS, several private companies, NGOs and cadets, and the media initiated a cooperation program through training, mentoring, and routine skill development. The

training will be held from the company that facilitates the place and space. LPPM UNIS is ready to be a drafter and prepare all needs related to the provision of material or reference materials or references needed.

This program also supports the Job Training Center (BLK) which has been initiated by the city government (Redaksi Pelita Tangerang, 2023). Participants in this training, mentoring, and skill development are selected according to predetermined criteria. In this case, NGOs and cadets assist in recording and supervising the implementation. For each series of activities, documentation is carried out to be recapped, and as a promotion both on the website and social media owned by the city government, volunteers, participants, and related parties.

This agenda is expected to run sustainably. The target is to reduce poverty through improving the quality and quality of human resources by utilizing and maximizing the potential of Tangerang City as the City of a Thousand Industries. The concrete targets are those who are included in the labor force and open unemployment (BPS Kota Tangerang, 2023c). As we know based on data submitted by the city government, open unemployment is already at 6.79% per year 2023 (Pemkot Tangerang, 2023a).

In line with the implementation of the program, monitoring and evaluation must also be carried out to determine the effectiveness and accuracy of its implementation. Including participant data updates and validation must be continuously adjusted. In addition, the list of facilitators and donors of entrepreneurs or companies is also expected to continue to grow. So that the absorption of labor and the adjustment of work-ready resources will be appropriate and beneficial for all parties involved. That way, the objectives of the implementation of this program can be achieved and run sustainably. In addition to reducing poverty, human development and regional development are also supported through the implementation of this program.

#### **D. Conclusion**

So far, various efforts have been made by the government to continue to reduce the national poverty rate. Despite the improvement, equity still needs to be done so that inequality between one region and another is not so obvious or even as equal as possible for all regions. The city with the nickname of the city of a thousand industries has the potential to be able to contribute to reducing poverty in Banten Province. Therefore, all parties must be able to work together to make this happen. The potential for collaboration in the penta helix concept between academics, the private sector, the community, the government, and the media is an integral unity that allows the realization of common goals in reducing poverty in Tangerang City.

Based on the results of research and discussion, researchers provide several recommendations, namely: first, the need for clear and firm arrangements and strengthening collaboration between academics, the private sector, the public, the government and the media who are members of the penta helix. Second, harmonization and synchronization of rules with applied policies must also be carried out, so that all related matters can be accommodated properly. Third, the parties incorporated as elements of the penta helix must have a strong commitment so as to support the realization of sustainable development.

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