

Implementation of the Economic Program Empowerment of Local Communities in Sota District, Merauke Sub District

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Abstract

The research aims to design or formulate community empowerment model effectively in increasing sake self-reliance for the community economy. This research focus -based on policy implementation into economic empowerment of local communities in Sota District, Merauke. The research object is how does the program of implementation effectively respecting for the improving sake society independence in economy and the specific purpose achievement program respect likes poverty eradication. This method uses qualitative research. This research is done through observation, librarianship, data collection, interviews and Forum Discussion Group organizing with parties or agencies involved on the local community empowerment directly, such as community empowerment service in Merauke sub district and a fund agency namely Antonius Foundation Merauke. This results show the economic empowerment model of local communities will be successful when dealt specifically with attention to the culture that has been embraced by the local people. Human resource is fundamental factors into economy empowerment elements that are already supposed to be financed with the funds of other programs and communities need to get along living with them and understand about natural resources utilization.

Keywords: Community empowerment; Human resource; Self-reliance; Society independence

Introduction

The majority impact factors of poverty eradication can be described as:

- The society conditions are less creative and innovative as well as easy to let go, and give up on the state so it is very depend on government assistance program
- The limitation of local government abilities take an action of translating and implementing regulations varieties, policies, and programs of the central government to build on its territory. Mubyarto [1] thus planning and good public policy is believed to be producing a growing community economic development evenly so there is no longer a distinction between the striking rich and poor areas in a region of the country.

Friedman [2] explains the empowerment concept comes as two major premises, namely failure and hope. The failure question is the failure economic mode development in tackling the problem of poverty and a sustainable environment, and hopes to emerge due to the alternatives construction which incorporates the democracy values, the gender equation, the equation between the generations and adequate economic growth. Community empowerment is also very depending on the context and the local community cultural values, doesn't has raw empowerment definitions. World Bank (2002) says: "The term empowerment has different meanings in different socio-culture and political contexts, and doesn't interpret easily into all languages". Therefore, the empowerment concept is very different between one community with other communities, it is necessary

government role, the private sector and civil society which play a role in the empowerment process.

A growing opinion that modern life complexity sometimes create government role is not only inappropriate, but also doesn't possible. Policies and programs give structure and direction of social and political life today which is resulting interaction of various groups and organizations, a mixture of many different interests and opinions [3] for that government should provide programs that also involves other stakeholder contributed into program implementation as well as tailored to the abilities and community necessity who having regard to human resources condition, natural resource and environment as the locus program. The realization has to be participation in the running program, the results "show that the required of community participant and to enhance public participation requires changing role and citizens relationship also administrators and administrative processes. In particular, we need to move away from static process and reactive to the process that is more dynamic and deliberative" [4].

The concept of empowerment discussion is inseparable from the human development concept, the human resources concept development in the macro context is the entire activity expansion process of a spectrum options for enhancing human ability, which covered a wide range activities, namely: the education and training development, health and nutrition, employment, a healthy environment, working place development, and the political life of the free money [5]. The empowerment concept is entered into human resource development concept clumps (PSDM) which examined through: delegation stages, organization, and individuals. Empowerment program in Indonesia has undergone a long process that is known as presidential village instruction programs lagged abbreviated as (IDT), supporting infrastructure development projects of neglecting village abbreviated as (P3DT), sub district development

project abbreviated as (PPK), the project is the development of an integrated rural-urban Area abbreviated as (PARUL), the development of local community economy abbreviated as (PEML/LED) and regional empowerment programs address the impact of the economic crisis abbreviated (PDMDKE), and the national program of society performance abbreviated as PNPB Mandiri.

The community empowerment development programs at Papua province are basically not only run the program performance nationally, but also runs are made accordance with this Papua province necessity. The Papua governor issue the governor decision number: 141 in 2007 for running-based empowerment programs likes: the village strategic plan development abbreviated as (RESPECT), that in the exercise collaborate with the national program of society performance, and this decision is emended by regulation of the Papua governor number 16 in 2014 about strategic economic development program and village institutional (PROSPECT) [6].

Specific to Merauke also run programs development movement (GERBANGKU), hometown rolled out based on regulation of 16th Number Merauke regent in 2011 [7] on the implementation program and regulations of the GERBANGKU in Merauke region number 1 in 2012 [8] about the determination allocation funds from the general allocation fund (DAU), village financial assistance meant acceleration creating development in the village which is based on the development self-reliance communities through community capacity building increased government capacity, as well as the village supplying facilities and the most basic infrastructure needed by village community.

The central government realized the number of circulating funds circulating in the village synchronization is required, so that the government of Indonesia able to publish the law number 6 year 2014 of the village to ensure the legal certainty of the village; Regulation of the minister of internal affairs of the republic of Indonesia number 113 about financial management of the village, and the regulation of the minister of the interior number 114 about guidance development villages to be implementation of the village financial management [9,10]. The implementation of applying budget funds the village following the village government regulation number 43 in 2014 from government regulation that explains 70% to fund the organizing costs, the village, the village construction implementation, the village community construction and the village community empowerment, and 30% to this fund, steady income and village chief benefits, the village government, operational allowances and operational planning board region; tenets incentives and tenets citizens [11].

Taking attention to the funds allocation that 70% to the cost conducting the village with a focus in development and the village community empowerment, and so much empowerment program that is being and has been run by the government, as well as a number of regulations that support the village fund implementation, thus becoming important to developed like an implementation model of empowerment that become research goal is to design or formulate community empowerment model is more effective for the increasing sake self-reliance for the community economy independently [12].

Research Method

The research carried out in the Sota district, Merauke sub district, Papua province. Sota district consists of Rawa Biru village, Yanggandur village, Sota village, Erambu village and Toray village, which is these two villages are located around the Wasur national park. Sota district is also known as border area with neighboring of Papua New Guinea

country [13]. The selection of this location, because the development and prosperity conditions of society in the fifth district in Sota village are still far from the goal of the empowerment program and there is a significant difference between the village's only inhabited by local residents and villages inhabited by mixing citizens between locals and expatriate residents.

This study adopted qualitative research approach, analyzing data results with a descriptive exploratory analysis tool and correlation primarily because this study is exploration. The data obtained through questionnaires, interviews, observation, keys informant. Structured interviews and perceptions aspirations are obtained through focused group discussion (FGD) with village community empowerments (FMD) District which represents local government and Saint Anthony foundation [14,15]. The organizations member of non-government has been much involved in the empowerment program. The discussion topic in the FGD are the things pertaining the additional information research focus obtained from the community leaders, religious figures and cadres are randomly selected based on educational background, and the economy [16-18].

Finding and Discussion

Implementation of the economic empowerment model

Based on a general village fund overview program that are held for community empowerment in the economics field, as discussed in the future, we will now see, how this concept is applied. A variety programs or projects and community empowerment in the economy field, whether it is a village presidential instruction programs lagged abbreviated as (IDT), supporting infrastructure development projects of neglected village (P3DT), development project sub district abbreviated as (PPK), strategic plan for village empowerment abbreviated as (Respect) generally have similarity dimension approach, likes: top down approach that comes from the government and the bottom up approach that comes from the community power, bottom ups approach likes: (1) a revolving capital assistance; (2) the financial institution (3) infrastructure development assistance; (4) help mentoring (5) local institutional development; and (6) partnership strengthening of business and markets. The empowerment approach are bottom up that comes from the society strength of themselves can be either (1) natural resources (SDA), (2) human resources (HR), (3) a supportive environment, (4) socio-cultural and (5) public participation (Figure 1).

Economic empowerment top down model approach

Capital assistance: One of the aspects problems faced by the society in Sota district is capital. This is occurs because the local community is a community that hasn't preventative revenue routine and is very dependent on natural resources (outcome and the hunting results, deer, kangaroos, wild boar etc.) thus the community doesn't tend to use cash in transactions daily. Capital factors is also one of the reason is not the emergence of new ventures outside of the extractive sector [19]. Therefore, not wrong, if in community empowerment in the economics field, in the solving aspect of this capital is important and it should be done.

There are two things we need to look them up together. First, that the weak economy isn't just the local community took place on society preventative, but also the public who don't have production factors, or the community that its income is only from wages/salaries. Because it

is not possible and very difficult of preventative community ability and has the talent to become businessmen, then capital assistance will not be able to answer the problems faced by community workers, but with the help of capital will make it easier for people to start moving to cultivate natural resources available. In practice the community economic empowerment, for the community empowerment seems to be done and need to be considered together [20].

Second, it needs to be noted in the business community in the economic empowerment field through this capitalization aspects are: (1) how to grant this capital does not cause community dependence; (2) how splitter aspect fund is done through the creation system that is conducive to new micro, small, and medium-sized businesses to gain access in financial institutions; (3) how the scheme of money use able to added value so that people don't get caught up with inappropriate use of basic necessities or criminal cause problems due to the errors they will be. These three aspects are important to solve together. The core of empowerment is the community self-reliance.

Awarding grants of the community capital, in addition to the less public educated being responsible to itself, will also be able to distort

pasaruang. Therefore, a good elegant way in facilitating problem solving capital for micro, small, and medium-sized businesses, is to guarantee their credit on an existing financial institution, or a member of their loan interest subsidies on the financial institutions. This way in addition to educating them to be held responsible for the credit repayment, can also be a vehicle for them to get used to working with existing financial institutions, as well as prove to financial institutions that there is no reason to discriminate in the loans granting.

Capital grant should be given financial management training with mentoring and entrepreneurship motivation so that there will not be failures and mistakes due to the occurrence of the money circulation are going. Affirmative action for the community in economic development, through market mechanisms and aid adjoining is far better, when compared with the grant funds rolling. This is relevant to the economic empowerment purpose for society who will create economy as a tough economy, independent, competitive power, and modern [20].

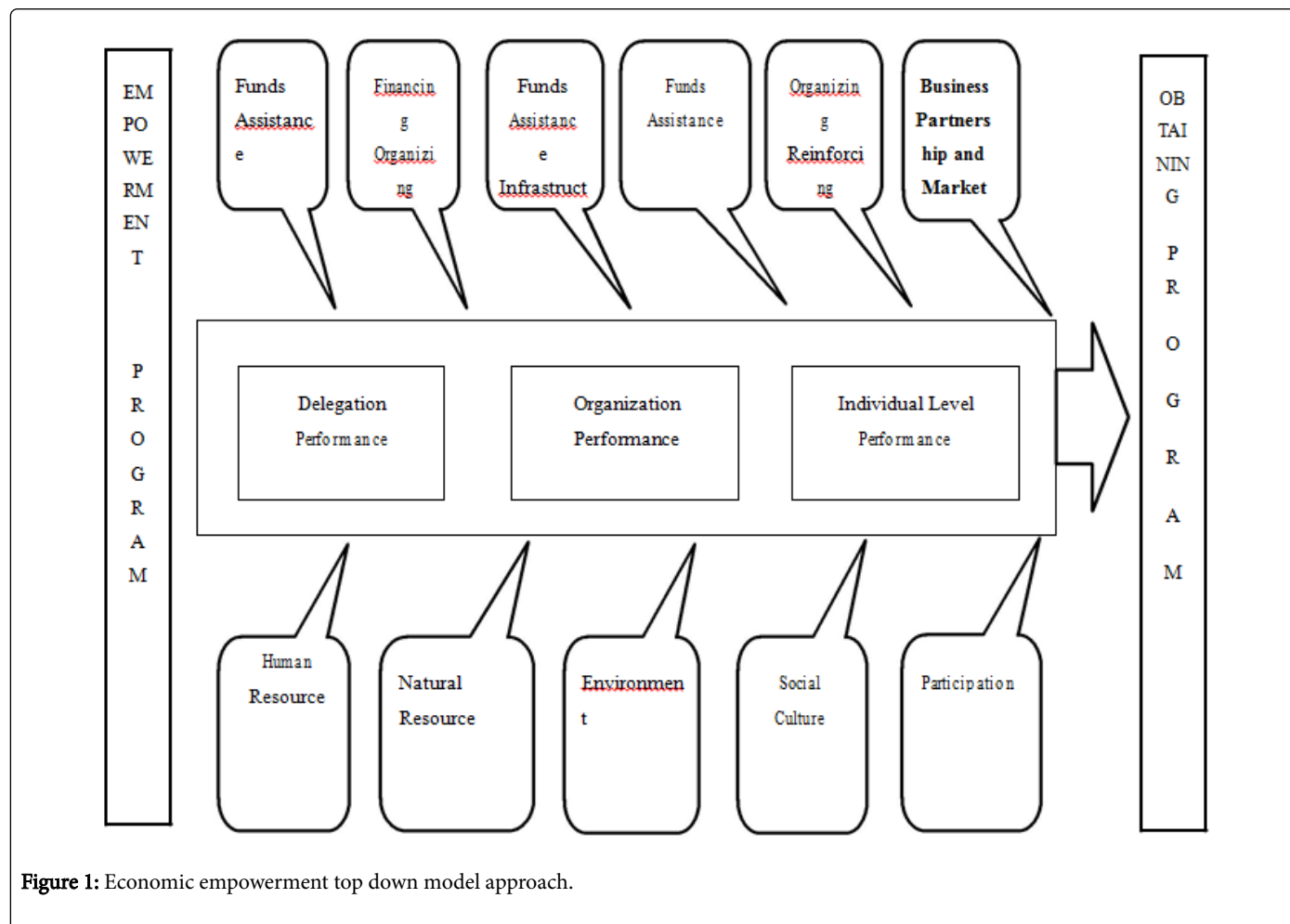


Figure 1: Economic empowerment top down model approach.

Financial institution: Based on the fact of the large number of aid funds to the villages in circulation so that the money in circulation each own community can reach 2 billion annually, raises the question where the money saved. The availability of bank assistants during this time is only available in the capital of the sub district, Sota district even

available yet bank aides being the distance from the district into the city is 80 km will cause high costs just to store or money retrieve, if it is assumed that some of the money in circulation will be stored in each home, surely will be the top security insecurity.

Based on the data, misappropriation funds and often criminal happens when society should be to the city take a large sums of money which the community will be hooked in using fund does not comply with the plan has been set. Observe the regulations to support implementation of the village Fund then undeniable financial institutions must sign up in each ward, at least already at the district level. The financial institutions existence would greatly help the community in activities save borrow at one time become one of the pioneers for the community economic empowerment if it is not only able to distribute fund, so the fund doesn't just circulate in the city but also circulating in the village [21].

Infrastructure development assistance: Attempt encouragement productivity and businesses growth, will have no significance for the community, if the production results can't be marketed, or if any could be sold but with a very low price. Therefore, an important component in community empowerment efforts in the field of infrastructure development is economy production and marketing.

The fact that occurs when the community is producing, meaning of transport, and the market is not available, then the society will cease to produce and would be hard again if invited again in the future. The infrastructure availability marketing or transportation from the production site to the market, it will reduce the marketing chain and will ultimately increase the farmers acceptance and micro-entrepreneurs, small businessmen, and medium-sized entrepreneurs. That is, from the economic side empowerment, then supporting village infrastructure development projects left behind, indeed a location.

Mentoring assistance: Mentoring communities that have been implemented are derived from the escort team funded by the program, so in this respect accountability answer more done to the Province as a funder, but if not available experts as required, the village chief asks for help to the district head or mayor through subject head needs experts in infrastructure development field which can be derived units work devices area of the district/city: public works and/or professional companion power (local regulation number 113 article 73). The escort main task is facilitating the learning process or reflections and be a mediator for strengthening partnerships between micro, small and medium-sized businesses with great effort. The transformation knowledge process from mentoring to society is the closest state to think about together about who is the most effective way to become the society escort because it causes the aid capital transaction costs becomes very expensive. In addition, a companion who is given a wage, it also still needs the training costs that are not small [22].

Therefore, to ensure the accompaniment sustainability, it's time to think about an escort who get i dget.

Institutional strengthening: In local community economic empowerment, it should start with institutional empowerment with reach form delegation empowerment organization, empowerment and individual empowerment. The institutional empowerment approach is the group approach. The reason is an accumulation of capital will be difficult to achieve among the lacking, therefore the accumulation of capital in doing together container of the group or a joint venture. Similarly, the distribution problem, poor people would be impossible to control the distribution of the production results and production inputs, individually. Through the groups, they can build up strength to determine distribution.

Thus, the economic understanding, institutional development needs to be classified again. If the group approach intended for the accumulation purpose of capital or financial institutional building of

its own, then it's not easy to achieve. The most realistic is if the grouping or economy organizing directed at ease to gain access to financial capital institutions whose have been there, and to build an economical business scale. The other is the organizing aspect in partnership terms between business scale and business type, the market and the market goods, production inputs. The third aspect of these institutional imperatives has to be handled within the economic empowerment framework of community.

Strengthening of the partnership of business and market: Strengthening of economic society or community empowerment in the economy does not mean big businessmen or alienate economic powerful groups. Because empowerment is indeed not negate the other, but give power to everybody. Community empowerment in economics is the joint strengthening, where the great will only flourish if there are small and medium enterprises and small ones will thrive if there is a large and medium enterprise. The high competitiveness only exists if there is a relation between a medium-large and small. Because of only with inter-connection between production of fair, efficiency will be awakened. Therefore, through partnerships in the capital areas, partnership in the production process, partnership in the distribution, each party will empowered. Strengthening these partnerships will yield new market forces that will hold the result of a society, because it is not possible although the government will aid poured every year on an area which in the end also remain unable to be independent.

The model of economic empowerment approach bottom up: Bottom up economic empowerment model is an empowerment model that comes from the community by involving itself in the American process, implementation and supervision [23]. Bottom up model can be detailed as follows:

Human resource: A discussion of appropriate human resources that have been discussed in the research of human resources become the weakest point of the existing conditions in Sota district of thus focus of empowerment cannot be separated from the empowerment focus in human resource to train society so have entrepreneurial spirit and can see the business opportunities that exist with the potential of each villages and expert in production factors on each villages about entrepreneurial spirit who do not develop relate to indulgent natural resources society that they can still live off of natural resources to quote directly from nature they will be. The same conditions are also closely related to social-cultural conditions, and socio-economic conditions of the community.

Natural resource: The living community sources are a sprinkler in Sota district sourced from woods and swamps that provides the hunter results. Most of the natural resources available to the Sota District is basically still a productive forests that have not been well owned directly, which is a small part of already planted with rubber, obstacles faced is the natural rubber price doesn't show increasing price, but the unstable tend price is decrease . Based on the data service from Merauke estates in 2015 companies engaged in oil palm plantations focus on the location of the Muting, Elikobel and Mbuti District, with total land that has been used for planting as much as 30,000 Ha. The district is located next to the Sota districts, thus when the buffer area has changed the ecosystem will also influence ecosystem which is in the Sota District. Therefore it can't be denied that life patterns society during this depend on the nature will be changed and should be prepared becoming a society that can accept the agriculture industry and plantations.

Environment: Local people from the Sota District is an extremely protecting community environment, basically they don't by nature exploration overload. This is intimately tied to culture sprinkler that tends to get results only for their own consumption and not for resale. Forest Ownership is collective ownership and have no desire to sell or forest they have, because they are aware that if the forest has been turned into a game then the Palm will not stay in the area, and the water in the swamp will be contaminated so that fish which is also a protein source will be extinct due to polluted by waste from fertilizers and insecticides.

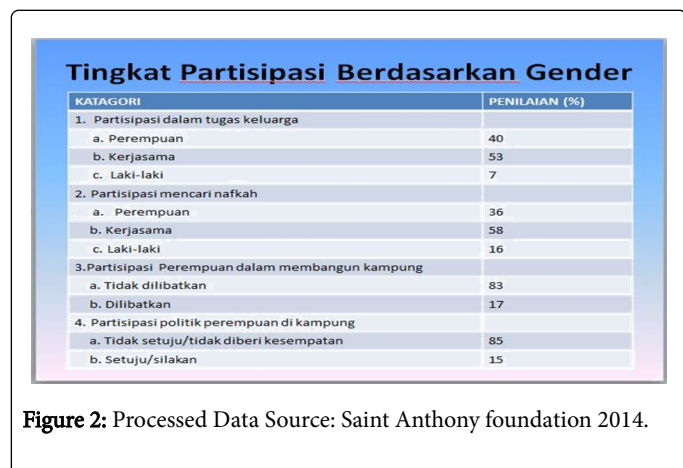


Figure 2: Processed Data Source: Saint Anthony foundation 2014.

Socio cultural: Socio-cultural society of Sota district still well preserved, the acceptance of economic empowerment program will be successful when it is in line with their culture. Based on the team experience of local community empowerment of Saint Anthony foundation, the community will receive new culture when those teams come into learning cultures, based on the team experience need more time to mingle with the living community and hear the opinions of the indigenous communities to explore the existing potential. The development of local culture has been available escort need only develop the culture with the development or program that will be delivered.

Participation: The participation of the community in general has not been good, because most of the Sota community prefer to work in small groups, but this reality does not become an obstacle when the program is executed has touched the community then by itself taking part to engage. The participation level of women to earn a living and build a village is still low. The women are still more instrumental family participation. Kanum social cultural still determine the male position as the family head and work physically, and many more women work for activities in the household and look after their children (Figure 2).

Conclusion and Suggestion

The process of community economy productivity that is required into its delegation able to varied kind monetary fund, budget institution preparation that support keeping and loan business through community training which is able to handle these production factors, including fund, distribution and marketing handling. This concept of organization productivity aims to give assistance on facility and infrastructure development, training assistance and institution reinforcing both of cooperation or business group by utilizing natural resource and environment existence accurately, including assistance community in doing work together to increase community

participation amount. Individual level productivity is able to contact with business partner and market by taking care of social culture [24]. This concept and economy productivity operation can't be formulated generically because local community has been had culture believed by them. Into this aspect level should be effort systematically and planned strategically to develop human resource through community economy development on micro scale and how does each individual able to manage this production factor includes endeavors on salary sufficiency.

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