

THE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM USING SELF HELPING MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a problem faced by all provinces in Indonesia is included Bogor Regency. The data show that the number of poor people in Bogor is likely to increase from time to time. Economic growth is expected to reduce poverty, in fact quite often ignore the poor and marginalized. Therefore, the basic policies for poverty that is pro-poor, pro-jobs and pro-growth becomes important. One of the best ways to get out of the poverty trap is self-empowerment, so that the poor are able to help themselves out of poverty. This research aims to develop a model of self-empowerment or self-helping program to get out of the problem of poverty in poor communities productive. This study is a qualitative research. Data obtained came from questionnaires and focus group discussion. The research concludes that there is still a lot of potential resources not fully utilized. Much land is not used when the market for agricultural products such as cassava and ginger has been created. Meanwhile, in terms of livestock, goats, cattle and fisheries may be developed as its market share has been formed. Therefore the skills-based training and innovation is needed, so they can empower themselves.

Keywords: Empowerment, Self-Helping Model, Poor Productive

Introduction

One of the crucial problems faced by local governments, including the Province of Bogor Regency is the problem of poverty. Data from BPS explained that the number of poor people in Bogor in September 2012 amounted to 366.77 thousand people, an increase of 3.57 thousands of March of the same year (BPS, 2012). The issue of poverty is not just how the number and percentage of poor people, yet another dimension to consider is the depth and severity of poverty. To overcome poverty, the main policy directions for poverty in Bogor implemented through pro-poor, pro-jobs and pro-growth. Economic growth is expected to reduce poverty, in fact it sometimes ignore the economic growth of the poor and marginalized, resulting in an increase in inequality (Ali and Son, 2007).

The increase in inequality can have implications in the form of a falling rate of poverty reduction, social and political stability as well as a decrease in the growth itself. When the inequality of development occurs then it is not in line with the concept of inclusive growth. According to Ali (2007) the main source for inclusive growth and poverty reduction is the field of productive and decent employment, social security and increasing the capability of the basic needs of the community. To create inclusive growth, materialize, efforts were made to reduce poverty is not enough to just rely on the pattern of assistance, or poor enforcement is done uniformly. Poverty reduction needs to look at the first character and specific patterns that occur in poor communities, in order to obtain a comprehensive poverty reduction models (Sagnia, 2005).

The main problems of development in Bogor include: (1) the low quality of human resources, as reflected in the low level of education and health as well as other aspects that put people in development; (2) low economic conditions; (3) inadequate quantity and quality of infrastructure and sustainable environmental management to accelerate regional economic development; (4) it has not been the establishment of good governance; and (5) lack of social community and/or religious social development to achieve human dignity and a high or a high level of civilization. The low level of education was associated with lower access, quality and relevance of education. This is caused mainly by the lack of educational opportunities, lack of professionalism of teachers and their distribution is not uniform, the limited availability of facilities and infrastructure quality education, lack of effectiveness in the management and governance of education, and yet the realization of equitable education funding.

The problem of poverty in Bogor is multi-dimensional, not quite overcome by the provision of subsidies or cash assistance to the poor. One of the best ways to get out of the poverty trap is self-empowerment. Based on this, the general purpose of this research is to develop a model of self-empowerment or self-helping the model to reduce of poverty. This article aims to develop a model of empowerment programs adapted to the local wisdom and in accordance with the potential and positive character.

This research will contribute to improving the welfare of the community, particularly through the extension of equal opportunity for all people, especially the poor and marginalized. By providing opportunities for the poor, they will increase the capacity of self through empowerment method. It will stimulate the empowerment of the poor to break out of the shackles of poverty through self-help movement.

In detail, these benefits can be described as follows. For the poor and marginalized community: improving access to development results. For the model to be developed is empowerment model that contains elements of sustainable inclusive growth. The concept of inclusive growth aims to ensure that economic opportunities resulting from growth available to everyone, including the poor community. For the government: as an input to improve community development projects. Empowerment is also an expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in and control the accountability of institutions that affect their lives, and for academics, the results of this study will provide enrichment in terms of reference, particularly related to the implementation of inclusive growth and the knowledge based economy (KBE).

RESEARCH METHODS

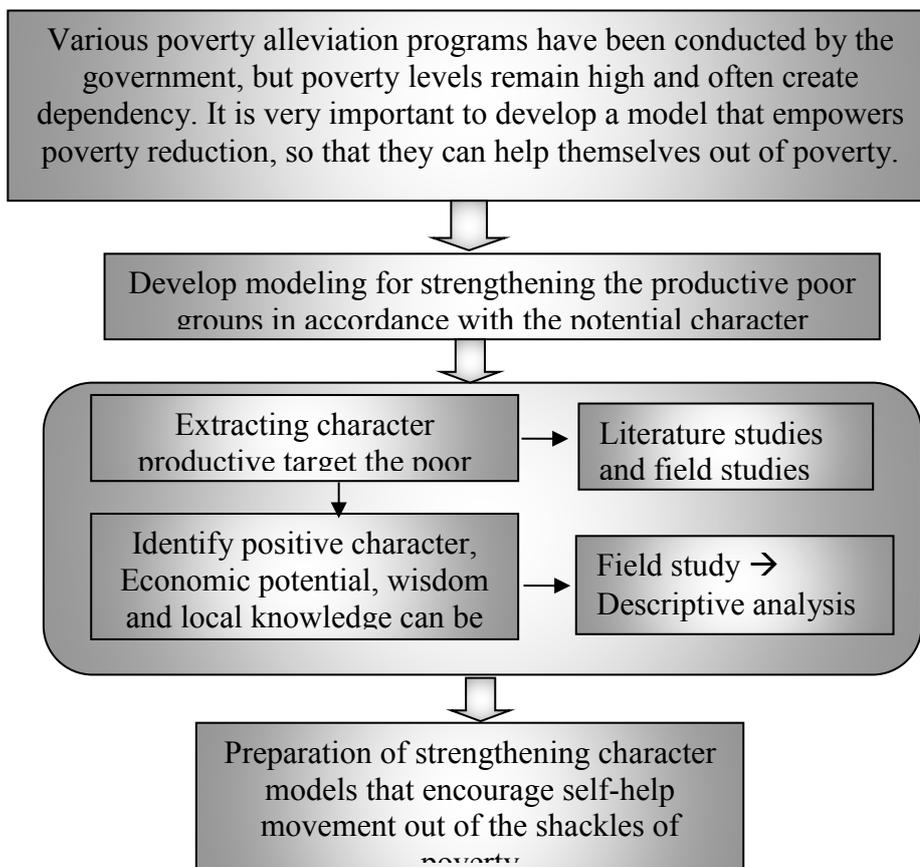
This study is an exploratory study with aim to map the multidimensional character of poor groups as well as the nature of poverty. The main character explored is the potential, everything that is positive which is owned by the poor as a basis for the development of a model that empowers the group itself. This research is multi-dimensional because it will explore the positive character traits, economic potential, wisdom, local knowledge or covering aspects of economic, sociocultural and ecology. This research was conducted in Bogor, especially in the sub Ciseeng and Parung and focused on areas that are pockets of poverty.

In this study will be taken two regions with the highest poverty severity index, but is supported by the high potential areas. This research using primary and secondary data. Primary data includes positive character, the potential economic, cultural (traditional), hope, wisdom and local knowledge as well as the role of government. The main source of primary data is a poor target groups. Meanwhile, secondary data include: data associated with poverty such as the development of poverty, the poverty gap index, the poverty severity index as well as the various programs and policies to reduce poverty.

In order to obtain the data in question, some data collection techniques used in this research:

- a. Documentation techniques. This method is used to map the current conditions of poverty, projections and identify the various programs that have been undertaken by the government.
- b. Interview, used to dig the primary data of the target group that is a positive character, economic potential, culture, hope, wisdom and local knowledge as well as their expectations. In the interview will be used instruments structured interview guide to be easily communicated and understood by respondents. This technique is used with consideration of the character of respondents.
- c. Focus Group Discussion (FGD). FGD will aim to align the various opinions of the various parties involved in the fight against poverty such as community leaders, academia and government.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework Research



Primary data is a source of data obtained directly from the research subjects. Primary data may be subject opinion individually or in groups, the observation of an object (physical), event or activity, and test results. The method used to obtain primary data, survey and observation methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Judging from the gender of the 100 respondents who answered the questionnaire, the number of female participants amounted to 8 people or only 8 percent of the total. This result is possible because most are the backbone of the family is a man, and only a few women heads of household. Some jobs are available in the village is included in work that requires power, among others, agriculture, animal husbandry galangal, fish and farm laborers. While the sectors that demand by households women are trade in small shop and agriculture.

In terms of the respondents' education, then 46 percent of respondents completed primary school or equivalent. While respondents who didn't complete primary school as much as 26 percent. Education of respondents who were in the village Kahuripan is relatively low. Only 3 percent have a high school education and above. In fact, 18 percent of respondents did not answer openly education. It is assumed that as many as 18 percent of respondent's illiterate. Table 1 explains the Bogor district social welfare indicators in 2013-2015, explaining that the literacy rate in western Java by 95.35 percent.

Table 1. Realization of Public Welfare Indicators
Bogor Regency Year 2013-2015

No	Indicator	Performance		
		2013	2014	2015
1	Human Development Index	72,58	73,08	73,45
	a. <i>life expectancy (year)</i>	69,28	69,70	70,00
	b. <i>the literacy rate (%)</i>	95,09	95,27	95,35
	c. <i>the average duration of the study (year)</i>	7,99	8,00	8,04
	d. <i>purchasing power (Rp/month)</i>	631,63	634,52	636,62
2	The number of poor people	470.500	447.290	446.890

When compared to the literacy rate of the village Kahuripan it can be said that there are still many people who have not been touched access to education there. Elementary school nearby the current can be reached after walking for 30 minutes. If people want to continue with secondary education or further then he should come out of the village and continue education in Parung, approximately 15 miles from the nearest village.

Aspects of Nutrition and Health

From the health side the majority of them did not experience severe disease that requires medical treatment. Only 13 percent of those who had experienced severe pain. Usually they are associated with typhoid illness and disease due to lack of hygienic environments such as tuberculosis. Moreover, their access to health care to the doctor infrequently. The majority of them claim that if the pain they would buy the drug store.

In the village are not available health services such as doctor or clinic. If they want treatment then they should go to the district Parung located approximately 15 miles to get treatment. Some also stated that in the last year of their families that they are rarely ill to require serious medical treatment. On the other hand respondents considered penerintah role in providing health is still lacking. They expect the government to make health services that reach their village. Most of them still consume water that is not good for health because it is mixed with water from livestock manure disposal.

Availability of clean water is one of the prerequisites for the realization of a healthy settlement. Therefore, people's access to clean water is essential met. In the new water service coverage to 25 districts. Clean water sanitation coverage in 80 villages / villages in 19 districts, which has a production capacity of 2098.5 l / dt. Meanwhile, new water service coverage reached 56.86%, consisting of taps and the remaining 15% of the rural population Bogor Regency (increased coverage of water supply which are conducted by the government only 1% - 2% per year). The low coverage of water services, such as the decreasing availability of raw water resources and environmental carrying capacity, due to blockage of water bodies / river by a relatively high sedimentation.

Aspects of Knowledge

In terms of education, they realize the importance of educating their children. With the limitation of parents education, it is difficult to find suitable employment. They realize that education is the bridge for people to look for a better job. Therefore, they will try to send their children to higher education.

Judging from school goes the majority of respondents answered all schoolchildren, a minimum basic education. Some of them only a junior high school because of lack of funds. Ironically, some of them also do not have sufficient skills. Thus, they are very massive poverty, cannot afford but do not have the skills. However, the majority of them have skills beyond agriculture as traditional artisans, drive, sew so that it can be used to earn money. For the role of government should be further improved. Hope to be able to access education at the high school level is expected by them. Some of the necessary means among other things that the school was built not too far from their place and adequate road infrastructure required.

Sen (2002) believes that the contribution of basic education, the ability to read and write, is an important step toward influencing quality of life. He sees female literacy as a means of giving agency to women to voice their opinion on family matters, which in turn reduces gender inequality in various fields. Sen (1999) calls this “the human capability” that promotes capacity in people to function in a life style that they perceive as valuable. Beginning with education as a means to choosing how to participate in the economy (local or global), poor society in particular are given a reason to value their lives. Education becomes a means to create agency in the social and political arenas, which in turn becomes the means to choosing how to participate in the economy (De Silva, 2016).

Natural Environmental Aspects

If viewed from the aspect of the natural environment and the majority of them do not own the land that used to try. Many families are still riding the elderly. As many as 55 percent of respondents said no land, and only 35 respondents who claimed to have land. Ironically mereka who have off-farm land on average more than 500 yards even exceed 1000 meters. Thus ownership of land in the village Kahuripan owned by a few people, so that they can be tried as farming, livestock breeding and keeping fish.



Figure 2. Ownership of Land

Low purchasing power occur for many reasons, among others: inefficient distribution system so that the relatively high price, not optimal strengthening of the domestic market and commodity market efficiency, not optimal trade monitoring and improving the business climate of trade, as well as non-optimal arrangement of means of trade. Departing from this condition, it is necessary to design future programs increased efficiency of goods distribution system, the management of price stability, the increase in the domestic market and commodity market efficiency, increase trade monitoring and improving the business climate of trade, and trade as a means of structuring the modern market and traditional markets.

Landless workers usually work as a laborer or industry to meet the family livelihood. If they choose to be workers, they usually work in a nearby town. With limited education, they somewhat difficult to work in the formal sector and become workers in the informal sector. Their hope to send their children at higher education level then they will have a higher education and can work in the formal sector such as civil servants or other work which suggests higher education.

In terms of the quality of drinking water consumed, most respondents stated that the quality of water there is relatively less good. Meanwhile, the government's role in preserving the environment is relatively less. The rivers are full of garbage left and there is no treatment. Many residents who do not have private bathrooms that have a bath in the shower or public baths. Farming activities carried out not far from their home so can damage the health of the occupants.

Aspects of Economic Environment

When viewed from an economic standpoint, they usually earn from working as entrepreneurs. Only some of them are getting the business of agriculture or fisheries. Apparently agriculture and fisheries that they have is not enough to sustain a family life so that they have to work outside. In terms of purchasing power of rice are staggering. Nearly 35 respondents replied that their purchasing power to buy the rice is very limited, meaning that if they need they have to allocate income to buy rice. Availability of rice from their agricultural products are also not enough that they have to buy rice from other regions. The low economic conditions is the resultant or accumulation of various problems such as low investment, low exports, less vital agriculture, SMEs have not helpless, yet tourism development, yet helpless SME, low purchasing power, high unemployment and persistent levels of poverty. Less vital agriculture occurs because of limited land, capital, agricultural machinery, and technology. To that end, the future needs to be continued revitalization of agriculture.

The problem faced by SMEs include the empowerment of SMEs are not optimal, administrative procedures, limited capital, limited access to technology, entrepreneurship limitations, limited infrastructure, and lack of optimal support from stakeholders. Based on these problems, it is necessary to design integrated development programs, improvement of administrative procedures, strengthening capital, open access to technology, entrepreneurship development, provision of facilities and infrastructure, and strengthening networking with all stakeholders.

Social Environmental Aspects

When viewed from the side of the social environment it can be said that the level to help them remain high. This could be possible because most of them are native to the citizens there so that relationships are very strong. Living in harmony is a separate asset for rural economic development. Additionally, rarely arise between them in the community. If there is a problem will be discussed at neighborhood association for looking solutions.

Aspects of Social Structure and Services

In terms of structure and community service is good enough. This will helped by the construction of roads and bridges that connect the village with the city district Kahuripan Parung. The access opening in the village economy so as to facilitate their mobility. However, they are too low banking access. They are often difficult to penetrate the banking access. Banking requirements document suggests formality trouble them so much those who prefer to bank or broker installment loans with high interest.

Potential Empowerment

Some of the potential that could be developed in the village Kahuripan and Ciseeng is the land that has not been fully utilized. Some of the land was not even allowed a maximum of management. The following table describes the potential of empowerment that is expected to be enhanced potency.

Table 2. Potential Resources Development

Potential,	Aquaculture	Constraints
Agriculture	agriculture galangal	Still traditional, land is not extensive, low market share
	cassava gardens	High market share, the ability to farm produce low quality seeds, lack of training of local government
	lemon grass, ginger	Management is less serious that the results are not optimal
Livestock and fisheries	sheep	Limited capital to buy sheep, cages are still traditional and not embrace aspects of hygiene
	cow	limited capital
	fishery	Traditional cultivation, limited knowledge, high market share
SME	small shop	Limited capital, less complete, traditional management, low financial literacy
	convection	Skill there, but the hostage as a laborer. Accept orders from outside and not produce for itself. Limited design without any effort to increase knowledge.
	decorative plants	Supportive climate, market share there, but no ability to manage

From the Table 2, it can be seen that the actual agricultural and livestock sector could be developed further. As usual small and medium businesses, the lack of capital into classical problems that need to be completed. The second problem is related to the limited knowledge that innovation is slow. Actually, from the pre-existing business convection they can make better stitching and can innovate itself, but it did not. They received a limited work orders without any attempt to innovate the production. For the provision of training is necessary to increase revenue.

The results of the study states that there are still many aspects of the aspects that need serious attention to empower the poor. Potentials that exist in the community need to be explored in more depth. FGD stated that during this time women and children just idle at home without their income generating activities. Preferably, the location empowered women to open small shops that provide the daily needs.

In addition to the training that is increasing the skills necessary to improve the potential of the local population. Currently there are sewing skills veil belongs traders elsewhere. They just accept the material and make a veil with a predetermined pattern. There is no creativity there that could increase the value of the product. Therefore, based on the empowerment of their own capital is necessary so that they can grow the creative industries, which in turn will improve their lives (Figure 3).

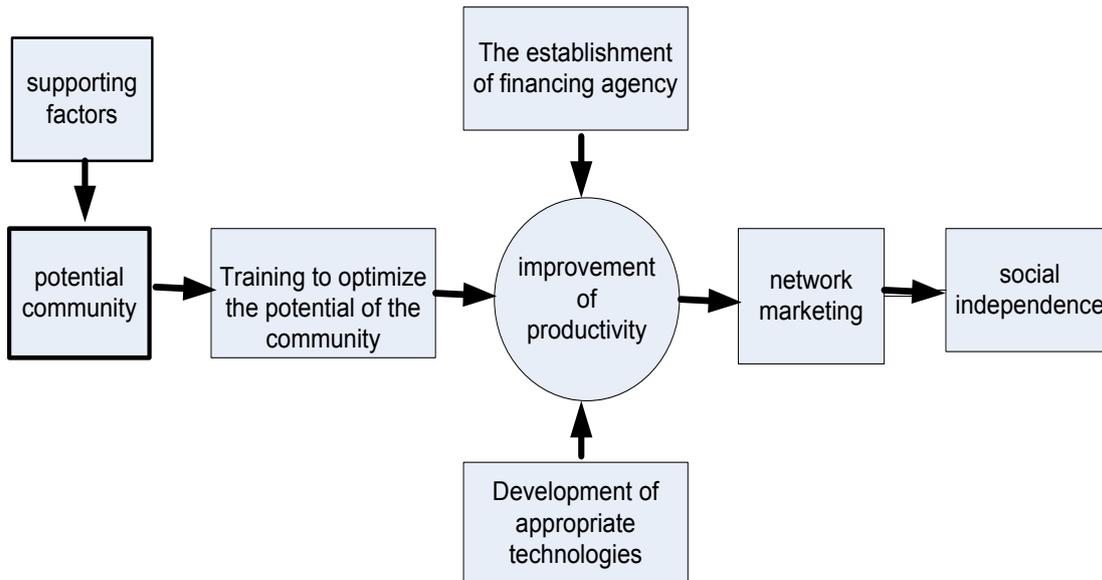


Figure 3. The Community Empowerment Model

The existence of financial institutions that support funding for development activities is needed. Financial institutions can be obtained from banks or microfinance institutions. On the marketing side, the existence of a network that could accommodate their creations are also very necessary. This is to maintain the continuity of product marketing.

CONCLUSION

Many of the problems faced by the people poor in the district of Bogor. If viewed from the aspect of the natural environment and the majority of them do not own the land that used to try. While the limitations of expertise and capital into an obstacle for them to improve their standard of living. On the other hand there are many unused land could be an alternative for them to earn a living. Agriculture and livestock can still be developed further.

As usual small and medium businesses, the lack of capital into classical problems that need to be completed. limited knowledge so that innovation is slow. Actually, from the pre-existing business convection they can make better stitching and can innovate itself, but it did not. They received a limited work orders without any attempt to innovate the production. It becomes a separate job for the government to improve the lives of its citizens. Therefore, the skills-based training and innovation is needed, so they can empower themselves. Enhancement of empowerment represents the core of enhancement of competency, and it will be more effective if supported by better quality of local leadership, social management, and social organization at the hamlet level.

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