

Empowerment and Participation in Development Indonesia

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Abstract

To find out how empowerment and community participation in the development of the State. The writing method using library research. From the discussion, it can be concluded that the empowerment and community participation in development could provide direction attainment targets and development goals optimal and sustainable society. A clear direction can serve as the basis for controlling and evaluating the success rate.

Keywords: Empowerment and Community Development

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The dynamics of development is inseparable from the understanding of the concept of development that are open ends. Experience so far has shown that the implementation of the concept of development appeared to have changed the conditions of life of the community. In most communities, the development has led their lives for the better can be said even partially redundant, while other community development precisely delivering them to the miserable condition in which unemployment, poverty is increasing in line with the development process run by the government. Therefore, the understanding of the development should always be dynamic, because every moment always will come new problems.

Development oriented economic growth has not only resulted in various forms of inequality social but also give rise to other problems such as the emergence of the accumulated values of hedonistic, disregard social, erosion of family ties and kinship, over the approach to development has caused the community's dependency on bureaucracy centralized power absorption which has enormous resources, but does not have the sensitivity to local needs, and systematically turning off local community initiatives to solve the problems they face. (Korten, 1987)

A development program that is prepared to meet the needs of society, not just to satisfy some parties alone but must be pursued there is a reciprocal relationship to the parties that make up the program and community development as the party that got the services and benefits of such development.

1.2. Writing purpose

This paper aims to determine how the empowerment and community participation in development.

2. Theoretical Description

2.1. Community Development

Community development is defined as activities undertaken by the community, where they were able to identify the needs and problems together (Raharjo Adisasmita, 2006: 116).

There also means that community development is a planned activity to create conditions for socio-economic progress of society by increasing public participation.

Other experts provide restrictions that community development is a combination of socio-economic development and community organizing (Raharjo Adisasmita, 2006). Development of socio-economic sectors of society need to be realized to improve the welfare of the community, supported by the organization and participation of the community who have the capacity, capability, and performance is continually grow and develop in society.

Community programs are compiled prepared must meet the needs of the community. Planning preparing development programs or industries that build their business activities in an area must conduct a needs analysis of society. In conducting the analysis need to be really able to meet the needs analysis, and not just make a list of wants that is instantaneous.

Needs analysis must be done carefully in order to explore the needs that are actually needed by many people, is not the desire of some people, whether community leaders, or village head who has the authority to determine the decision.

Community Development in containing attempts to increase participation and belonging together on the programs implemented, and should contain an element of community empowerment.

2.2. Community Development Paradigm

Paradigm is defined as an agreement some scientists (experts) within a certain time about the "why", "what" and "how" of development was conducted Why-what-how it is influenced by traits or characteristics that animates a certain period. Time, place and events characterize or a certain color to a period in which the experts live and work. The development paradigm generally lasts evolutionarily, but can also be revolutionary (drastically).

Community development (rural) in the past based on the principle of equity that the application is directed by sector and at every village. Although funding / budget / rural development assistance is relatively sizeable amount, but if split evenly so each village to obtain a relatively small amount of funds, so that their use was less successful (Raharjo Adisasmita, 2006).

Although the development paradigm based on the principle of equity and poverty reduction is still important, but there is a shift towards the development paradigm participation of community economic development actors demanding spatial development planning framework (spatial). The spatial sound development policy should be able to answer some fundamental questions relating to increasing participation and productivity of the population / community, which is as follows:

1. How can encourage community participation, especially low-income families in the development process.
2. How to create and enhance economic activity between sectors in the countryside and among the rural level.
3. How can the planning and development program that really needed rural communities.

4. How can actualize the role of the community which has long been institutionalized in the tradition of the community such as mutual aid, village meetings, and so forth.

Meanwhile, according to Didier S. Damanhuri, he stated that the new development paradigm contains some strategic elements namely: economic empowerment (development as a people empowerment), the quality of human resource development and mastery of technology (human resource development and technological deepening), the creation of government clean and efficient (good government and clean) (Didier S Damanhuri, 1997: 80). In the reform era, a paradigm shift of development where the role of government is no longer a "provider" (providers) but as an "enabler" (facilitator). Role as an enabler of development means that every effort should be based on the strength or the ability of the community itself, which also means not to expect too much assistance from the government. Community development according to Director Bangdes essentially a continuous dynamic process of the community for the community to realize the wishes and hopes of a more prosperous life with a strategy to avoid the possibility can not access from the user community as the development of regional / local or national level. The definition implies the importance of local initiatives, as part of a participatory community development models that can improve the life of rural communities. The development program is not centered on bureaucratic but rather centered on the community or the community itself. Giver of power to local initiatives and participation become a keyword in community development. Community development should be applying the principles:

1. Transparency
2. Participation
3. Can be enjoyed by the public
4. Accountability
5. Sustainable

(Soelaiman M. Munandar, 1998: 132)

Development, growth-oriented economy toward alternative development models which emphasize participation and empowerment of the community. Development activities carried out can be continued and expanded to all corners of the area for all levels of society. Community development is essentially of, by, and for the whole society, therefore the involvement of society should be encouraged to define a vision (insight) future development will be realized. Because the future is a dream or dreams about the future state better and more beautiful in the sense of achieving a higher level of welfare.

Community development carried out by the multi sector approach (holistic), participation, based on a spirit of independence, environmentally sound and sustainable resource utilization and implement harmonious development, harmony and synergy in order to reach an optimal way. In carrying out the development activities required close performance between the village and the area / region and between regions / territories. In this connection it should always be considered the suitability of the relationship between cities with the surrounding countryside, in general, this location is concentrated that have an impact relationship with the surrounding areas, with cooperation between regional / rural the areas / villages is expected to grow and develops harmoniously support each other.

3. Discussion

In realizing the goal of community development there are at least four types of strategy,:

1. Strategy development (growth strategy)
2. Strategy welfare (welfare strategy)

3. Strategy that responds to the needs of the community (responsive strategy)
4. The strategy of integrated or comprehensive strategies (integrated or holistic strategy) (Raharjo Adisasmita, 2006)

Basically the community development strategy is similar to the rural development strategy. Principle or characteristics of the community is to have the nature of community spirit work together and help each other, there is individuality, build together, the involvement of members of the public or community participation is great. Similarly, the rural communities, therefore the strategy of community development or community development strategy has a similar principle to the rural development strategy. What if studied deeper and wider community development concepts can be developed as a mechanism for development planning that is both bottom-up involving community participation in various activities of planning and urban development.

In a decentralized system of government as it is now, where regional autonomy has been implemented widely it still faces many obstacles, including a relatively limited development funds in addition to other operational and functional constraints, to overcome obstacles in the implementation of the decentralization. One strategy is developing and applying models of community development or community development model that can be made public (acceptable) and can be performed well (Implementable).

The strategy is a way to achieve the goals or objectives that have been set. As the implementation steps required formulation of a series of policy (policy formulation method and technique). Strategies for the whole construction is to achieve justice and prosperity, while policies to develop the sector is to overcome various obstacles and constraints to be implemented

The purpose of development can be formulated as follows:

1. The creation of common conditions that encourage development.
2. Guarantee that the resource potential so as to provide benefits for development by local government (is concerned), the business world and the general public.
3. The implementation of a number of investigations in various sectors.
4. Implementation of measures to implement the steering and drive for activity and private investment.

Technically the difference between strategy and policy lies only in the scope. The strategy is a ploy to win a war while the policy is a ploy to win a battle, often the two are united into a "strategic policy".

Rural development policy strategy directed to:

1. Institutional development that could speed up the process of modernization of the economy of rural communities through the development of agribusiness, networks of production and marketing collateral.
2. The increase in investigations in the development of human resources that can boost productivity, entrepreneurship and social resilience of rural communities.
3. Increased service availability rural infrastructure and facilities to support the process of production, processing, marketing and community social services.
4. Capacity building in land management to sustain economic activities of rural communities in a sustainable manner.
5. Increased capacity of government organizations and institutions of rural communities to support agribusiness development and empowerment of farmers and fishermen.
6. The creation of a social climate that allows rural communities to participate in the construction, supervision, on the course of government in the countryside.

In the construction of a future where the government and the Indonesian nation faces many challenges (economic, social, political) heavy and prolonged, then public participation is indispensable as a dynamic and adhesive strength of grassroots / bottom (rural) to support the development of rural communities.

Increased community participation is one form of community empowerment (social empowerment) are actively oriented to the achievement of development results made public. Empowerment of society is the effort utilization and processing of public resources more effectively and efficiently be seen from:

1. aspects of input or inputs (human resources, funding, equipment / facilities, data, plans, and technology).
2. on aspects of the process (implementation, monitoring, and supervision).
3. from the aspect of output or output (target achievement, effectiveness and efficient).

(Raharjo Adisasmita, 2006)

With community participation, development planning strived to become more focused, meaning that a plan or program development compiled it is in accordance with that required by the public, means in the planning / development programs the determination of priorities (the order based on the size order of importance) thus execution (implementation) well development program will be implemented effectively and efficiently.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the empowerment put pressure on the decision-making autonomy of a community group. The implementation of aspects of democracy and participation with the focal point on the locality will be the foundation for efforts to strengthen local potential. The main approach to the concept of empowerment is to put people not only as objects but as subjects.

To capture and filter development programs are truly needed by society reached through FGD (Focus Group Discussion) or focus groups. Not the most votes becomes the criterion determining which of a program, in determining the priority of development programs should use measurable criteria. In the process of communication and discussion in the community is the agreement of all participants.

The success of development in society is not always determined by the availability of financial resources and financial management, but more influenced by participation and public response in development, or can be referred to as "community participation". To achieve the success of public participation in the development process required a capable local leadership, authoritative and accepted by society (capable and acceptable local leadership) who is able to synergize the social and cultural traditions with modern development process. With community participation, development planning strived to become more focused, meaning that a plan or program development compiled it is in accordance with that required by the public, means in the planning / development programs the determination of priorities (the order based on the size order of importance) thus execution (implementation) well development program will be implemented effectively and efficiently.

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4. Conclusions

Could do with empowerment and community participation in development, it can provide direction attainment targets and development goals optimal and sustainable society. A clear direction can serve as the basis for controlling and evaluating the success rate. Can also help synchronize the interests of the various elements of society, thereby providing benefits simultaneously and synchronously to all groups in society and the development community. Can anticipate any changes in internal and regional and local. Thus it can determine the action steps and how to take advantage of opportunities and overcome the challenges thoroughly. Besides, community empowerment in development related to the effectiveness and efficiency in perspective is how to balance economic and social development long term.

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