

Transformation and Effort of Community Empowerment in Underdeveloped Areas based on Presidential Regulation No.135, Year 2015 on the Establishment of Underdeveloped Areas 2015-2019: Case Study in Nias District

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Abstract: The development of underdeveloped regions is a planned effort to transform an area populated by communities with various socio-economic problems and physical limitations, becoming a developed region with communities whose quality of life is the same or not far behind compared to other. Identify the problems faced by disadvantaged regional communities in West Nias District before and after the issuance of Presidential Regulation no. 131 Year 2015 Regarding the Determination of Underdeveloped Regions 2015 - 2019 has met based on accessibility criteria, infrastructure / infrastructure criteria, human resources criteria, monetary policy criteria, Regional Financial Capability criteria, and regional characteristics. Efforts made to overcome the problems of people in disadvantaged areas in western nias district known to have differences of opinion. based on the opinion of the community, it is known that no business has significant impact on the development of the community in West Nias Regency, while based on the government's opinion, it is known that the government has tried to overcome the problems of the people in disadvantaged areas.

1 INTRODUCTION

The development of underdeveloped regions is a planned effort to transform an area populated by communities with various socio-economic problems and physical limitations, becoming a developed region with communities whose quality of life is the same or not far behind compared to other Indonesian peoples. The development of disadvantaged regions is different from poverty alleviation in terms of its development scope. The development of disadvantaged areas not only covers the economic aspects, but also the social, cultural, and security aspects as well as the relationship between disadvantaged regions and developed regions. The determination of West Nias Regency as a lagging area can be measured based on several criteria and indicators. The backwardness of the area can be measured based on six main criteria: economy, human resources, infrastructure, regional financial capacity, accessibility and regional characteristics. Development of underdeveloped regions is not only the responsibility of the government alone but it is

the responsibility of all components of the nation, especially the community, where society is not only a target of development but also an actor (active actor) in the development itself.

Community empowerment is a method developed in social work practice which one of the objectives is to overcome the existing problems in society (Mulyana, 1999). True community empowerment is a process whereby the community is given the opportunity to increase its dignity, so that the community becomes a resilient community in various sectors in the life line (Hilman, 2018). An independent society as a participant means the opening of space and capacity to develop potential-creations, controlling the environment and its own resources, solving problems independently, and contributing to the political process in the country's realm. The community participates in the process of development and governance. In other words, empowering is improving ability and increasing society self-reliance (Rahim M, 2014).

The total area of West Nias Regency is 520, 34 Km² with the widest sub district is Sirombu Sub-

district. The population of West Nias Regency in 2016 is 80,785 inhabitants. The topographical condition of West Nias Regency is narrow and steep hills and mountains with altitude from sea level varies from 0-800 m, consisting of lowland to wavy ground reaching 48 percent, from undulating land to hilly 35 percent and from hilly -the hills up to 16 percent of the total land area.

2 CONDITION IN WEST NIAS REGENCY

Based on the results of interviews and observations of the West Nias District Government, sub-district administration, village administration, and the community, the result of identification of problems faced by the disadvantaged communities in West Nias Regency before and after the issuance of Presidential Regulation no. 131 Year 2015 Regarding the Determination of Disadvantaged Regions 2015 - 2019. Problem identification is classified based on 6 criteria and 27 indicators set by the Implementation Guidelines for Identification of Underdevelopment Problems of Disadvantaged Areas.

2.1 Accessibility Criteria

Blunden and Black as quoted by Tamin stated that "Accessibility is a concept that incorporates a geographical land use arrangement system with a transport network system that connects it. Accessibility is a measure of the convenience or convenience of how the land use location interacts with each other and the 'easy' or 'difficult' allocations are achieved through the transport network system (Tamin, 1997). Accessibility Criteria The problem of West Nias district residents is access to basic education services that are quite remote and result in low levels of community education in West Nias Regency. Sealin is recognized by the village government that educators are very limited and less prosperous life.

2.2 Infrastructure Criteria / Infrastructure Facilities

The Infrastructure Criteria that are problematic from the people of Nias Barat district are the means of road infrastructure between villages and sub-districts, making it difficult to transport economic

outcomes, inadequate educational facilities, frequent power outages, lack of clean water supplies.

2.3 Human Resource Criteria (HR)

Consists of 3 indicators:

- a) Life Expectancy / AHH (years)
- b) Average school length / RLS (year)
- c) Literacy rate / AMH (percent)

The Human Resources Criterion (HR) which is problematic from the people of West Nias district is the majority of the people of West Nias many who cannot read and write / illiterate.

2.4 Economic Criteria

Consists of 2 indicators:

- a) Percentage of poor people
- b) Per capita population expenditure

Expenditure per capita is the cost incurred for the consumption of all household members a month whether from purchasing, giving or production itself divided by the number of household members in the household.

The per capita income per month in Kabupaten Nias Barat has increased from previous years. Per capita income at current and constant prices in 2013 is Rp. 840,250.92 and Rp. 299.655,91. This is an increase from 2012 which is Rp. 622,512.39 for per capita income at current prices and Rp. 237.205,34 at constant prices. Meanwhile, per capita expenditure in West Nias Regency which is sourced from Human Development Index is Rp. 618.170.96. Despite an increase from the previous year but the per capita expenditure is still low.

2.5 Criteria for Local Financial Capability (KKD)

The financial revenue of the West Nias district government is derived from the Original Income, the Balancing Fund and other legitimate Regional Revenue. Local revenue in 2015 comes from taxes, levies and other receipts of Rp. 14. 492.750.129,76.

Realization of West Nias Regency Revenue Budget for Fiscal Year 2015 is Rp. 37,343,872,491.82 regional expenditure of Rp. 449,951,260,470.

2.6 Criteria for Regional Characteristics

In addition to six characteristics of disadvantaged areas, several community problems in West

Nias District were found to decrease the price of community plantation products where the majority of West Nias people were living as rubber farmers. Very low rubber latex prices are recognized by the community as a cause of low per capita income. In addition, there are at least livelihood variations where there is insufficient employment so that most of the population is livelihood as rubber farmers. In addition, homes of uninhabitable residents also cause the low level of awareness of health and the difficulty of getting a communication network in some villages in West Nias district make some areas difficult to receive information. In addition, some natural resources in West Nias Regency are actually potential to be used as tourism objects but due to lack of funds and coordination between the government and the community causes the area is not developed.

From the above description it can be seen that both before and after the issuance of Presidential Regulation 131 2015 did not find a significant difference about the condition of West Nias District as a lagging region.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with the government and the community, it is known that efforts are made to overcome the problems of the people in disadvantaged areas in West Nias Regency.

3.1 Government

From the government's point of view, it is known that the problems of disadvantaged areas in West Nias Regency can be solved if the aspirations of the community are responded and met as the results of the research are correct. The model needs to research directly and respond as it is. While other opinions say the efforts undertaken to overcome the problems above the district government opens opportunities for educators that are formal and non-formal education package B, package A, for illiterate people, so that the results by the community there is increased thinking and actionable to the child generation young.

On the other hand, a solution is needed to solve the problem through socialization and coordination, but there are few obstacles that are only in the form of oral socialization / the theory simply does not directly refer to the community because the majority of the people of West Nias are many who cannot read and write / illiterate. It was also found that there

was no effort to overcome the problems of disadvantaged areas due to the absence of budget.

The government program of 1 Billion for 1 Village has actually contributed to overcoming the problems of disadvantaged areas in West Nias Regency, but this cannot quickly overcome the problems of disadvantaged areas. There are still constraints in the form of less potential human resources and lack of public understanding about the benefits of licensing, business or otherwise.

3.2 Society

From the perspective of society, it is known that pessimistic and passive society finds the effort to overcome the problems of disadvantaged areas in West Nias Regency. This is evident from some of the opinions of the people who hand over the problem of disadvantaged areas to the government entirely because it is not the authority of the community.

Meanwhile, based on the results of the literature study, it is known that for the implementation of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2014 on the Acceleration of Development of Underdeveloped Regions, President Joko Widodo on November 4, 2015 has signed Presidential Regulation No. 131 of 2015 on the Determination of Disadvantaged Regions 2015 - 2019.

In the implementation of the government in cooperation with institutions of related institutions to make some development policies in Disadvantaged Areas as follows (Kuncoro, 2013):

- Increasing Availability of Public Service and Minimum Basic Service in Disadvantaged Areas
- Improving the Empowerment of Disadvantaged Area Communities.
- Emerging Good Governance of Disadvantaged Areas.
- Economic Development of Disadvantaged Regions.

In order to make the policy that leads to the right target, therefore the government together with the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, the Central Bureau of Statistics and the National Development Planning Agency work together to create the Village Build Index.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of society in the present condition is not

able to escape from poverty trap and backwardness. In other words, empowering the community means giving people the ability and independence. Empowerment processes that emphasize the process of providing the ability to the community to become empowered, encourage or motivate individuals to have the ability or empowerment to determine the choice of life. In this case that empowerment should be aimed at the group or layers of people who are left behind.

There are 3 (three) approaches that can be used in running the empowerment program, namely; 1). Micro-approach, in practical way can be through guidance, counselling, stress management, crisis intervention. The main purpose is to guide or train individuals in carrying out tasks in life. This model is often called the task centered approach. 2). Mezzo approach that utilizes the existence of the group as a medium of intervention or treatment. The way that is through, Education and training, group dynamics, usually used as a strategy in raising awareness, knowledge, skills, and individual attitudes in order to have the ability to solve the problems it faces. 3). The macro approach is usually called a large-system strategy, since the objectives of change are directed to wider environmental systems such as policy formulation, social planning, campaigning, social action, lobbying, organizing and community development, this.

In order to support the objectives and policy directions, a number of priority programs will be prepared to accelerate the development of disadvantaged regions that will be implemented in 2017 which will be implemented by the Ministry of Education, Ministry / Institution, Local Government and NGO.

The priority programs include:

- Local Economic Development.
- Improved Accessibility / Connectivity.
- Fulfillment of Basic Public Service.
- Increasing human resources and science and technology.

In order not to stand alone, the government has also set up a number of priority activities to support the priority programs. So, it is with the goals of the priority program activities. In essence, for all activities to be focused and measurable so that Acceleration of Development of Disadvantaged Areas can be implemented in accordance with the target set. For the funding of priority programs for the Development of Underdeveloped Regions, based on the 2017 RKP that has been compiled, the government has allocated funds sourced from Kemendes PDPTT, ministries and other institutions.

Based on the results of research conducted in West Nias district, it is known that the coordination of West Nias District Government with North Sumatera Provincial Government in Implementing Community Empowerment of West Nias Regency does not yet exist. Coordination of district government with the community has not existed because the government considers people's human resources in West Nias Regency is still low. Therefore, the district government seeks to improve the human resources of the community through education improvement first and then if the community has been at the level of education that is considered capable of being coordinated in the development of disadvantaged areas.

To overcome this problem, we need counseling to increase the society's awareness both in the field of education and in the economic field in order to change the system of life of a very traditional society as well as counseling to plant the right rubber, counseling the right breeding, and so forth.

This is acknowledged by the kecamatan where the community has not been directly involved in tackling to get out of disadvantaged areas due to: Lack of human resources in education and expertise possessed or human skills is very far, less than expected as it should be. Thus, it is expected that agricultural and legal counseling.

There is coordination between the sub-district and West Nias district government efforts to overcome the problem: The government provides assistance to people or poor people such as education, schools outside the region, the government is looking for a job that is not capable both inside and outside the region.

Coordination between the subdistrict government and the district is crucial to overcome all the complaints of the people of West Nias Regency either morally thinking in the form of agricultural goods / tools by the relevant agencies. Coordination is often carried out from village to sub-district to district but efforts to get out of the backward zone zone have not yet existed because there is still much that needs to be addressed. There is coordination. Coordination between kelurahan / village and the subdistrict is still only limited to complete the village administration, kalua concrete form of activity in the field is still not implemented.

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