COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN PLANNING LOCAL WISDOM-BASED DEVELOPMENT

Bachrudin¹, Sholahuddin, A.², and Rozikin, Z.²
¹ Doctoral Program of Social Sciences, Merdeka University of Malang, East Java, Indonesia
² Departments of Social Sciences, Merdeka University of Malang, East Java, Indonesia
Email Correspondences: ir.bachrudin@gmail.com

Abstract: Gaining knowledge about the level of community empowerment and its participation within the development practice, especially in the planning process, requires knowledge of conditions, traditions, problems and potential existed in the society. This knowledge is required for solving problems, needs, and solutions needed. Based on this reason, the researcher wants to describe and analyze the community participation and empowerment in the local wisdom-based development planning and find its driving factors and obstacles especially in the coastal area of Sendang Biru, Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-district. The data analysis technique used is qualitative analysis with data sources obtained from the government, Sendang Biru community leaders, and the community representatives. This research was conducted in Tambakrejo Sendang Biru village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-district, Malang Regency. The study location is selected purposively (deliberate), considering that Tambakrejo Village is a coastal area where the people have a characteristic of coastal communities, work as fishermen and there is a port existed that many fishermen come from all over the areas thus creates a pluralistic society. The study results were based on an evaluation of Fujikake's empowerment, i.e. the community in Tambakrejo village had a high awareness that was formed from the existence of local wisdom and government policies thus a community empowerment was created which had an impact on many aspects for better life. In addition, it was also found that the inhibiting factors for the empowerment of coastal community were influenced by the low level of education of the community, poverty, budget limitation, making it less aspirational so that it was not optimal in utilizing the available potential resources.

Keywords: Local Wisdom, Community Empowerment, Participation, and Development

I. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of decentralized government considers the importance of community involvement (public participation). An active public participation is required for state administrators, especially in making policy. While the government is obliged to facilitate, provide space, provide a process of capacity building in managing resources for public participation as wide as possible. Through this participation, individual initiatives and community groups can be accommodated. The formulation of programs to be implemented is determined by the identification of problems and needs of the community itself, identification...
of the community problems and needs is responded by community leaders through community leaders’ meetings, then delivered to the government through the Musrenbang-Des mechanism. For development with ideas coming from the community was discussed in the village consultation forum. The development process is realized by the community itself and conducted through joint actions for joint livelihood as a routine which then will be recognized because there are many benefits so that it is considered a pattern and joint action. The mechanism of development management by the community has been institutionalized because it has been positioned as a part of social institutions. As part of social institutions, the processes and mechanisms will continue to take place in the community’s lives, thus called as local wisdom.

Getting knowledge regarding the extent of community empowerment and participation in the development implementation, especially in the planning process, requires knowledge of conditions, traditions, problems and potential existed in the society. This knowledge is required for solving problems, needs and solutions needed because one of the development final goals is the development of human resources so that social change occurs, i.e. empowered communities. This empowerment can minimize the distance between the authority and its people, can shorten the gap, and lessen the poverty and gain the justice. Based on this reason, the problem now is how community empowerment in planning local wisdom-based development and what factors become the drivers and obstacles to local wisdom-based community empowerment in Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-district. Considering this problem, it will be described and analyzed the community participation and empowerment and found the driving and inhibiting factors of community empowerment in planning local wisdom-based development on the coastal area of Sendang Biru, Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-district.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The concept of community empowerment covers the definition of community development and community-based development. Empowerment in the scope of society is the individual’s ability which processed to be united in society and build the empowerment of the related community. Empowerment is an effort to build power itself by encouraging motivation and raising awareness of its potential and trying to develop it. These efforts are followed by strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community itself. In this context, positive steps are required, aside from only creating a climate and a conducive atmosphere. This empowerment encompasses real actions and involves providing various inputs (inputs), as well as opening up access to various opportunities that will make people more empowered (Kartasasmita, 1996).

The community empowerment referred to in this study is the formal and informal sectors, especially coastal communities that need more attention to improve the quality of their resources which in turn will encourage their ability to be involved in the development stages especially the planning process to bring into line with their local needs. Community empowerment in the development planning is the active community participation in determining the goals to be achieved and deciding each policy formulated to get what is needed in a broader range of activities. This empowerment comes from how individuals gain experience from their local environment or outside through education, training from both the group and the government through assistance or facilitation.
The success of community empowerment is can be seen from their empowerment concerning economic ability, ability to access welfare benefits, and cultural and political abilities. This can be observed from the community participation and dynamics in evaluating and controlling various programs and policies of government institutions. Musrenbang-Des is a formal forum for the government to empower people to participate in the planning process. Through institutions called Musrenbang-Des (Village Development Planning Consultation) and other related activities, community empowerment in the development planning process at the village level can be measured. For measuring the community empowerment, researcher uses the Fujikake method (2008), among others, the Empowerment Evaluation Phase, in terms of the empowerment process; Empowerment Evaluation Phase through 12 indicators of empowerment; The empowerment evaluation phase through elements of empowerment; The empowerment evaluation phase through the evaluation of the empowerment level.

According to Khairuddin (1992), what is meant by driving factors are conditions, both physical and non-physical, that can help and encourage the creation of better development, which becomes the goal of the related community.

1) Internal driving factors.

Village physical conditions, such as geographical location, climate, natural resources, and human resources in the village. In Bintarto (1983) there are mentioned 5 physical potentials in the context of village development:

a) Land, in the sense of mining resources, minerals, and plant resources as sources of livelihood.

b) Water, in the sense of water conditions, quantity and quality, and its management for the interests of irrigation, agriculture, and daily necessities.

c) Climate, as an important factor for agrarian villages.

d) Livestock / fisheries in the sense of livestock / fisheries functions as a source of energy, food sources, and financial resources.

e) Humans, in the sense of laborers as land processors and as producers.

Non-physical factors consist of social, political, and religious aspects. One of the socio-cultural aspects is the existence of customs / traditions, i.e. the mutual cooperation habit which becomes the production power and the building power of the village based on cooperation and mutual understanding. Mutual cooperation is the main driving factor in every stage of village development because village society has similar interests in developing the village and cooperation in a broad sense must begin with cooperation within the internal environment, i.e. between one individual and other individual, between individuals and groups. Political aspect in this case is village leadership and security. A more charismatic / authoritative criteria for village leadership has its own advantages in certain fields and have more closeness to the community. Security as a political aspect means village can give security to its migrants, i.e. those who carry out development interventions and invest in Tambakrejo village. Religious aspect emphasizes the formation of a strong mental attitude and confidence that the village community can improve their lives. This belief is manifested in hard work for personal, community, and environmental interests. Economic aspects, being an interplay between individuals and their communities; if individuals are prosperous they
will be able to participate in each stage of village development and if the village becomes prosperous through the stages of development, it will affect the lives of these individuals.

2) External driving factors
   a) Working Network
      The political conditions that adhere to a democratic system enable people to connect with various layers of power, both executive and legislative. Communication can be easily made and breaking past boundaries may not be possible. Communication makes people convey aspirations, needs, and social problems that can be heard directly by various parties so that interventions can be sought after from various existing social networks.

   b) Role of Mentoring
      In order that program with mentoring and bottom up approaches can be well implemented and at the same time foster the motivation and participation of community for the success of social rehabilitation programs in accordance with the predetermined targets (Suhartini, 2005), village facilitators in government programs also play a significant role in delivering tasks from the government towards the community as the driver for the community to be empowered, independent in facing today's modern social change. The facilitator is also required to use local wisdom as a reference for communicating and interacting with the community. Thus, it can be part of a strategy to deliver government programs for people's welfare.

3) Inhibiting Factors
   The inhibiting factor is a problem that interferes with the development of the village community. Socio-cultural barriers are caused by habits and public relations arrangements that are no longer in accordance with what demanded by the development, this custom can be an institutionalized tradition that is difficult to change (Khairuddin, 1992).

   a) Low level of public education
      The low level of education makes the community less adaptive to social change. Communities tend to follow patterns that already exist. An offer for a change is considered as something that is uncertain and contains risks (Khairuddin, 1992). This condition will impact to the quantity and quality of village development planning. There are difficulties in utilizing the existing resources in a more modern condition, so many potentials are neglected. The lack of innovation from the current conditions makes the village lagging behind, thus reducing the opportunities of rural communities in terms of economy and mobilization.

   b) Economic challenges
      The lack of capital owned by the community means the lack of capital for conducting a production activity and village development. This condition makes community activities only focused on meeting their daily needs, due to lacking information about opportunities for economic improvement.
The data is analyzed qualitatively with data sources obtained from the government, Sendang Biru community leaders, and community representatives. Qualitative analysis method is used to get a description regarding community empowerment in the implementation of Village Development Planning (Musrenbang-Des), as well as to find the correlation between community empowerment with several aspects (level of participation, ability to express opinions, change of consciousness, ability to act, cooperation and caring, creativity, ability to set new goals, negotiation skills, satisfaction level, confidence level, managerial abilities, decision-making abilities) with the value of local wisdom and an overview or description of the Local Wisdom-Based Community Empowerment based on Internal Factors and External Factors.

Based on the objectives of the study, the study location selected has an impact on the results achieved. Based on this reason, the study was conducted in Tambakrejo, Sendang Biru Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-district, Malang Regency. The study location was selected purposively (deliberate) considering that Tambakrejo Village is a coastal area where people have a characteristic of coastal communities, work as fishermen and there is a port existed that many fishermen come from all over the areas thus creates a pluralistic society. Tambakrejo has annual activities carried out by the community such as the tradition of Sea Picking and Fishermen Thanksgiving.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Community Empowerment in the Planning of Local Wisdom-Based Development

The development expansion based on the existed resource potentials takes form of coastal areas, the government policy, and local wisdom, as can be seen in the implementation of development planning in Tambakrejo Village which already has the knowledge and understanding of potential resources so that the proposed activity program is in accordance with the local needs. This is reflected in proposals that support local wisdom, starting from the preparation of the RPJM-Des to the proposed Musrenbang-Dec. Where the results of the Musrenbang-Des can be known from the data, among others; Results of the Musrenbang-Des for the Proposed Problems in the Tamban Hamlet, Results of the Musrenbang-Des for the Proposed Problems in the Sendan Biru Hamlet, Results of the Tambakrejo Village Development Planning Program which reflect local needs and based on local wisdom.

3.2 The Role of Local Wisdom in the Development Planning of Tambakrejo Village

From the analysis results, it was found that the condition of geographic location and coastal communities of Tambakrejo village with its various backgrounds fosters local wisdom that could shape communities with character, make cultures, teachings, and customs of their predecessors as a part of community activities to be adjusted to their daily life in facing the challenges of the developing era, so that it becomes social capital to participate in the development process. The values instilled in thoughts, habits, and activities that have become a hereditary tradition, train and shape the character of togetherness to solve life's problems. Togetherness feeling shared by coastal communities to take care of each other and strive for mutual prosperity in Tambakrejo community is supported by natural empowerment.
3.3 Local Wisdom-Based Development Planning in Tambakrejo Village

After considering the above illustration starting from the local wisdom to the vision and mission owned by the Tambakrejo village community, the results of RPJM-Des and the proposed proposals from the Musrenbang-Des results, it is showed that there was a synchronous rhythm between the actual conditions of the existing social life, potential resources possessed, and Government policy, meaning that the people of Tambakrejo village have the ability to realize local wisdom with the need for development and support for government policy.

3.4 Community Empowerment Evaluation

1) Change in Public Awareness

The awareness of Tambakrejo village community that prioritizes common interests rather than personal interests also can be seen from village programs that are general in nature and not only give benefits to certain group only. This can be realized from one of the development programs of road infrastructure such as paving and drainage channels development which prioritize equity for all regions or RTs due to road function as a transportation infrastructure as well as an evacuation route in disaster situation. The increased awareness of the community in Tambakrejo village is can be seen in several sectors, for example in fisheries the community group is aware of the importance of fishing cooperation because cooperation is a forum for organizations to cooperate in an organized form especially for expanding fishery sector through borrowing capital or necessary equipment. In terms of environment, it gives awareness and responsibility that cleanliness of the coastal environment is a must. In the field of village development, the community of Tambakrejo village realizes the importance of the targeted planning for village development as a whole. The community has social responsibility in arranging village planning because the planning has an impact on the people lives of Tambakrejo village as a whole.

2) Social and Cultural Empowerment

Community togetherness in Tambakrejo village, especially the existence of local wisdom, gives educational value for socializing and continuing the value to the next generation, so that it becomes a culture of the Tambakrejo village. Not only local culture in the form of sea rituals and fishermen thanksgiving, but there is also implanted about how to be active in social organizations, how to manage tourism potential and the disasters prevention in coastal areas. In the external level, there is also regeneration taught on how to partner with outside parties who want participated in the Tambakrejo development, as well as the existence of government or private programs. The fishermen lives of Tambakrejo village are not all individual, but some of them live in groups in carrying out their work as fishermen. Each group of fishermen consists of 1) boat owners and 2) fishermen workers (ABK). In the fishermen group, the pattern of work relations, both between the skipper / boat owner and the fishermen themselves, does not occur within the framework of superiors and subordinates but it occurs in a more familial pattern, even though there are classifications between them according to their type of work. Their work relations are run openly, based on mutually beneficial cooperation. This shows that social and cultural factors are mixed with economic factors.
3) Economic Empowerment

Early community empowerment for economic sector is started at the individual level, i.e. empowering the family (household) and each family member. Each family member is empowered so these empowered family units will build a wider network of empowerment. This wider network then will form what is called social empowerment. The family (household), in the concept of empowerment, is positioned as a producer as well as a consumer. Empowerment at the level of fishermen's family is carried out through training to improve human resources at the family level, management of small businesses / home industries. Furthermore, in the sense of economic empowerment, bond empowerment is created between individuals / groups by strengthening the capital and marketing strategy. At the group level, the first relationship that occurs can be caused by the existence of mutual trust in one another, religious beliefs, profession similarity, and / or neighboring closeness. At a higher level, this relationship can be realized in a community movement, political organization, and so on. Empowerment is carried out in terms of improving skills and business capital. Strengthening ties between individuals, between close neighboring families, and between family groups, through the formation of rational dependence between the developed economic business activities can continue between generations. Not only skills, but there is also a capital savings can be regenerated alternately for those in need. Thus, empowerment can develop more continuously across geographies until it becomes a social system.

4) Empowerment of Community Mobilization

Resource Mobilization means the expansion of resources, increased skills, knowledge and adequate capacity in the use of community-owned resources. Resources owned by the Tambakrejo village include fisheries, community social capital, and natural resources. The initial capital mobilization has been possessed, what is needed to do next is develop it through the introduction of development direction, direction of marketing. Capacity building of human resource management is starting from knowledge and skills. Concerning the management of coastal tourism potential in the area of Tambakrejo village, Sendang Biru beach and tamban, development is required for this area to be better known to the wider community outside the village and even outside the city. Tourism management holds training of marketing skills and home industry to support small and medium-sized work units through souvenir shops, typical of the Tambakrejo village.

The practice of social mobilization is basically conducted through 5P, i.e. mapping, assistance, institutionalization, management, and learning. Social mobilization cannot be implemented as a project with specific, measurable, and scheduled activities and results. Social mobilization needs to be carried out with a program perspective that provides space for adaptation, revision, and correction. Mobilization cannot be implemented in a short period because it requires continuous sustainability through an adjustment process to changing times, means it needs evaluation and improvement.
3.5 Empowerment Level Analysis

Empowerment levels are used to measure the extent to which community empowerment influences society more broadly, with village and outside village boundaries. The level of community empowerment is influenced by participation, independence, and partnership. Community participation in terms of quantity and quality influences the involvement of Tambakrejo village community in the arrangement of village government policies. Community independence becomes the next standard; village community has the ability to run a program independently after there is a mentoring process. Partnership becomes the next step of the empowerment process because the community has become a credible group, thus it can be trusted to carry out a program starting from planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Trust gained from other parties becomes the beginning of cooperation between village communities and other parties for common goals.

3.6 Driving and Inhibiting Factors of Community Empowerment in Planning Local Wisdom-Based Development

1) Internal Driving Factors
   a) Socio-cultural Aspects
      The community of Tambakrejo village can follow this social change without having to abandon the conserved tradition, utilize the existing potential, and develop it in various activities. Community adaptation continues to be required to make sustainable planning in accordance with the times by paying attention to existing local traditions to strengthen empowerment.
   b) Political Aspects
      The leader here is a public servant who able to listen to the needs, problems within the community then gives insight or views on how to respond to an event or problem. The existence of community leaders in active community organizations who are able to mobilize and accommodate the aspirations of the community in the working groups of Tambakrejo Village can influence the conduciveness of development process in Tambakrejo Village. Their character has broad access both in the village community and at the higher level. In the political era like today, bargaining and associating position cannot be avoided. Security also becomes an important factor because if an area has been well known and is safe, investors can easily enter with the same investment as today which makes the circulation of money in Sendang Biru quite massive.

2) External Driving Factors
   a) Working Network
      Communication can be easily created and breaking past boundaries may not be possible. Communication drives the public to convey aspirations, needs, and social problems that can be heard directly by various parties so that assistance can be invited from various existing social networks.
   b) The Role of Mentoring
      There are no community empowerment interventions that can work without participation. Participation is absolutely needed to support local wisdom-based
development planning. For the success of participation, assistants are needed to provide direction and training for the community. Assistance has been given to the Tambakrejo community both from the central government as well as mentoring programs from the PNPM Mandiri Marine, Provincial Government, and Regency government in providing stimulants, facilitation, and empowerment programs in various fields.

3) Inhibiting Factors

Based on observations made in the two regions of Tamban Hamlet and Sendang Biru Hamlet, Tambakrejo Village, there are several inhibiting factors found, namely:

a) Community Education Level

Education in the broader sense, especially informal education, means the regeneration process of local wisdom to the next generation and learning of local wisdom can also be an obstacle caused by groups who do not understand the direction of social change to be implemented. This group adheres to a rigid culture that cannot be changed by anyone and anything, without giving an opportunity for the perspective or insight implied in an empowerment program.

b) Economic Challenges

The fulfillment of basic needs is the main goal of each family in Tambakrejo Village. Thus, when family economic activities are challenged, participation in development planning is challenged too. The problem that has been suggested by the community of fishermen family is capital, i.e. capital for increasing fish catch or opening a business.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the study results on "Community Empowerment in Local Wisdom-Based Development Planning in Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-district", the researchers conclude several points as follows:

1. Local wisdom is a form of community empowerment that results in empowerment in the form of participation, independence, and partnership in planning the village development. These three characters are the basic capital to realize the success of community empowerment, which is empowered in development planning so that community welfare can be achieved. According to Fujikake's Empowerment Evaluation, the community in Tambakrejo village has a high awareness that is created from the existence of local wisdom and government policies so that community empowerment can be realized and brings impact on aspects of better life.

2. The driving factors for the creation of community empowerment are influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include the existence of local wisdom and resource potential, while external factors include the role of government in the form of policies and government assistance with product regulations that focus on communities on the coastal area. The inhibiting factors for empowering the people on the coastal area are influenced by the low level of community education, poverty, and budget limitation which make it less aspirational so that it is not optimal to utilize the existing resource potential.
REFERENCES