

TUNAS JAYA VILLAGE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT METHOD BONEPANTAI DISTRICT, BONE BOLANGO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how big the influence of Community Empowerment in Tunas Jaya Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency. Empowerment of rural communities is a basic effort of local government officials and the central government, especially towards a potential that exists in the village as a form of assets or wealth owned by the village. This study focuses more on knowing how much potential community development resources exist in Tunas Jaya Village, Bone Coast District, Bone Bolango Regency. In this study using descriptive qualitative research methods conducted in the field (field research), where the total population of 200 people and 5 samples, people using purposive sampling in determining the sample. While the data collection tool in this study uses an inductive method, namely how to draw conclusions from specific things to general things, this research is a field research which can find out the specifics and the reality of what is happening in the community. The problem of this research is how business groups can build Tunas Jaya Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency in the field of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Method, Community Empowerment

INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment is one of the important aspects that must be addressed at this time because the powerlessness of the community is one of the sources of the national problems that are currently being faced. The powerlessness starts from the smallest group, family or household, to large groups, such as government institutions.

Empowerment will be successful if it is carried out by entrepreneurs, leaders or groups that are carried out in a structured manner by building a good work culture. The concept of empowerment is related to the notion of community development and community-based development. From the emergence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, General Provisions Article 1 Paragraph 12

That Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop independence and community welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, behavioral skills, awareness abilities, and utilization of resources through program policy development, activities and activities.

Assistance according to the essence of the problem and priority needs villagers. "Community empowerment is a role that needs to be implemented. Empowerment is the concept of giving people greater responsibility for how to do work. Empowerment will be successful if it is carried out by entrepreneurs, leaders or groups in a structured manner by building a good work culture.

The empowerment sketch relates to the explanation of community development and

Submit: Feb 01th, 2024

Accepted: Mart 10th, 2024

Published: Mart 24th, 2024

Journal of Economic, Business and Administration (JEBA) —E-ISSN: 2746-1688

community based development. Therefore, rural communities need to be empowered and there is a need for government intervention so that the people who will be empowered are in accordance with existing data in the village government and will be fostered and trained and given capital to be sustainable and sustainable. does not only end in the problem of mentoring and coaching.

Those who have participated in mentoring and coaching must be given capital so that the community can apply what they have followed during the guidance and coaching so that they will begin to develop in terms of knowledge in entrepreneurship even to the stage of business development, the economy or community income will be higher than before. because they have been empowered and empowered themselves for the benefit of their future and their families, in line with that the Village Government also enjoys the results of the community's hard work because it will be able to increase PAD (Village Original Income).

Likewise with the subject of this study in Tunas Jaya Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency where the economic conditions of the community can be seen clearly the difference, including being categorized as poor and rich.

In a small language dictionary, the term empowerment comes from the root word "daya" which means power or strength. The original word begins with "ber" so that it reads "strong" which means expertise to do something or expertise to do something. Then the word empowered is given the prefix "pe" and the suffix "an" becomes "empowerment" which means being able to carry out the entity.

So that it can be suggested two points of community empowerment, basically there are two elements, namely weak and strong. And weak gives the ability to the strong to be comparable, stable and able to stand alone. The granting of power can be in the form of views, expertise, intelligence, spirit or the alien nature of the power of ideas in groups for the sake of advancing community expertise.

Empowerment according to the Big Dictionary comes from the word power or it means a power of strength.

Empowerment means being able to do something. Community empowerment is an effort to increase the ability of the community along with efforts to strengthen community institutions so that they are able to realize independence to escape the trap of poverty and backwardness.

Community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of certain groups of citizens who are in conditions of poverty and underdevelopment. This effort is intended to build community capacity by encouraging motivating and increasing their awareness and developing their potential.[1]

Community empowerment aims to create an atmosphere, situation, or condition that allows the potential of the community to develop, strengthen the potential or power of the community, protect and defend the interests of the weak [2].

Through empowerment, the position of the powerless community becomes empowered so that prosperity is achieved. This is an elaboration of the mandate of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution which clearly reads "the national goal of the

Indonesian nation is to protect all the blood spilled 2

Desy Anwar, Complete Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (Surabaya: Amelia, 2003) p.120 11 Sukidjo, "The Role of Entrepreneurship Education in Empowering the Poor in Indonesia", Faculty of Economics, Yogyakarta State University (Yoqyakarta: Faculty of Economics, Yogyakarta State University), No. / 2012, p. 37 10

According to Chambers, (1995) Community Empowerment is a concept of economic development that summarizes, examines social values. This concept reflects the new development paradigm (People Centered, Participatory, Empowering, and Sustainable.)

The ACTORS Community Empowerment theory proposed by Sarah Cook and Steve Macaulay views society as a subject that can create.

Change by freeing a person from rigid control and giving him the freedom to take responsibility for his ideas, decisions, and actions. his actions.

Community Empowerment is an effort to prepare the community along with the steps to strengthen a field of community institutions to be able to increase progress, independence, and welfare on a sustainable scale

The main target of community empowerment is those who are weak and do not have the power, strength or ability to access productive resources or people who are marginalized in development.

They are poor people who do not participate actively in exploiting their own potential and the surrounding environment in order to get out of poverty. Because the

emergence of empowerment due to social inequality where people do not know and do not want to know. They are apathetic and don't care about each other.

Empowerment arises due to a lack of social knowledge where people do not know and do not want to know. They are apathetic and don't care about each other.[4]

Empowerment has 3 three stages of process According to Wrihatnolo RR, Dwijoyo WijoyoRN, namely:

1. Awareness, the target who wants to be empowered is given enlightenment in the form of awareness that they have the right to have "something".
2. Activating is the stage of capacity building in giving the ability to either individuals or groups of people so that they can receive the abilities or strengths that will be given.
3. Empowerment or the stages of giving power itself to independence.

In the context of community empowerment, there are several things that must be done, according to Ambar Teguh S, including:

- a. The stage of forming awareness and behavior into conscious and caring behavior is when they feel the need to increase self-efficacy.
- b. The ability change stage is in the form of understanding knowledge, opening skills in the form of awareness, and providing basic skills to play a role in development
- c. The stage of developing intellectual abilities, skills to form initiatives and innovative skills that lead to skills

The conclusion of the opinion above has the same meaning, where at the awareness

stage the target in this problem is that people do not want to be given enlightenment or motivation to get out of poverty.

Awareness to open more people's desire and awareness about their current condition.

Thus they will be able to stimulate their awareness of the need to improve conditions to create a better future. The second phase is enable, in this phase it provides skills or skills transformation in the form of knowledge.

insightful that aims to ensure that disadvantaged communities have the skills to manage the opportunities that will be offered.

This is usually done at this stage by providing training, workshops and similar activities. The third phase is the empowerment phase or the self-empowerment phase itself. actually. At this point, his goal was set one day.

Community Empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept reflects a new development paradigm, namely People Centered, Participatory, Empowering, and Sustainable The ACTORS Community Empowerment theory proposed by Sarah Cook and Steve Macaulay views society as a subject that can make changes by freeing someone from rigid control and giving that person the freedom to act. responsible for his ideas, decisions, and actions.[5]

The initial target for community empowerment is the underprivileged community, with that the village government can pay attention to the community both in terms of economy and income, namely by selecting or verifying, validating citizen data as a reference to be able to contribute as a

form of stimulation to the community members themselves.

Wrihatnolo RR, Dwi Joyo WijoyoRN stated that as a 1. Awareness stage, the target who wants to be empowered is given "enlightenment" in the form of awareness that they have the right to have "something".

2. Enabling, namely the stage of capacity building, which is to give the ability to individuals and groups of people to be able to accept the power or power that will be given.

3. Empowerment or the stages of giving power itself to independence. in a narrow sense. At this stage, the target is given power, power, authority or opportunity. Meanwhile, according to Ambar Teguh S, in the context of community empowerment, there are several things that must be done, including:

- a. The stage of awareness and behavior formation towards conscious and caring behavior so that they feel the need to increase self-capacity.
- b. The capability transformation stage is in the form of knowledge insight, skills become open in the form of insight and provide basic skills so that they can play a role in development
- c. The stage of increasing intellectual abilities, skills so that initiatives and innovative abilities are formed that lead to independence.

The two opinions above have similarities, where at the awareness stage the target in this case is people who cannot be given enlightenment, motivation to get out of poverty.

A touch of awareness will open more people's desire and awareness of their current condition, and thus will be able to A touch of

awareness will open more people's desire and awareness of their current condition, and thus will be able to stimulate their awareness of the need to improve conditions to create a better future. The second stage is Enabling, at this stage providing capacity or transformation of abilities in the form of insightful knowledge which aims to make underprivileged people have the skills to manage the opportunities that will be given.

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Usually at this stage it is done by providing training, workshops and similar activities. The third stage is the empowerment stage or the stage of giving the power itself to independence. in a narrow sense.

At this stage, the target is given power, power, authority or opportunity where they are given the opportunity to try to stand alone without being guided, so that the community can be empowered. An independent society cannot be left alone. Communities still need protection, so that with their independence they can carry out and take real actions in development.

Besides that, their independence needs to be protected so that they can be nurtured and maintained properly, and can further shape the maturity of community attitudes.

The process of community empowerment is to make community members independent so that they can improve the standard of living of their families and optimize their resources. An independent community will be able to meet their own needs without having to wait for help from the government.

They will think creatively and do whatever is beneficial for themselves and the environment. By providing motivation and growing awareness of their potential and efforts to develop it. Empowerment also means protecting.

In the empowerment process, the weak must be prevented from getting weaker, so the strong must protect the weak. Where people who have just come out of a passive slump are not yet independent, they will feel lethargic if there are established competitors. Thus, in the empowerment process in business activities, competitors must be used as business partners to help each other, and provide mutual motivation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The location of the internship is in Tunas Jaya Village, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency, while the object of research is more emphasized on the Tunas Jaya Community Empowerment Method, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency. Implementation Time The internship period lasts for 2 months from February to April 2020

Qualitative research, the quality of research is very dependent on the capacity and equipment of the data obtained. Statements that must be considered in data collection are who, where, what. How and when. Qualitative research has three methods, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. In

order to obtain data and explanations such as evidence of achieving relevant and objective superior data, in this study the researchers used several data collection techniques, including:

1. Observation (Observation)

Observation is the activity of observing an object directly and in detail to find information about the object. In general, the method of conducting observation activities must be systematic and accountable. On the other hand, accountable. In addition, the object observed in the observation activity must be real and observed directly.

2. Interview

Interviews are also commonly referred to as the interview method. The interview method is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of face-to-face questions and answers between the interviewer and the respondent or the person being interviewed. Interviews or interview methods are used when someone is trying to get information or opinions according to the words of a respondent, because they have face-to-face conversations with that person.

In this study, the researcher will interview several parties, including: Mr. and Mrs. Tunas Jaya Village Apparatus. Then the existing Empowerment groups, both active and empowered, Together with the surrounding community and resource persons who are bound in problems that must be resolved. In this interview, it is advised to be able to trace news related to all activities or activities that refer to community empowerment.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a document or file that becomes an interesting fact in the case study, which is not found during interviews or

observations. The origin of this is the origin of the file that can be used to help file research or interviews. The origin of the data that can be used to support data from observations and interviews. The origin of the data can be a list that is carried out, memos, correspondence, documents, agendas, relevant and other documents.

In this study, researchers carried out the processing of the documentation method for the origin of the formation of existing empowerment groups, management structure, number of members, both active and inactive, both empowered and currently in the coaching stage. This observation can serve to strengthen research data or interviews depending on entrepreneurial activity. Management structure, number of members, both active and inactive, both empowered and currently in the coaching stage. This observation can serve to strengthen research data or interviews depending on entrepreneurial activity. The formation of existing empowerment groups, management structure, number of members, both active and inactive, both empowered and currently in the coaching stage. This observation can serve to strengthen research data or interviews depending on entrepreneurial activity.

RESEARCH RESULT

Tunas Jaya Village is one of 13 villages in Bonepantai Subdistrict which was formerly Tamboo Village, now it has developed into Tunas Jaya Village, has approximately 200 Heads of Families, the average livelihood of the Tunas Jaya Village community is Farmers / Planters and even Tunas Jaya Village. already has an icon in the world of agriculture

and plantations because the average community is tomato farmers, even so in Tunas Jaya Village there are still many people who are unemployed or unemployed because not all people in Tunas Jaya Village like farming, therefore government intervention is needed. , both the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency Government, Regency Government more specifically the Tunas Jaya Village Government in overcoming the large number of unemployed or unemployed in Tunas Jaya Village.

Based on these problems, the steps that must be taken are how the Tunas Jaya Village community is able to empower themselves so that they can improve the standard of living of their families, especially from an economic perspective. To empower themselves, the people of Tunas Jaya Village cannot do it alone, they need guidance and guidance so that the process of empowering the Tunas Jaya village community goes as planned. community empowerment Government is needed to overcome this so that the unemployed Tunas Jaya Village community can be empowered and empowered with positive activities planned by the community themselves. together with the Tunas Jaya Village Government through community development and assistance.

To carry out coaching and assistance, of course, requires experts who are professional in their fields, so this is where the role of the Government is needed so that people who are still unemployed receive guidance and guidance from professional experts in their fields according to the plan. community and government

If the village government empowers the community, it is done from a very basic thing, namely empowerment starting with guidance and assistance, then when the community has followed the guidance and assistance of experts in their field, the community will automatically empower itself according to what is expected.

Delivered during coaching and mentoring. guidance, they will carry out the activities that have been delivered regularly and measurably so that the results do not disappoint, of course the solution born of this problem will be able to overcome these problems.

From the results of the guidance and assistance, a business group will be formed which will later be empowered and developed in accordance with the plans desired by the community and the Tunas Jaya Village Government by taking into account the potential of each group so that it is carried out according to what is said. The dream of the community and the Tunas Village Government Jaya.

This is where the role of the Village Government is needed by being present in the community to get support for the problems they are currently running. The bitterness of the local village government is very much needed by the Tunas Jaya village community, if this is done many people will imitate the business run by the village government through business groups who are often given guidance and counseling.

They came to emulate the upgrading of field practices and candidates will improve business knowledge so that the Tunas Jaya community will get used to and do it in daily

activities in accordance with what they know about the knowledge they learn in coaching and training, so that the problems of the less empowered Tunas Jaya Village community will be resolved. will be empowered by itself and will

get used to and do it in daily activities in accordance with what they know about the knowledge they learn in coaching and training, so that the problems of the less empowered Tunas Jaya Village community will be resolved. will be empowered by itself and will certainly be able to improve the standard of living and the economy of the Tunas Jaya Village community

A. Duties and Functions of the Village Head and Village Apparatus

4.1 Duties of the Village Head

a. The Village Head is the Head of the Village Government who leads the implementation of the Village Government

b. The Village Head is in charge of organizing the Village Government to carry out Development

Community and Community Empowerment

Functions of the Village Head

a. Organizing Village Administration such as Government Administration, establishing village regulations, fostering land issues, fostering security and order, carrying out community protection efforts, population administration, regional arrangement and management.

b. Carry out development such as the construction of rural infrastructure facilities, and development in the fields of education, health.

c. Community Development such as the implementation of community rights and obligations

d. Community Empowerment such as the task of socializing and motivating the community in the fields of culture, economy, politics, environment, family empowerment, youth, sports, and youth organization.

e. Maintain partnership relationships with community institutions and other institutions.

4.2 Duties of the Village Secretary

a. The Village Secretary is located as an element of the leadership of the Village Secretariat.

b. The Village Secretary is tasked with assisting the Village Head in the field of government administration.

c. To carry out the tasks as referred to in paragraph (2), the Village Secretary carries out the following functions:

Functions of the Village Secretary

a. Carry out administrative matters such as manuscript management, correspondence administration, archives, and expeditions.

b. Carry out general affairs such as structuring village administration, providing village and office infrastructure, meeting preparation, asset administration, inventory, official travel, and public services.

c. Carry out financial affairs such as managing financial administration, administering sources of income and expenditure, verifying financial administration, and administering income for village heads, village officials, bpd, and other village government institutions.

d. Carry out planning matters such as the preparation of village income and expenditure budget plans, data inventory in the context of

development, program monitoring and evaluation, and report preparation.

4.3 Duties of the Head of Affairs

a. The Head of Affairs is located as an element of the secretariat staff.

b. The Head of Affairs is in charge of assisting the Village Secretary in terms of administrative services supporting the implementation of government duties.

c. In order to carry out the duties of the Head of Affairs as referred to in paragraph (2), it has the following functions:

d. The head of government affairs and general affairs has functions, among others, carrying out administrative affairs such as managing manuscripts, administering correspondence, archives, and expeditions, and arranging village administration, providing village and office infrastructure, meeting preparation, asset administration, inventory, official travel, and public services.

General Head Function

The head of financial affairs has functions, among others, to carry out financial affairs such as:

- a. take care of financial administration.
- b. administration of sources of income and expenditure,
- c. financial administration verification.
- d. and administration of the income of the Village Head, Village Apparatus, BPD.
- e. and other village government institutions.

4.4 Head of affairs

Planning has the function of coordinating planning affairs such as preparing village income and expenditure budget plans, taking inventory of data for development purposes, monitoring and evaluating programs, and compiling reports.

4.5 Duties of Section Head

a. The Section Head is located as a technical implementing element.

b. The Section Head is tasked with assisting the Village Head as implementing operational tasks.

c. To carry out the duties of the Section Head as referred to in paragraph (2), it has the following functions:

Functions of the Head of Section

a. The Head of the Government Division has the function of administering government administration, drafting village regulations, fostering land issues, fostering peace and order, carrying out community protection, population, regional structuring and management, as well as data collection and management of Village Profiles.

b. The Head of the Welfare Section has the function of carrying out rural infrastructure development, development in the fields of education, health, and the task of socializing and motivating the community in the fields of culture, economy, politics, environment, family. empowerment, youth, sports, and youth organizations.

c. The Head of the Service Section has the function of carrying out counseling and motivation for the implementation of community rights and obligations, increasing community participation efforts, preserving social and cultural values of the people

5.5 Head of Region/Head of Dusun Duty

a. The Regional Head or other designations are located as elements of the regional task force tasked with assisting the Village Head in carrying out his duties in his territory.

b. To carry out the tasks as referred to in paragraph (1), the Regional Head or other designations carry out the following functions:

Regional Functions/Head of Dusun Duties

a. Fostering peace and order, carrying out community protection efforts, population mobility, and structuring and managing areas.

b. Supervise the implementation of development in the region.

c. Carry out community development in increasing the ability and awareness of the community in protecting the environment.

d. Carry out community empowerment efforts in supporting the smooth administration of government and development

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that the researchers obtained at the Tunas Jaya Village Community Business Group, Bonepantai District, Bone Bolango Regency, that the group had been achieved, making the community successfully advance to the next stage, the initial stage was to provide notice, advice, and entrepreneurial training. opportunity for members to try it for themselves until they are able and used to it. So now most of the members have started their own business.

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