

The Analysis of Implementation of Integrated Village Program-Establishing the Era of Independent Society for the Development in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, Jayapura Regency

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Abstract: Policy and development are associated concepts. To improve the quality of life, policy must be made within the context of development. Policy so made becomes the manual for implementing development goals into various programs and projects. Nowadays, the failure of development which has been aimed at the growth of the economy, and which has the characteristics of being centralized and top-down, has increased the awareness of the need for development agents to include the dimension of empowerment in the national development strategy. Empowerment development strategy has already been implemented in Jayapura regency. This basic strategy is aimed at inspiring the people in the districts and villages to take initiative in independent development. The popular participation of the society has made the implementation of common goals in the district achieved so effectively that the development of Pobaim village, Nimboran district, and Jayapura regency can be done maximally and the society can achieve independence in the implementation of development. The limitation of this research is that it is only done in one location. Research done in different locations may produce different result.

Keywords: *Development Policy, Empowerment, Participation, Top-Down, District, Strategy*

1. Introduction

Papua is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia. Its high Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP) per capita obscures its true status as a poor province, as evidenced by the great inequality of incomes in Papuan society. The mining sector raises the GDRP while benefiting the rest of the economy very little. In response, the Jayapura regency government launched Village Empowerment Program (VEP). Conceptual approaches have also been employed in using empowerment to attack poverty. The concept of a poverty line measured by the fulfillment of calorie needs; according to Sajogyo, a person is categorized as poor if they cannot eat at least 2100 calories daily, a concept which can be used to determine the strategy of empowerment to be used for the society. Another concept, developed by Friedmann (1992). "Friedman's treatment of the subject of development here is highly innovative and should prove of interest to a broad range of planners, geographers, and others concerned with advancing an interdisciplinary perspective of development." *Antipode* is that poverty may be the path of life that members of the society choose consciously. By this concept, someone living under the poverty line may not be considered poor. However, Friedmann also realizes that a perception that poverty is characterized by dirt, slums, crime, and a lack of skills and responsibility in society is often true. Thus poor people should be controlled, organized, and managed. Under this characterization, empowerment is aimed at establishing social power in which the goal can only be reached by the collective action, not by a single individual. Therefore, empowerment is managed so as to create collective action. As the development fund for the village from many sources (Jayapura regency, Papua Province, National Government, and other parties) increases, an integrated and systematic governance is needed to give maximal advantages to village society. Hence, a better management model is needed presently. Since 2013, the village empowerment program in Jayapura regency was packaged in a "Common Product" model (Integrated Village Program-Establishing the Era of Independent Society).

The Common Product model is based on a new vision of Jayapura which focuses on local genius. Based on the background above, there are three important factors that can be proposed in the form of questions to be later researched:

- What are the positive social effects from the implementation of Common Product program in Pobaim

Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura Regency?

- How is development implemented in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura Regency?
- Is there any relationship between the implementation of the Common Product Program and the implementation of development in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura Regency?

2. Literature Review

Understanding Public Policy, Thomas (1995) said that policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do. Government policy is the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society defines policy as “a course of action intended to accomplish some end.” Policy is defined by Zainal (2002:21) as an act that is done to reach a certain goal. That public policy is a continuum of intervention by the government in the interests of powerless people in a society, so that they may live and participate in every governmental activity. Public policy as a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. There are also many theories to explain empowerment as a concept. Mayo and Craig (1995), as cited in UNDP report (1993), state that the best way to fight poverty is to empower entrepreneurial spirit and involve the participation of the society. Good entrepreneurial spirit, according to UNDP, will motivate the members of society to take risks, be courageous, and compete and innovate. Poverty as the target of the empowerment also has many concepts. Caloric concept "Friedmann's treatment of the subject of development here is highly innovative and should prove of interest to a broad range of planners, geographers, and others concerned with advancing an interdisciplinary perspective of development." *Antipode*. Alternate concept of poverty, as previously mentioned, is also important. The model of the implementation of public policy proposed gives four important variables that play important roles in the success of implementation: communication, resources (human and financial), disposition, and the structure of bureaucracy.

Haryanto & Fernando (2005) have stated that the implementation of policies should be made with poverty and retardation prevention and troubleshooting in mind. Many other scholars have also developed definitions of development. Development as a process of change covering every social system, including politics, economy, infrastructure, defense, education, technology, organization, and culture. Portes et al. (1989) defines development as the transformation of economy, social, and culture; development is a planned process of change that is used to repair every aspect of the life of the society. Development is an action or series of actions of planned growth and change which is consciously pursued by a nation, country, or government pertaining to modernity in nation building. Kartasmita (1994) gives a simpler explanation: he defines development as a process of change toward a better direction by planned action. Soetomo (2008) argues that development as a process of change can be understood and explained better by examining the source or factor of change, and determining whether it is dominant or not, and whether it is internal or external.

3. Methodology

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to acquire an understanding of the implementation of Independent Society Empowerment as a National Program from many sources (documents, archives, interviews, observation, artifacts, and compound sources). It was accomplished systematically with individuals, groups, organizations and activities (Bungin, 2008). Observation consisted of monitoring the objects of the research directly in the field. Interviews consisted of asking for information directly from informants, using voice recorders and interview manuals. Documentation consisted of the review of literature and of any written sources related to the data needs of the research (Sugiyono, 2011). This research also uses the model proposed by Miles, et al, in which the data are analyzed qualitatively, interactively and continuously until completion. This process includes data reduction, data presentation, and data verification (Sugiyono, 2011).

The research findings show that the society in Pobaim Village has successfully taken part in the socialization and the planning of Common Product program. It can be seen from the result in which respondents who answered ‘always’ reaches 86%, while who answered ‘sometimes’ only reaches 14% and none answered ‘never’.

Bureaucracy Structure: From Table 2, it can be seen that the social services have been given directly from the government to the society. It has been effective and accountable. This is shown from the result in which of 19 respondents, 74% of them answered 'always', 24% answered 'sometimes', and only 2% answered 'never'.

4. Findings

Table 1: Indicator of Communication

No	Question	Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
1	Socialization is done before the governmental program is implemented	14 (74 %)	5 (26%)	-	19 (100%)
2	The society of the village is given a part in implementing the empowerment program	17 (89%)	2 (11%)	-	19 (100%)
3	The society takes part in planning the program	18 (95%)	1 (5%)	-	19 (100%)
Average Percentage		(86%)	(14%)	-	(100%)

Data source: Result of Primary Data Processing 2014

Table 2: Indicator of Bureaucracy Structure

No	Question	Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
1	Bureaucracy makes the direct giving of social services easier	13 (68%)	5 (26%)	1 (6%)	19 (100%)
2	The services are given directly from the government to the society	14 (74%)	5 (26%)	-	19 (100%)
3	The services should be accountable and done effectively	15 (79%)	4 (21%)	-	19 (100%)
Average Percentage		(74%)	(24%)	(2%)	(100%)

Data source: Result of primary data processing 2014

Table 3: Indicator of Disposition

No	Question	Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
1	The behavior of the executor has an important role in the implementation of the policy	15 (79%)	4 (21%)	-	19 (100%)
2	The behavior of the executor affects the implementation of policy	12 (63%)	3 (16%)	4 (21%)	19 (100%)
3	Can bad attitudes of executor affect the program?	16 (84%)	3 (16%)	-	19 (100%)
Average Percentage		(75%)	(18%)	(7%)	(100%)

Data source: Results of primary data processing 2014

Disposition: Based on the table above, it is shown that the behavior of the executor of the program has an important role in implementing the policy. Bad attitudes adversely affect the program. The average percentage shows that 75% of the respondents answered 'always', 18% answered 'sometimes', and 7% answered 'never'.

Development: Table III.4 shows that the society of Pobaim village can get the effect of physical development and they also participate in the process. It can be seen from the category of the answer. 75% of respondents answered 'always', 18% answered 'sometimes', and 7% answered 'never'.

Non-Physical Development: Based on the research findings in table III.5, it can be concluded that the society has not experienced the effects of non-physical development, since it has not been maximally implemented. This is shown from the result in which 70% of respondents answered 'always', 21% answered 'sometimes', and the remaining answered 'never'. Based on the variable data of implementation of Common Product and

development in Pobaim village, Nimboran district, Jayapura regency, the analysis of relation between the implementation of the Common Product toward the development can be explained. To the question of whether the implementation of the Common Product in Pobaim Village runs well with the program executor, 78% of respondents answered 'always', 19% answered 'sometimes', and 3% answered 'never'. The success of this implementation can be seen from the high participation and involvement of the society as the result of the good information about the program given to the society, good understanding of the society and the management team, and a good system of program supervision from the government, so that the goal of the program can be reached. The recapitulation also shows that the development in Pobaim village has not fully succeeded, as seen in the percentage of the answers: 70% of respondents answered 'always', 21% answered 'sometimes', and 9% answered 'never'.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that: the variables of product implementation show that the implementation of Common Product Program in Pobaim village, Nimboran district, Jayapura regency has been well run. However, the program should be supported with training and supervision so that its goal can be made. The analysis of variables of development in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura regency shows that the development runs well because the implementation of Common Product runs maximally. The relationship between the variables of Common Product implementation and variables of development shows that the implementation of Common Product Program runs effectively because the society actively participates in this program. It makes for maximal development there, and the society therefore becomes independent in its implementation.

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