

Implementation of Community Empowerment Of Farmers Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Erik Rachim, Muhammad Basri, Fakhri Kahar

¹(Doctorate Student at Universitas Negeri Makassar)

²(Lecturer at Universitas Negeri Makassar)

³(Lecturer at Universitas Negeri Makassar)

Corresponding Author: Erik Rachim,

Abstract: *This type of research is qualitative through the phenomenology of approach, but the results showed that the concept of empowerment is a form of implementation of Government policy which requires the liveliness of society in the development process so entwined synergy, where the community is involved not just as objects of development but also as subjects of development, Empowerment is conducted to promote and develop the mindset of farmers, increase Farmer, as well as grow and strengthen Institutional Farmers to be independent and empowered the high competitiveness in the elegant Farmer. Some of the activities are expected to stimulate more defenseless Peasants, i.e., in the form of education and training, counseling and mentoring, the development of systems and means of agricultural marketing*

Keywords: *Policy, Education, Training, Empowerment, Agriculture*

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I. Introduction

Takalar is one of the regencies in South Sulawesi, where livelihoods as farmers Takalar Regency in Agriculture that in domination by the rice, the rice paddies stretching from end to end border Takalar, as far as the eye can see rice fields are neatly lined up on the left side of the road. In Takalar also men with the ability to have unique, namely arisan rice, Yes, usually it's in the form of a sum of money arisan, but uniquely arisan is a number of rice in bulk every harvest. This shows that with just a rice farming community just Takalar can already prosperous life climate in Takalar is indeed quite friendly and if a long drought comes they all switch planted green beans, rice is not a problem because the affair is already in prepare your barns-barn to accommodate rice from the far-distant day, this makes the area ready in terms of Takalar agriculture in the face of every season.

Conditions of agricultural technology in Takalar indeed not yet advanced enough, but can already be qualified, rice irrigation system has also been arranged such that the paddy fields in the area of excess or deficiency isn't Takalar water. The technology used also had enough qualified in agriculture such as the use of Rover engine and water pump.

Not just limited in the paddy course agriculture Takalar is also famous with the cane and corn, one of the companies that are big in Takalar it was sugar factory Takalar, which has vast land And Agriculture is another flagship in Takalar is corn, In Takalar also besides three superior product above is still much agriculture-agriculture others ranging from fruits and vegetables. But usually this fruit and vegetable plantations still traditionally and perhaps also rely solely on nature, as the development of regional agriculture in Takalar time goes forward even though belongs to slow, but population growth a constantly jumped resulting in land-land rice fields diminished replaced with housing Cons. Overall agriculture in Takalar already advanced enough even though its development has not been fullest, but with the State now only agricultural society already affluent, Takalar

Given the importance of the agricultural sector as a buffer for the fulfillment of the needs of the community in the Regency Takalar, and given the increasingly continue to increase the demand for food caused by the growing number of against, then in an effort tackling the development of agriculture in Takalar Regency, then is seen important efforts increase in agricultural development in the form of community empowerment of farmers especially in the villages of Barammaje and entire villages and sub districts are there in Takalar Regency community empowerment needs to be done in addressing the development of agriculture as the base of the Foundation of the life of people, this is done by encouraging the public to realize that agriculture is a sector the most vital needs for the community of the Regency Takalar, besides encouraging awareness of the importance of the role of the agricultural sector in supporting development, the community also needs to be encouraged to create and run a productive farming pattern labor intensive. As long as this one causes a

devastating people's interest to become farmers is due to the ratio between the employment and the income they earn is not compensated. Those, farmers received a very small profit from their efforts on agricultural land. This is due, among others, the expensive seeds, fertilizer and chemical drugs are expensive, and expensive farm equipment to be bought. The costs are so high that farmers must be a strange issue that caused the community considers the profession as farmers are not at all profitable.

For it's labor-intensive agriculture need to be developed. In this labor-intensive agriculture, farmers can make seed, fertilizer, and farm equipment and are looking for a cheap alternative medicines as a substitute for chemical drugs that negatively affect agricultural crops for.

Labor-intensive side would operate from the opening of new jobs for the unemployed more. They can get jobs by producing local seeds and sell them to farmers at an affordable price. Others can produce compost, most other people can produce alternative agricultural tools are cheap and efficient, and find alternative medicines non chemical to agriculture.

II. Eview of The Literature

1. Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a process of development in which the Community initiative to begin the process of social activities to improve the situation and condition yourself (wikipedia-indonesia).

Empowerment is the creation of ambience or climate that allows developing community potential (enabling) (born Amber t. Sulistyani, 2004:79)

Priyono (1996) gives the meaning of community empowerment in an effort to make the atmosphere of the fair and civilized humanity becomes increasingly effective structurally, in family life, community, State, regional, international as well as in the field of politics, economics, psychology, and others. Empowering the community has the meaning of developing, maintaining, managing and strengthening the position of the underclasses of the underclass society towards the strength of pressure in all fields and sectors of life.

According to the definition, by Mas'oe'd (1990), empowerment is defined as an attempt to provide power (empowerment) or strength (strengthening) to People. With respect to this sense, Sumodiningrat (1997) defines a Empowerment society as a form of individual ability with communities in building a concerned community empowerment.

Communities with a high ability, is People which most of its members are physically and mentally healthy, educated and powerful, and has intrinsic values that are also a source empowerment, such as the nature of the family, Cooperation, and (special to the people of Indonesia) is the diversity or promoting diversity.

Empowerment society, are elements that allow the public able to survive (survive) and (in the dynamic sense) are able to develop themselves in order to achieve its aims. Therefore, Empowerment society is an attempt to (constantly) increase the dignity and the dignity of the people "under" who was unable to escape from the trap of poverty and underdevelopment.

In other words, empower communities is the increase capabilities and increase the independence of the Society Correspondingly, empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to upgrade the community's (poor) to participate, negotiating, influencing and manage institutional society are responsible-plaintiff (accountable) for the sake of improvement of life

Empowerment or brief empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to give opportunity and ability to community group (poor) to able and dare to voice (voice) and ability and courage to choose (choice).

Therefore, empowerment can be defined as a planned process to increase the scale / utility upgrades of empowered objects. The rationale of an object or target group needs to be empowered because it has limitations, helplessness, backwardness and stupidity from various aspects. Therefore, in order to promote equality and to reduce the gap, it is necessary to revitalize efforts to optimize utility by adding value. The addition of this value may include in the social, economic, health, political and cultural aspects of space.

Empowerment can be meant as a process of growing power and ability of both individuals and groups of people who are still poor, marginalized and yet powerless. Through a process of empowerment of the community under the community groups are expected to be taken up into human groups that middle and upper. This can happen when they are given opportunities and facilities and assistance from parties concerned. A group of poor people in rural areas difficult to perform the process of empowerment without any assistance and facilities.

2. Public Policy

Public policy is the collective action that is realized through a legitimate Government authority to encourage, inhibit, prohibit or regulate the actions of private (individuals or private institutions). Public policy has two principal characteristics. The first, made or processed by government institutions or based on the procedure established by the Government (Hogwood and Gunn, 1988 in Simatupang, 2011). Second, the nature of the force or effect on private actions the public (public). For example, the fuel price policy is a public policy

because it is made by the Government are forcing and can have an effect on the economic life of the inhabitants, the consumer entrepreneur.

Public policy is what is selected by the Government to be done or not done. Carl Friedrich in Mariana (2010) sets forth that the policy is potentially experiencing unplanned actions or activities proposed by a person, group, or Government in an environment where there is a certain obstacle (difficulties) and the possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed in order to be useful in addressing it to achieve the objectives in question.

Next Friedrich added that policies related to the settlement of some intention or purpose. Though the intent or purpose of the Government's activities is not always easy to see, but the idea that the behavior involves policy has the meaning, is an important part of the definition of the policy. However, the policy should indicate what worked from what is proposed in some of the activities on an issue.

Formulate a policy process is not a process that is simple and easy. This is because there are many factors or forces that influence on the policy making process. Every decision makers looked at every different political problems with other decision making. Not necessarily an issue considered by the community need to be solved by policy makers can become a political issue that can be entered in the agenda of the Government which is then processed in a policy.

Luankali (Mariana, 2010) called the public policy making process include: 1) policy making as a political process. The theory of public policy makes it clear that the public does not understand the wisdom of making narrowly during the conversion process, but rather a series of activities that includes a series of events; 2) as policy making stage or series of activities. The public policy making process as a series of activities includes several stages such as: a) Drafting agenda (formulation of the problem); b) Policy Formulation (forecast); c) Adoption policy (recommendations); d) Implementation policy – the process output (monitoring); e) Assessment policy – outcomes of the process (of evaluation).

While the essential features of the policy issues are: 1) interdependence, means that a policy issue has linkages with policy issues in other fields. So the policy issues are causality; 2) Subjectivity, meaning that policy issues arise in a particular environment which consists of situations problems; 3) The artificial nature of the problem, meaning that policy issues are the product of human subjective judgment, from the legitimate definition of objective social conditions, and therefore must be socially altered through a policy (policy); 4) Dynamics, i.e. the problem of ever-changing policies, in line with the changing situation and conditions.

Public policy is a relatively new science because historically emerging in the middle of the Decade 1960 's as a discipline that stands out in the sphere of public administration as well as political science. In the meantime, analysis of public policy could arguably have long existed and can be traced the existence of human civilization. Since then, public policy is inseparable from the human life in the form of individual or micro-level context of macro level in the life of society and State (Wahab Bakry, in 2008, 2010).

Public policy is the decisions or choices of action that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural resources, financial and human for the sake of public interest, namely the people's lot, population, community or citizens. Review of the process, public policy is defined as a result of the existence of synergies, compromise or even competition among the various ideas, theories, ideology, and representing the interests of the political system of a country.

Aware public policy sense variations so vast and inevitable, because term policies attempt to explain in brief the various actions ranging from observing the issue or problem, formulate the formulation and monitoring and evaluation. This article refers to the notion that any legislation and regulations is the policy, but not every policy is manifested in the form the laws or regulation. In the context of the notion of public policy such as these, identified dimensions that are interlocked between public policy as the legal action is a legal choice, public policy hypotheses and public policy as a destination (Bridgeman and Davis, 2004 Bakry in 2010).

3. Transparency of Public Policy

Public transparency is the principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the Organization of the Government, i.e. information about policy, the process and its implementation, as well as the results of the achieved. Assumptions can be formulated, more transparent public policy, which in this case is a grant then supervision is performed by the Board will be increased because the society is also involved in overseeing public policies (Yulinda and Lilik, 2010 in Rudiyanto, 2012).

Transparency is the principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the Organization of the Government, i.e. information about policy, the process and its implementation, as well as the results achieved. While the information is the information about every aspect of Government policy that is accessible by the public. Information disclosure is expected to produce a healthy political competition, tolerant, and policy is made based on the preferences of the public.

The principle of Transparency has two aspects, namely (1) the public communications by the Government, and (2) the rights of communities against access to information. Both will be very hard to do if the

Government does not deal with good performance. Public communication demanded the earnest efforts of the Government to open the information related to the activities of the public. In addition to the existence of public participation in the budget cycle, budget transparency also needed to improve supervision. Complete is one of the principles of good governance.

By Luthfi, et al. (2003) in Werimon (2005) suggests, that the Government is said to be transparent if: (1) Government doing accountability to the people on a regular basis about the implementation of the duties of LEGISLATIVE/, (2) the Government is happy to provide information possible about the Financials, (3) open Government always held a dialogue with the people either routinely or incidental on the entire product policies that have been made and she did. Mardiasmo (2003) mention that the conceptual framework, in building transparency and accountability of public sector organizations needed four components consisting of: 1) the existence of a system of financial reporting; 2) the existence of a system of performance measurement; 3) Doing auditing the public sector; and 4) the proper functioning of public accountability channels (channel of accountability).

4. Economic Development

Economic development can not be simply defined as growth or industrialization. Economic development means growth coupled with the occurrence of changes (growth plus change), because of the existence of qualitative dimensions that are quite important in the process of development. It is acknowledged that in the development process often the impact is not desired by the community, such as disparities in the distribution of income, injustice and poverty.

Economic development is *the process whereby the real per capita income of a country increases over a long period of time –subject to the stipulations that the number below an ‘absolute poverty line’ does not increase, and that the distribution of income does not become more unequal*(Meier, 1984:6). Based on the definition it can be concluded that the indicator of the success of an economic development is growth, the equity and increase the welfare of the community (PEP-LIPI, 2001).

Sukirno (2000) states that economic development is a process that causes the income per capita of the population of a community to increase in the long term. Based on the definition, economic development is: (i) a process, which means a continuous change, (ii) an attempt to increase per capita income, and (iii) the increase in per capita income should continue in the long term (Prayitno, H and Budi Santoso, 1996).

Economic development needs to be viewed as a process of mutual support and interrelationship between the factors that produce economic development can be seen. Furthermore, economic development should be seen as an increase in per capita income, because this increase is a reflection of the emergence of improvements in the economic welfare of society. The indicator of a country's economic growth rate is indicated by the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Product.

Thus, development must be viewed as a multidisciplinary process that encompasses fundamental changes to social structures, societal attitudes, and national institutions, while still pursuing the acceleration of economic growth, handling income inequality, and poverty alleviation. So in essence, it must reflect the total change of society or the adjustment of the social system as a whole, without neglecting the diversity of the basic needs and the desires of the individual and the social groups within them, to move forward toward a better living conditions, materially and spiritually (Todaro, 2004).

The accumulation of human capital has long been regarded as an important factor of economic development. The results obtained in the initial set of Regression By because it was a bit disappointing when someone runs the specifications implied Cobb-Douglas in Jess and Mark (1994) is function of standard production which include human capital as a factor, the accumulation of capital humans who fail entrance significantly in the determination of the growth of the economy, and even came in with a negative point estimate.

Education is a prerequisite for rapid economic development worldwide. Education stimulates economic growth and improves people's lives through many channels. By increasing the efficiency of labor forces, by enhancing democracy (Barro, 1997 in Thorvaldur, 2001) and thereby creating better conditions of good governance, through improved health, by increasing equality (Aghion et al., 1999 in Thorvaldur, 2001).

An example, or model, a successful theory is the theory of economic growth that Robert Solow and Edward Denison in (Robert, 1988) developed and applied to the twentieth century US experience. This theory will serve as the basis for further discussion in three ways: as an example of the form that useful aggregative theory must take, as an opportunity to explain what the theory of this form can tell us that other types of theories cannot, and as a theory of possibilities for economic development.

III. Method

The type of research is qualitative through phenomenology approach, Data Source and Informant Primary Data Sources. Secondary Data Sources. Data collection techniques used are: individual interviews (individual interviews) Participant observation Documentation, Data validation is done by: Extension of observation, Improvement of researcher persistence in observation and interview. Then Triangulation source. Includes: Transferability, Dependability, Confirmability,

IV. Result And Discussion

Agricultural development of community life of the farmer, are generally the activity of the farmer is at the micro level, i.e. the broad average Farmer less than 0.5 hectares, and even many of the farmers do not have their own land the Farmer or called Farmer peasants, even peasants. In General Farmers have a weak position in obtaining the means of production, Farmer, business financing and market access. In addition, farmers are exposed to various risks including the onset of climate change, vulnerability to natural disasters and business risk, globalization and global economic turmoil, as well as a market system has not sided with them, it takes a concerted effort to protect and empower farmers. For these Efforts the protection and empowerment of Farmers has not been supported by comprehensive legislation, and holistic, systemic, resulting in less legal certainty and guarantee justice for farmers and Businessmen in the field of Agriculture. The existing laws as long as it is still partial and not to set up protection and empowerment are clearly, unequivocally, and complete.

As a manifestation of the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia, then triggered the protection and empowerment of Farmers reaching maximum goals then through government policy setting ACT number 19 Year 2013 for the protection and empowerment of farmers. Established by the President of the Republic Of Indonesia dated August 6, 2013. In this ACT regulating the protection and empowerment of Farmers that include planning, protection of farmers, Farmer Empowerment, financing and funding, oversight, and the role as well as the society, which was held on the basis of the principle of sovereignty, independence, top benefits, community, integrity, openness, fairness, and efficiency-sustainable.

The core Implementation ACT Number of sari 19/2013 either be a form of policy that can be given to protect the interests of Farmers, including setting import agricultural commodities in accordance with the harvest season and/or domestic consumption needs; the provision of the means of agricultural production, the exact right time, quality, and affordable prices for farmers, as well as means of production subsidies; the determination of the customs tariff entered agricultural commodities, as well as the determination of the place of incorporation in agricultural commodities from abroad in the area of customs. In addition, it also carried the designation area Farmer based on conditions and potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources; facilitation of agricultural Insurance to protect farmers from losses of crops due to natural disasters, outbreaks of infectious animal diseases, climate change; and/or other risk types are specified by the Minister; and can provide relief in damages failed harvest due to the remarkable incident in accordance with the financial capabilities of the State.

The concept of Empowerment has an important role to achieve the welfare of Farmers. Empowerment is conducted to promote and develop the mindset of farmers, increase Farmer, as well as to grow and strengthen Institutional Farmers to be independent and empowered the high competitiveness in the elegant Farmer. Some of the activities are expected to stimulate more defenseless Peasants, i.e., in the form of education and training, counseling and mentoring, the development of systems and means of agricultural marketing, empowerment of the farmers in the form of activities promoting agricultural output in the country to meet the national food needs; the consolidation of farm land coverage and guarantees; the provision of financing and capital facilities; ease of access to science, technology and information; and Institutional strengthening of farmers. Objectives the protection and empowerment of farmers are Peasant Farmers, especially to those most widely two hectares (has no land livelihood anyway was doing Farmer); Farmers who have land and do food cultivation efforts on the most extensive land area two hectares; Horticultural farmers, planters, or breeders of small business scale in accordance with the legislation.

The protection and empowerment of Farmers aims to embody the sovereignty and independence of farmers in order to improve welfare, quality, and a better life; protecting farmers from crop failures and price risk; provides infrastructure and agricultural needs in developing Farmer. to develop an Agricultural financing institution that serves the interests of Farming Enterprises; improve the capability and capacity of Farmers and Farmers Institutions in running Farming Enterprises that are productive, advanced, modern, value added, competitive, have market share and sustainable; and provide legal certainty for the implementation of Farming Enterprises. community empowerment basically means placing society and its institutions as the basic force for economic, political, social, and cultural development to revive various economic institutions of society to be collected and strengthened so that it can serve as a locomotive for economic progress is a must for the economy people will be built when the synergistic relationships of the various social and economic institutions that exist in the community developed towards the formation of people's economic network.

Empowerment of farmers can be done through: (1) agribusiness should be market-oriented Activity (quantity, quality, and continuity); (2) Efforts should benefit agribusiness and comparable with other businesses; (3) long-term belief is Agribusiness; (4) independence and competitiveness of businesses; (5) commitment to the contract effort.

Institutional empowerment of farmers include: (1) traditional sub an in-flight Farmer has been transformed into a modern agribusiness insightful farmers facilitated to form farmer participatory process through institutional and "bottom-up"; (2) to form a sturdy farmers, institutional needs to be drawn up an instrument empowering farmers group. (3) an instrument of empowerment of the farmers group that need to be considered include: (a) the existence of interest/interests among farmers in the Group; (b) the existence of the soul of leadership from one of the farmers in the Group; (c) the existence of the managerial capability of farmers within the Group; (d) the existence of a commitment from farmers to form institutional farmers; (e) the existence of mutual trust among farmers in the group.

The concept of empowerment of the community as a fundamental means of placing the community along with institutions as the basis for the development of economic, political, social, and cultural institution rekindle the various economic communities to compiled and reinforced so that it can serve as a locomotive for economic progress is a must to do the people's economy will awaken when the synergistic relationship of the various social and economic institution which exists in the community are developed towards the formation of a network of the people's economy.

Of sharing the concept of empowerment built, also through the learning process both in formal and non-formal either skill or mentoring in producing these things above. Knowledge and skill and the accompaniment can be given to the community through outreach and intensive training which is free of charge. This empowerment process needed synergy groups such as middle school and high school of agriculture, Cooperatives, non-governmental organizations Unit of the village and the Government through the Ministry of agriculture.

V. Conclusion

The concept of empowerment holds an important role in the progress of agricultural development, impact on other sectors, thereby invigorating the development consequences in the macro, the concept of empowerment is a form of policy implementation the Government wants the liveliness of society in the development process so that synergy is created, where the community is involved not just as objects of development but also as subjects of development, Empowerment is conducted to promote and developing the mindset of farmers, increase Farmer, as well as to grow and strengthen Institutional Farmers to be independent and empowered the high competitiveness in the elegant Farmer. Some of the activities are expected to stimulate more defenseless Peasants, i.e., in the form of education and training, counseling and mentoring, the development of systems and means of agricultural marketing.

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