

Implementation of the Agriculture-Based Welfare Poverty Surgery Program in Community Empowerment

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ABSTRACT

Community empowerment is a way of social, economic, and political change to empower and strengthen community capacities through participatory learning. This study aims to find out how the Implementation of the Agricultural-Based Surgery for Poverty Program (BEKERJA acronym in Indonesian) in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village, this study uses a qualitative descriptive type which is intended to provide a clear picture and overall description of the existing problems. This research was conducted in Kalero Village, Kajuara District, Bone Regency. Data collection is done through the methods of observation, interviews, and documentation. Data obtained were analyzed based on the indicators determined by looking at the results of observations, interviews, and documentation from research informants. Informants used was the Head of the Kajuara Sub-district, the Head of Kalero Village, the Community who received the BEKERJA Program Assistance, Village Level Facilitators, and District Level Facilitators. Results of this study stated that the Implementation of the Agriculture-Based Welfare Poverty Surgery Program (BEKERJA) in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village did not run optimally, this was due to many factors, the first of which was feed factors that were not on target or wrong feed and weather factors that caused failure or failure not successful.

Keywords: Implementation, program, agriculture;

INTRODUCTION

The concept of community empowerment in Indonesia is more constitutional in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, it is explained so that each region in Indonesia is given the authority to regulate, and enable the relevant regions. From the law above, it can be understood that there is a commitment in terms of empowering the community. From this explanation, it can be concluded that empowerment is sought so that the community has good expertise in terms of economic needs and other needs.

Community empowerment as a strategy is now widely accepted and has even developed in various literature in the western world. Community empowerment is a way of social, economic, and political change to empower and strengthen the ability of the community through participatory learning so that there is a change in behavior for people who have an interest, both individuals and groups and institutions that are involved in developing methods to realize a life that is more capable, and more prosperous in a sustainable manner (Sijaya, 2019).

In the concept of community empowerment as an effort to grow degrees among the people who in their current condition have not been able to resign from the snare of misery and being left behind. In other words, strengthening is enabling and empowering the community (Meutia & Ismail, 2012; Rakib & Syam, 2016; Sudarmi et al., 2019; Syam et al., 2018).

Empowerment aims so that the community can have the initiative in carrying out various social activities in the surrounding community to improve or improve the quality and condition

of themselves to be more capable. Empowerment is a series of actions to increase the authority or ability of weak groups in society, including individuals who face poverty problems. So empowerment is a condition or result to be obtained from a social change, namely a capable community (Ratnawati & Sutopo, 2014; Syam et al., 2018).

Community empowerment can be realized in various programs, one of which is the Prosperous People's Poverty Surgery program. The BEKERJA program is a non-cash government assistance program to increase the productivity of poor households. To provide power as well as an effort to reduce poverty and improve people's welfare.

In the KBBI, implementation comes from the word implement which means to carry out or carry out an activity. From the definition of the program, namely as a clear and actual design method because it has written goals, advantages, policies, budgets, and a predetermined implementation time. In a way of implementing a program, it can be successful, less successful, or fail at all when viewed from the form of the results obtained. Because in this way, various parts play a role, the impact of which is to help or prohibit the achievement of the target of a program. From several understandings, it can be concluded that program implementation is a network carried out by individuals or groups that form implementation, this activity is supported by advantages, methods,

Communication refers to every procedure that will be carried out properly if there is effective communication between program implementers and target groups. Resources are determining every decision that must be supported by good enough resources, human resources, and financial resources.

Human resources are completeness of both expertise and capacity of the implementor which can cover all target groups. Financial resources are complete assets for a program, both of which must be considered in the implementation of government programs. Because without an implementor's expertise, wisdom becomes less enthusiastic and runs slowly and modestly. 0 Meanwhile, financial resources bear the sustainability of a program. And without sufficient financial assistance, a program will not run effectively and quickly in achieving a target.

Disposition is to determine the uniqueness that is closely attached to a program implementer. The behavior that must be possessed by the implementer is responsibility, sincerity, and populism. Implementers who have sincere and honest responsibilities will always survive the disturbances encountered in a program.

The bureaucratic structure is to see that the structure of the bureaucracy is very important in implementing policies. This part of the bureaucratic structure sees two important things first, namely procedures, and the structure of the implementing organization itself.

Several efforts have been made by the Government of Indonesia to reduce poverty through various anti-poverty programs and activities. The programs and poverty alleviation that are currently being carried out by the government include the Prosperous People's Poverty Surgery Program from (Ministry of Agriculture Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Regarding General Guidelines for the Management and Distribution of Government Assistance Scope of the Ministry of Agriculture for Fiscal Year 2018, 2018)No. 46/Permentan/RC.110/12/2017. And (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20/PERMENTAN/RC.120/5/2018) Regarding Guidelines for the Agriculture-Based Welfare Surgery Program for Fiscal Year 2018). Through the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health in collaboration with the Maros Veterinary Center as the

executor of activities to make the BEKERJA Program a success in 5 districts, namely: Bone, Maros, Pinrang, Takalar, Wajo. Which helps poor households.

The BEKERJA program is currently running in Kajuara District, Bone Regency. The distribution on October 6, 2019, was distributed to the poor by referring to the data provided by the government in 12 villages, including Kalero Village, Lappa Bosse, Lemo, Raja, Bulu Tanah, Waetuo, Abbupungeng, Buareng, Gona, Padaelo, Pude, and Tarasu.

Table 1.
12 Village Distribution Data

	The Name Village	Number of Poor Household Rural	Number of Seeds Poor Household	Cage Making Poor Household
1.	Kalero	280	50	IDR 500,000
2.	Lappa Bosse	270	50	IDR 500,000
3.	Lemo	173	50	IDR 500,000
4.	King	200	50	IDR 500,000
5.	Earth reed	139	50	IDR 500,000
6.	Waetuwo	73	50	IDR 500,000
7.	Abbupungeng	153	50	IDR 500,000
8.	Buareng	79	50	IDR 500,000
9.	Gona	178	50	IDR 500,000
10.	Padaelo	73	50	IDR 500,000
11.	Pude	93	50	IDR 500,000
12.	Tarasu	18	50	IDR 500,000

Source: Data from the Village Government in 2019

Of the 12 villages that received the BEKERJA assistance program, researchers tried to focus on research in Kalero Village, because the most receiving the BEKERJA assistance program was in Kalero Village, Kajuara District.

However, new problem situations do not rule out the possibility to emerge and be encountered during program implementation. As happened in the field, there were several poor households, who received assistance from the chicken seed program (BEKERJA), who were stricken with disease so that many of the chicks died. Based on initial observations, the total mortality of special chicken breeds in Kalero Village was 10.836 from 280 poor households with an average of 38.7 chickens with a total mortality rate of chicken breeds. Agriculture-Based in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village”.

METHOD

Research on the Implementation of the Agriculture-based Welfare Poverty Surgery Program in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques of observation, interviews, and documentation. The informants in this study were the Head of the Kajuara Sub-district, the Head of Kalero Village, the Community Receiving the BEKERJA Program Assistance poor household, the District Level Assistant, and the Village Level Facilitator who knew a lot about the research. Data analysis techniques are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To find out about the Implementation of the Agriculture-Based Welfare Poverty Surgery Program in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village, Kajuara District, Bone Regency, an analysis is needed to obtain research results in the issuance of a legal product. The results of the research are data that is processed based on data collection techniques such as observations and interviews with several informants from the relevant government and local residents, which is known to be the Implementation of the Agriculture-Based Poverty Surgery Program in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village, Kajuara District, Bone Regency. , which is worthy of providing information related to the title of the study.

To find out about the Implementation of the Agriculture-Based Welfare Poverty Surgery Program in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village, Kajuara District, Bone Regency, an analysis is needed to obtain research results in the issuance of a legal product with a research focus, namely: communication, disposition resources and bureaucratic structure (Edward III, 1984).

Communication

From the results of interviews with the Kalero village head, it shows that if there are events that occur in the field regarding the Implementation of the WORKING Program, the community should report to the UPKK (Activity Financial Management Unit) and the UPKK Management who submits it to the Maros Veterinary Center (BBVet Maros) for follow-up. The results of the interview show that the distribution of good communication will be able to produce a good implementation as well, often what happens in the distribution of communication is a misunderstanding (miscommunication).

The results of interviews and documentation data, it is concluded that communication will be carried out properly if there is effective communication between program implementers and target groups. And the orders given in the implementation of communication must be consistent and clear to be implemented or executed so that it can produce good implementation as well.

Resources

Based on the results of observations, it was revealed that before the BEKERJA program was distributed to the community, the community was given money for making cages as much as Five Hundred Thousand Rupiahs. However, the community was not given Technical Guidance beforehand so that people did not understand how to raise chickens. Based on the results of interviews and documentation data, it can be concluded that the implementation of the BEKERJA program was not right on target and failed miserably, due to many factors, one of which was the absence of prior technical guidance to the community regarding chicken rearing before distribution of chickens. Another thing is that there are diseases in farm chickens and errors in feeding livestock and weather factors that cause many livestock chickens to die.

Disposition

Based on observations, it was revealed that there were no medicines given to the Village Facilitators for the BEKERJA Program and the instructions given in the implementation of communication were inconsistent. Based on the results of interviews and documentation data, it can be concluded that disposition is a desire, willingness, and tendency of policy actors to carry out and realize the policy seriously, namely pointing to characteristics that are closely related to policy implementers or good communication programs will be able to produce good implementation. Also, what often happens in the distribution of communication is that there is a misunderstanding. So that the orders given in the implementation of communication must be consistent and clear to be implemented or executed.

Bureaucratic Structure

Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation, it is revealed that the organizational structure of the BEKERJA program implementation consists of a Chairperson and a treasurer and each Hamlet has a Management, called the Activity Finance Management Unit. And it can be concluded that, in the distribution of communication, if there are extraordinary events that occur in the field related to the BEKERJA program, each of the reports to the UPKK management in each Hamlet.

DISCUSSION

Communication

Communication refers to that every procedure will be carried out properly if there is effective communication between program implementation and the target groups. So that in this BEKERJA Program, communication is carried out verbally and socialization is carried out by the Maros Veterinary Center and the Village Government to the community related to planning, implementing the BEKERJA Program before the BEKERJA Program is distributed.

Table 2.
List of Work Program Activities

NO	Name of activity	Date
1.	Socialization about what steps the community must prepare before the BEKERJA Program is distributed.	September 30, 2019
2.	BEKERJA distributed program	06 October 2019

Source: Kalero Village Data 2019.

This communication can be carried out properly if there is effective communication between program implementers and target groups. And the orders given in the implementation of communication must be consistent and clear to be implemented or executed so that it can produce good implementation as well.

Resources

It is to determine every decision that must be supported by sufficient resources, both human resources and financial resources. Human resources are completeness of both expertise and capacity of the implementor which can cover all target groups. Financial resources are complete assets for a program, both of which must be considered in the implementation of government programs.

Based on the results of research through observation, interviews and documentation techniques, it can be concluded that resources are determining every decision that must be supported by sufficient resources, both human resources and financial resources. Human resources are completeness of both expertise and capacity of implementers that can cover all target groups (Aeni et al., 2020; Prasodjo, 2019, 2020; Sudarmi et al., 2019). Financial resources are complete assets for a program, both of which must be considered in the implementation of government programs. Based on the results of the study, it was revealed that before the BEKERJA program was distributed to the community, the community was given money for making cages as much as Five Hundred Thousand Rupiah.

However, the community was not given Technical Guidance beforehand so that the community did not understand how to raise chickens so that the implementation of the BEKERJA program was not right on target, due to many factors, one of which was the absence of Technical Guidance beforehand to the community about raising chickens before distributing chickens. This is very important because of the higher ability of the target group for the program so that the level and understanding of the program can be reduced.

Disposition

A desire, willingness, and tendency of policy actors to carry out and realize the policy seriously, which refers to characteristics that are closely related to the implementer of a policy or program. The important character possessed by the implementer is honesty, commitment, and democracy. Implementers who have a high commitment and honesty will always survive the obstacles encountered in the policy program.

Based on the results of research using interview observation and documentation techniques that disposition is a desire, willingness, and tendency of policy actors to carry out and realize the policy seriously, namely pointing to characteristics that are closely related to the implementer of a policy or program. The important character possessed by the implementer is honesty, commitment, and democracy. Implementers who have a high commitment and honesty will always survive among the obstacles encountered in the policy program (Hariati & Saleh, 2016). Based on the results of the study, it was revealed that there were no medicines given to the Village Facilitators for the BEKERJA Program and there was no commitment to solving the problems that occurred.

Bureaucratic structure

It is seen that the structure of the bureaucracy is very important in implementing policies. This section of the bureaucratic structure sees two important things first, namely procedures, and the organizational structure of the implementation itself. Based on the results of observations revealed that the organizational structure of the implementation of the BEKERJA program

consists of a Chairperson and a treasurer and each Hamlet has a Management, which is called the Activity Finance Management Unit. And the mechanism in implementing the BEKERJA Program, namely, before the BEKERJA Program is distributed to the community, the community first collects a Family Card to the Village Apparatus. and is given money for the construction of the cage in the amount of Five Hundred Thousand Rubiah. Based on the description above it can be concluded that.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and the results of interviews, it can be concluded that the Implementation of the Agricultural-Based Welfare Poverty Surgery Program (BEKERJA) in Community Empowerment in Kalero Village failed, this was due to many factors, the first of which was the ineffective communication channeling factor and the absence of technical guidance first. first to the public about the BEKERJA Program before distributing it. This is very important because of the higher ability of the target group for the program so that the level and understanding of the program can be reduced. Power will be carried out properly if there is effective communication between program implementers and the target group.

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