

Conference Paper

Policy Model for Empowering Poor Farmers in Jeneponto District

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Abstract.

Poverty is a significant social problem in various regions of Indonesia, including the Jeneponto Regency in South Sulawesi. This research aims to formulate a model of community empowerment policy in Jeneponto Regency to address this issue. The study uses a qualitative descriptive method, with a specific focus on observing the situation of poor people in Kapita Village, Jeneponto Regency. Data collection involves using observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The policy model for empowering the poor in Jeneponto Regency is implemented through collaboration between the government, relevant SKPD (Local Government Work Units), and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations). The activities conducted for the poor are designed to enhance their knowledge, attitude, and skills, primarily in the field of farming and livestock businesses related to agriculture. The knowledge developed among the poor includes effective management of farming and livestock businesses, operating tractors, and utilizing agriculture. Attitude improvement is fostered by promoting a sense of community, helping one another for the common good, advocating the use of machines over animals, encouraging morale, discipline, and fostering positive relationships. In terms of skill improvement, the poor are trained in repairing vehicles and crafting cabinets and chairs. The policy model of empowering the poor emphasizes the utilization of assistance, training, and support to enable the process of empowering the poor, ultimately leading to their betterment, empowerment, and independence.

Keywords: model, empowerment policy, poor farming community

1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a developing country, has many social and economic issues that require further observation. One of them is poverty. Debate occurs when theories, concepts, and applications to repeat poverty are felt to have little effect on efforts to alleviate it. As a result, it only becomes a waste tool – squandering cost with minimal results.

A developing country has the potential to continue to progress considering its geographical location, which supports the availability of abundant natural wealth, fertile soil, great marine potential, and biodiversity, which can only be compared in a few countries. Optimism arises from the amount of wealth that Indonesia has as a bridge to poverty alleviation, such as by opening new jobs and income equality.

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Poverty is a social problem that is always present in urban and rural communities, and in the context of Indonesian society, it is also a social problem that is always relevant to be studied continuously. Labor problems in rural areas often encounter difficulties due to the complexity of work in rural areas, generally doing more than one type of work, so that it cannot be strictly separated. For example, a person who works as a farmer also works as a porter or merchant. This pressure was caused by poverty. Economic growth, especially in rural areas, will increase or change if the government participates in the form of policies (programs) that are in accordance with the needs of the community to achieve economic prosperity and are supported by a number of community groups/institutions that increase a prosperous family.

Likewise, Herni Amir [1] stated that the high economic growth of South Sulawesi does not guarantee the welfare of its people. This can be seen from the increase in the number of poor people in South Sulawesi, which jumped significantly over six months. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of South Sulawesi, from March to September 2018, the number of poor people in South Sulawesi increased by 69.78 thousand people or 0.78%, with the total number of poor people reaching 857.45 thousand or 10.32 percent of the total population.

The poor were targeted according to the poverty classification in detailed sub-districts in Jeneponto Regency in 2017, from the percentage according to BPS Jeneponto Regency, where, in 2017, there were different poverty levels such as. Very poor 5,729, poor 15,282, almost poor 12,725, vulnerable poor 20,336 in total 54,072. This was conveyed by one of the employees of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Jeneponto Regency that from 2017 to 2018 Jeneponto Regency.

From the condition of the poor in Jeneponto Regency, especially the poor farming community that can be observed, that in rural areas, which are the majority of farmers, of course, they have a lot of understanding in the process of land processing and agricultural production equipment, which is often found in the daily lives of farming communities armed with experience. Therefore, communities should be able to meet their needs through good management.

The purpose of the empowerment policy model is to improve a community's ability by increasing knowledge, attitudes/values, and skills. The empowerment model from the Jeneponto Regency government includes assistance, training, and mentoring as an effort to make the community empowered and independent.

Empowerment is an activity in which management prepares employees to hold future job responsibilities. Empowment/development has a wider scope to improve and increase knowledge, ability, and personality traits [2]. Development is a long-term

educational process that uses systematic and organized procedures so that the workforce has non-managerial conceptual and theoretical knowledge for general purposes.

Wolf 1983, understands peasant society is a phase after primitive society and modern society. His anthropological approach was based on the idea that peasant societies cannot simply be viewed as formless aggregates. Peasant societies are ordered and have distinctive forms of organization. Popkins [3] reveals the rationality of peasants in the context of political economy. The farming community is not just a stagnant entity; farmers also have the rationality to determine their way of life. Various needs are rationally met, including economic transactions. When mapped, Popkins' view considers peasant society not just a subsistence society, as Scott understood it. According to A.T. Mosher note 4: Most farmers live far below their means. This is the second thing that can be drawn by paying attention to farmers. They can actually learn more than they already have, as long as they get the opportunity and encouragement, and they can try new methods than they have done.

Kotze [4] stated that poor people have a relatively good ability to obtain resources through existing opportunities. Although external aid is sometimes used, it is not certain that people will depend on outside support. Supriatna [5] states that poverty is a limited situation that occurs not by the will of the person concerned. A population is said to be poor when characterized by low levels of education, labor productivity, income, health, nutrition, and well-being, which indicates a circle of helplessness. Poverty can be caused by limited human resources, both through formal and non-formal education channels, which ultimately has consequences for low informal education.

Economists measure wealth and poverty using various measuring instruments. The three most commonly used measuring instruments are income, assets, and socioeconomics [6]. The first measurement tool was how opinions affect poverty. The assets in question can be in the form of money, savings, securities, houses, land, stocks, and other assets, both movable and immovable. Socioeconomically, it has a much wider size than the other two. This includes matters such as health, sex, literacy rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, security, and other aspects of socioeconomic welfare. According to Chambers [7], the notion of poverty depends largely on who asks, how it is understood, and who responds to it. This perspective groups the meaning of poverty into several groups and some of them, such as groups that view poverty from the income side. However, because it is difficult to measure, it is often approached from the perspective of expenditure. The group then interprets poverty as material deprivation. This concept is broader than the initial one. In addition to lack of income, poverty is also defined as lack of wealth, low quality of other assets such as residential houses,

clothing, household appliances, transportation facilities, access, communication, and information equipment such as TV, and radio, as well as low access to other facilities such as health and education

Community empowerment policy can be broadly interpreted as a process that builds people or communities through community capacity development, community behavior change, and community organization. From this definition, it can be seen that there are three main objectives of community development: developing community capabilities, changing community behavior, and organizing people.

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study research type. The research focuses on policy models for empowering the poor, development, and ability of the poor in Kapita Village. Research data were obtained from primary sources, namely field research through interviews, Related SKPD, village heads, poor people, and community leaders in Kapita Village. In addition, interviews were conducted with several informants, and secondary data were obtained from the documentation., surveys typically gather data that can be structured and statistically analyzed.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. SKPD Empowerment Policy Program

Empowerment policy programs implemented by the central and local governments to alleviate poverty levels in Jeneponto Regency are sufficient to help the poor if demolished according to their place, namely the poor, such as the empowerment of the social service called the KUBE program (joint business group), which is budgeted directly by the Ministry of Social Affairs in an effort to increase the independence of the economic community. Jeneponto regency, which has as many as 50 groups spread from all condemnationatans, in Jeneponto District in 20 years 22, Choosing Bangkala District was chosen as the provision of assistance carried out by the Ministry with the consideration that Bangkala District has many residents and has the highest poor population so that the efforts of community empowerment programs carried out by many institutions are directed at the sub-district.

Jeneponto Regency can help the poor in the program carried out by the BPM-PD agency. For several years, as of 2022, the BPM-PD issued a program for two types of

society: WORKSHOP and CARPENTRY in several sub-districts in Jeneponto Regency. Year 20 22 BPM-PD again programs assistance with one type, namely workshops which are the interest / majority of the selected community, in 2022 there are 6 sub-districts namely Binamu, Kelara, Tamalatea, Batang, Bontoramba and Bangkala with 9 villages/kelurahan namely Balang toa, Tolo, south Tolo, west Tonrokassi, Bonto jai, east Turatea, Togo-togo, Bulusibatang and Tombo-tombolo.

3.2. Empowering Poor Farmers

Development of poor farming households in Kapita Village through community activities in developing agricultural businesses such as teraktors, animal husbandry, and community skills business development, such as workshops and carpentry. More clearly, the success rate of poor farming households in all activities can be seen in the table below:

TABLE 1: The results of empowerment in the poor through farming and livestock.

Empowerment	Tractor	Livestock (goats)
Knowledge Enhancement	Running the tractor Different processes of cultivating rice fields and gardens faster than the power of a buffalo or horse	Good livestock management Utilization of agricultural products (animal feed) Female goats are not for sale, but are used as additional livestock
Attitude/Value Improvement	Help each other in tractor groups Helping people outside of farmer groups Absence of property rights in the group	Propagate high-yielding seedlings Livestock land clearing Round-the-clock livestock supervision
Upskilling	Can work agricultural land with 2 times Skillful determination of seedlings and faster harvest Facilitate the creation of water flow for plantations	Skilled in choosing superior breeds of livestock Planting trees/teak wood, as a utilization of animal feed In sales on a certain day (qurban season)

Like farmers in the use of agricultural equipment, they can know and function tools in an effort to help cultivate agricultural land, rice fields, and gardens. Initially, households carried out agricultural activities in the traditional way, cultivating livestock such as buffaloes and horses, which was a slow process for farmers. Improvement in attitudes/values in the community in the use of tractors that help each other in farmer groups, the process of cooperation carried out by the group, is discussed for grabbing agricultural land. Where groups realize the existence of tools as assistance from the government so that there are no individual ownership rights, there is group ownership for the purpose of cultivating agricultural land.

The existence of actor-assisted assistance can improve skills by various things, such as land cultivation 2 times carried out by the community, so that it can be related to the seeds planted and more quickly produce (harvest) even with low rainfall. The

existence of these tools eases and facilitates community activities, including water flow, especially in plantations. Empowerment was carried out by the community on goat farms in Kapita Village. With increasing knowledge, in livestock management for poor farming communities, it is not too difficult to manage, both in the procurement of cages and cleanliness, and the area of the feeding cage inside and outside the cage can be known to every poor household while taking livestock work.

In the rainy season, where animal feed is abundant and it is not too difficult for households to find feed because it can be obtained around the environment, unlike in the dry season, farmers can only use agricultural products such as corn, nuts, and others to be used as animal feed with a limited time from agricultural results. Success and Knowledge already owned: The community will livestock, and can affect the addition of livestock by not selling females that have already been produced. Thus, it can be used to multiply and advance livestock businesses. Dalam the improvement of community attitudes / values as livestock activities can be seen by the addition of livestock for the poor in Kapita Village, From the results of the search, the poor continue to make efforts to add livestock, as explained earlier that female goats cannot be sold for reasons of additional efforts, So that the livestock owned by the community is counted between 3-4 goats.

If the livestock business can run well and progress, the future plan will open land for animal feed so that it can generate 2 incomes, namely agriculture and animal husbandry. Supervision efforts are increasingly easy for livestock, and so far, the level of supervision will still be less carried out by the poor. The improvement of skills in poor people on farms can certainly be seen from the selection of superior seeds that are free from all diseases, livestock size, and most importantly 1 livestock can produce at least two in a year. The dry season will certainly be difficult to obtain as much feed as livestock needs, so that some people plant trees such as teak and others, which can be used as alternatives to animal feed. Another thing is done by the community in selling some of their livestock on certain days, such as Eid al-Adha (qurban), on the grounds that the day is a day of use/need for the community to do qurban, and the price of livestock is not too cheap but quite helpful.

Next, we reveal the activities in the development of poor households through workshops and carpentry businesses, which can be seen in this table.

Increased knowledge in the workshop business, where the community could only know a small part of the workshop field, such as the tire press and air pumps, but efforts continue to be made so that the community can know that previously could only know one or two fields. The habits of poor people's activities can increase knowledge

TABLE 2: The results of empowerment in poor households through workshop and carpentry businesses.

Empowerment	Workshops	Carpentry
Increased knowledge	Tire press, disassembly of 2-wheeled vehicle tools Purchase of 2-wheeled vehicle equipment Repair	Become a laborer maker of tables, chairs, cabinets, window doors of houses etc. Booking price Own business (independent)
Improved attitude/value	Work spirit and patience Time discipline at work Maintaining relationships with the community	Time discipline at work Quality of work Utilization of tree seeds from the government
Upskilling	The process of selling vehicle equipment Utilization of used goods on 2 wheels Involving family members	Determination of wood quality Pricing Planting teak trees, mahogany etc.

in workshops, such as knowledge of buying and selling vehicle tools on two wheels. Knowledge of the community in improving the quality of work that initially only knew the affairs of tires, oil, and the outside of the 2-wheeled wheels is now able to repair damaged vehicles. To increase these efforts, poor people are enthusiastic and patients are doing business. To improve the workshop business according to the poor, it remains disciplined in working, especially in the time and financial discipline obtained through business, so that it can be maintained and improved.

Increasing attitudes/values where the poor as business actors continue to maintain their relationship with the community so that they can be given confidence in the community about the workshop business carried out. The improvement in skills that include business can be observed in community activities regarding the process of selling 2-wheeled tools that can benefit the community and coupled with the use of used 2-wheeled vehicles that can be resold, such as the sale of used tires inside and out that can increase income. This business provides the ability so that some male family members can be involved in business activities and produce a division of labor that can add to the community's economy. For carpentry businesses in community development. Increasing knowledge through work experience as a worker makes chairs, cabinets, tables, doors, and windows of the house. Departing from this experience, poor people can feel the level of knowledge and ability to make tables, chairs, and others. Knowing the price of the results to be sold to bookers from households, agencies, and figures.

Business can be done alone in the column or yard of the house as a place of carpentry business in making all requests. This independence is pursued by the community by utilizing all resources in their environment rather than remaining a maker. Time discipline and quality of work results can give the community confidence in community efforts, as

in the discipline of diman time at the time determined by the booker must be fulfilled and supported by good quality. Part of this effort can take advantage of the results of providing seeds from the government as a program and effort to meet business needs. From every community that orders both tables, doors and others can be given choices about the quality of wood because the better the wood chosen, the higher the price given to the community who ordered. Although there are many types of wood, in Kapita Village, such as teak and mahogany, there is a form of community awareness in planting trees as benefits will come.

The development model that needs to be developed to improve the economy of poor households includes three aspects: assistance, training, and mentoring. This aims to help the poor, especially in the households in Kapita Village.

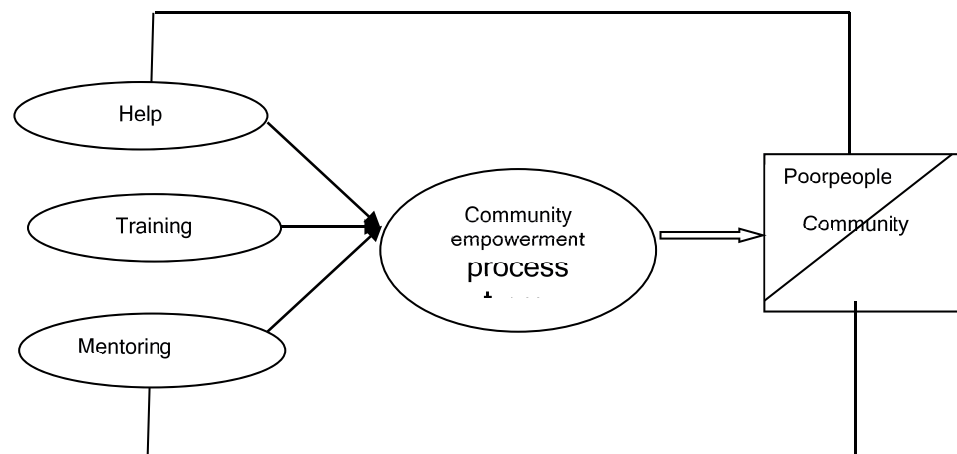


Figure 1: Community Empowerment Process.

Assistance is a gift made by a person, group, or agency/institution to those who need help either physically, financially (funds), or in the form of knowledge, in an effort to be independent. Training is carried out by a person to improve their ability to achieve a goal. While mentoring is the process of coaching group members or communities, a change is achieved.

The intended assistance is in the form of raskins, funds, tractors, and workshop tools. Assistance was provided to the poor in an effort to help people in a number of sub-districts in Jenepono Regency. In giving, of course, there are mechanisms and rules carried out by the government, such as workshop assistance, which can be provided by the community if there has been a workshop business before, so that the government can provide assistance in an effort to increase the business owned by the community.

In the form of empowerment of the poor in Kapita Village, the Government continues to conduct training efforts in a number of villages in Jenepono Regency, which is often carried out by the government and NGOs, such as entrepreneurship training,

sewing, and managing finances and skills. The result of this training was an effort to reduce poverty rates in a number of rural areas. Assistance in community development carried out by the government, such as livestock assistance, carpentry, and workshops, is often monitored during the development of community businesses. From the results of discussions by BPM-PD employees in, said that monitoring can be done 2 times a year to determine the level of community success, in an effort as well as being a report every year both in budgeting and the monitoring process to the independence of the community, in this case the community who receives assistance.

The process of development of the poor mostly undergoes changes in knowledge, attitudes, and skills, as shown by the efforts made by the community. The case with the provision of assistance from the government, such as tractors, livestock, workshops, and carpentry. Community. The poor are always associated with all limitations and insufficiency. In Kapita Village, poor RTs have various abilities, especially physical, familial, and most importantly, the ability to have knowledge.

This ability is the empowerment program carried out by the government in developing the community's economy, and can experience changes so that the community in Kapita Village welcomes a number of programs empowered in the community. The most important aspect of the development of the poor, which is related to individual abilities, is the improvement of knowledge, attitudes, values, and skills. It can be seen from the number of changes made, especially those that obtained a number of empowerments from the government, such as the procurement of tractors, livestock, and workshops.

With assistance, the community, especially in the community, has experienced changes, as it has received the help of actors. Of course, it can develop a farming business that previously only worked on one harvest; now, it can be two times per season. Apart from that, the empowerment obtained by the community, previously only knowing hoeing, can now run actors and interact with each other among farmer groups from all the problems faced by the farmers.

4. Conclusion

The policy of empowering poor farmers in Jeneponto Regency is implemented by the government, together with a number of related SKPD and NGOs. Community development activities begin to be conducted in the form of increasing knowledge, improving attitudes, and improving skills. Those related to the empowerment of the poor through farming and livestock are in the form of tractors and livestock, whereas others are in the form of workshops and carpentry.

Empowering businesses carried out by the poor through increasing knowledge can be in the form of producing actors, knowing how to manage livestock well and knowledge of the use of agricultural products. Improving attitudes, such as helping each other in the common interest and awareness that the use of machines is better than animals and the emergence of morale, discipline, and ability to maintain good relationships. Skill aspects such as tire pressing, repair, and buying two-wheeled tools. The policy model of empowering poor farmers focuses on utilization such as assistance, training, and mentoring. Improving the development process expected of the poor to be more empowered and independent.

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