

Village Development Planning Strategy to Increase Community Welfare in Kimi Bay District, Nabire Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the development planning strategy in improving the welfare of the community in Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency. The research applied qualitative and descriptive research methods to gather primary data. Sources of data gathering ranges from informants, events and documents review. The data collection techniques were done by means of interviews, observations and documentation. In Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency, there are 5 villages consisting of: 1. Samabusa Village; 2. Air Mandidi Village; 3. Kimi Village; 4. Lani Village; 5. Waharia village, with samples using purposive Snow Balling technique. As many as 43 respondents are local government, district government, village government and community leaders. Method of analysis applying SWOT analysis. The results of the study are, strategic planning for village development in Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency has several strategies that can be done in the village development programs by utilizing majority of the population who are still of productive age. Increasing the capacity of village and community apparatus, Utilizing existing village facilities and infrastructure, exploring and developing potential nature to the maximum, Establish good cooperation and communication between institutions to achieve the village development mission, build priority facilities and infrastructure to support the community's economy, Improve the village economy through Village Owned Enterprises, Increase empowerment activities for the community, maintain order and security at the village well, Preserving local wisdom, arts and culture in the Mee Pago area in a heterogeneous environment in Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency.

Keywords: Planning in Teluk Kimi, Mee Pago

PRELIMINARY

Today's leaders in every organization must work in very dynamic economic conditions by accepting various changes that are non-negotiable. Because planning is the basis of other management functions, an organizational leader can carry out these functions well to find out the goals needed, on how to achieve them, of course, must be determined by planning. According to George R. Terry (2006), planning is defined as a selection and linking of facts, using assumptions about the future in visualizing and formulating proposed activities that are needed to achieve the desired results.

Rural development strategies are usually related to the issue of how new policies from the government can force people to change their traditional habits, however, from a sociological perspective the success rate of rural development strategies will undoubtedly depend on the human element as a source of implementation. effective or ineffective or not actually depends

on how the orientation of the development subject in assessing the social changes offered to them.

So far, development policies in Indonesia, especially village development, are always top-down and the sector in planning and implementation is not integrated, this can be seen from the existing programs from the central government (each department) which are sectoral. Planning is compiled without involving other sectors as well as local governments, other things that are fundamental problems that occur in the regions, so that the formulation of strategies and programs is not appropriate.

There are 33 developing villages in the Papua region which have developed into Independent Villages.

According to the Pondok village education cottage on May 23, 2016, village development planning has actually become a routine agenda that should be done by the Village Government every year; however, there are several aspects that become questionable problems including:

- 1) Is the development planning process an important thing for the community where development planning is a matter of livelihood of the village community so that the community is really passionate and takes an active role in the planning process
- 2) Has the plan answered the community's life problems related to the adequacy of clothing, food, housing, health, education, clean water and sanitation needs, energy adequacy and so on
- 3) Does the village development planning process involve all elements in the community, including involving women
- 4) Does the village development plan refer to the existing laws and regulations
- 5) Have the activities carried out in the village referred to the village planning in the village RPJM and village RKP?

The problems above may arise due to several factors including the community understanding factor that is less related to the flow and stages of the planning process, this is a small part of the community who understands the flow and stages of the planning process, because only a small part of the community understands the flow and stages of planning its implementation cannot be maximized in accordance with existing laws and regulations, in answering the above problems it is necessary to disseminate information to all levels of society in order to understand the flow and stages of the planning process in the village.

According to Hari Sabarno (2007: 31), the broad definition in the implementation of regional autonomy is the regional freedom to administer government which covers all areas of government excepted in the fields of foreign policy, defense and security, judiciary, monetary and fiscal, and religion, as well as authority in the fields of other. The other areas of authority include policies on national planning and control of macro-national development, financial balance funds, state administration systems and state economic institutions, development and empowerment of human resources, utilization of natural resources and strategic high technology, conversion, and national standardization.

Responsible autonomy is the realization of accountability as a consequence of granting rights and authorities to regions in the form of duties and obligations that must be borne by regions

in achieving the objectives of granting autonomy, in the form of improving public services and welfare, developing democratic life, justice and equity and maintenance of harmonious relations between the center and the regions as well as between regions in the context of maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

One of the districts in the spotlight of researchers is Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency, it is interesting for researchers to examine in Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency, there are as many as 5 (five) villages which between one village and another have different characteristics and characteristics because come from different ethnic backgrounds, also the life of the people in the villages is still homogeneous because almost 99% of one village is inhabited by one particular tribe, this is what makes understanding and lifestyle still carried over to this day. This makes it difficult for the existing villages to accept development so that poverty and underdevelopment and ignorance as well as public health still need to be developed, considering the distance and reach of the Teluk Kimi District with the Regency Capital which is not too far to reach, which is approximately 30 km. it takes the seriousness of the Regional Government and the District Government to intervene to improve the welfare of the community. For this reason, a development planning strategy is needed that is in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Based on the background, the problem in this research is how is the village development planning strategy in improving the welfare of the people in Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Development Strategy Concept

According to SPSiagian (2009: 77) an economic development strategy that is suitable for use by all developing countries who want to improve the material welfare of their citizens. This is said because the possible and appropriate strategy is influenced by many factors such as (1) the perception of decision makers about development priorities. relating to the nature of the backwardness faced by the community, (2) the extent of the state's territory, (3) the population, (4) the education level of the community, (5) the topography of the state's territory, (6) the type and amount of natural wealth owned, (7) the prevailing political system in the country concerned.

According to George R. Terry (2006), most plans can be divided into phases or stages of time, it helps to divide the plan into a series of simple actions, maintaining the implementation of the plan according to the schedule. exist, coordinate with separate activities into planning and can be accepted by all interested parties.

Thought Framework

According to Law number 6 of 20014 concerning Village Administration, a village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the system of the Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 6 of 20014 concerning Village Administration article 1 paragraph 12).

The purpose of forming a village is to improve the ability to administer government in an efficient and effective manner and to improve services to the community in accordance with the level of development and progress of development.

Community development has a vision of human and community empowerment in the broadest sense. Self-reliance is an eternal source of life and is the main capital for the community to develop and maintain itself in the midst of other communities. Empowerment is both a process and a result of that process. Empowerment manifests as a redistribution of power, whether between regions, classes, races, genders or individuals.

In understanding development, questions must be directed to what happens to poverty, unemployment and inequality. Development has been redefined on the basis of reducing or eliminating poverty, disparity and unemployment in the context of economic development in developing countries (Todaro and Smith, 2003).

The success of a policy needs to be considered several indicators, because the use of a single indicator will be dangerous, in the sense of assessing the actual results. Based on the implementation, the steps to evaluate the policy are not a rigid process, it is dynamic and fluid. The nature of the problem, the purpose of the evaluation, the strategy to be applied availability of resources are several factors that influence the policy evaluation process. To simplify the description above, it is described as follows.

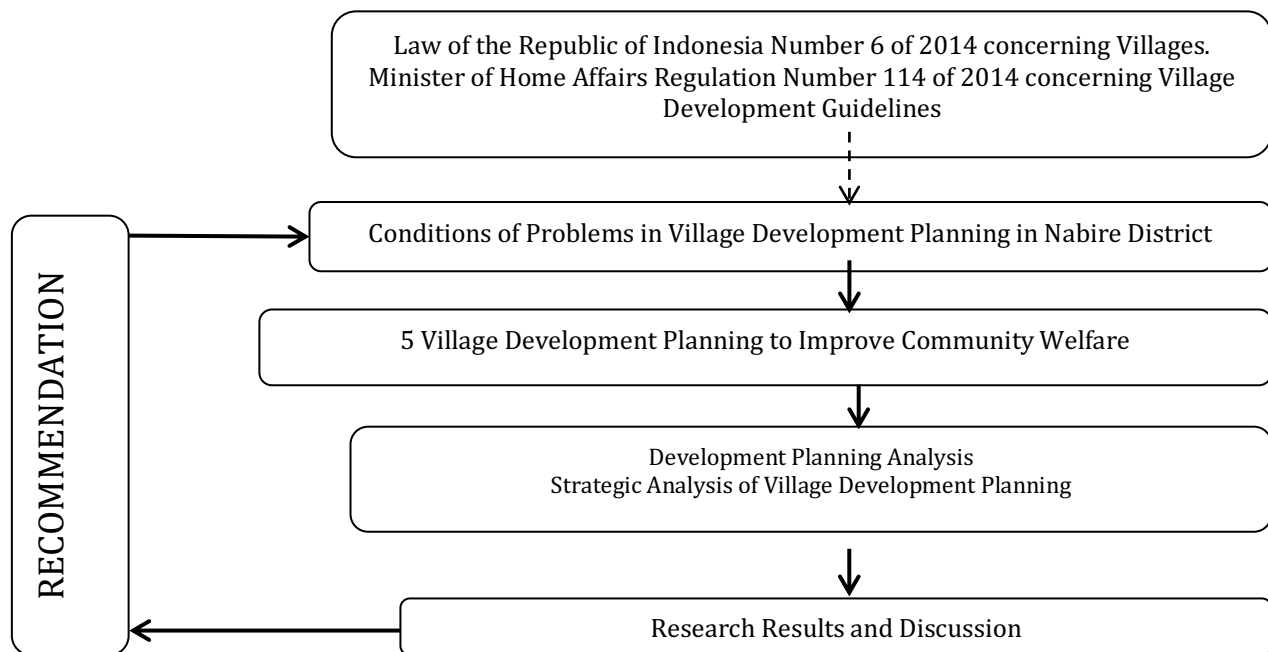


Figure 1. Research Framework

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research location is in Nabire Regency, with an area of 6,861.65 Km² with a total population of 130,114 people, which is divided into 17 District Areas, considering the area and population density, the target location of the research is Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency

with 5 villages. which consists of: 1, Samabusa Village; 2. Water Bathing Village; 3. Kimi Village; 4. Lani Village; 5. Waharia Village.

The data collection technique is observation technique, interviews and questionnaires used in this study are structured interviews (in-depth), interviews with informants. The population and sample used purposive snow balling technique, and the sample of 43 respondents was local government, district government, village government, Bamuskam and village community and community leaders (snow balling).

Types of qualitative and quantitative data

The method of SWOT analysis is to systematically identify various factors to formulate strategies for decision making and policy appointments carried out by local governments and companies (Rangkuti, Freddy; 2006).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Alternative strategies for Village Development Planning in Teluk Kimi Distrik District

Alternative strategies in village development planning in Teluk Kimi district were analyzed using a qualitative SWOT matrix which was compiled as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Analysis of Alternative Strategies Alternative Strategies in Village Development Planning

Teluk Kimi District Nabire Regency

IFAS		Strength		Weakness	
Element		Score		Element	
EFAS	1. Availability of agricultural land;	1. 0.192	1. Unable to manage finances;	1. 0.06	
	2. Types of crops;	2. 0.132	2. Existence of perception	2. 0.044	
	3. Availability of water sources;	3. 0.188	that private business people	3. 0.052	
	4. Ease of access to infrastructure;	4. 0.141	are higher than public	4. 0.058	
	5. Areas close to tourism sector;	5. 0.111	servants;	5. 0.06	
	6. Increase in the number of entrepreneurs;	6. 0.123	3. Existence of assumption	6. 0.066	
	7. Level of knowledge;	7. 0.129	that education is	7. 0.058	
	8. Level of Skills;	8. 0.138	unimportant	8. 0.068	
	9. Community awaness on development prospect;	9. 0.126	4. Reluctant to attend training/courses		
	10. Availability of Counselling/ Training;	10. 0.135	5. Weak bargaining position		
	11. Evarage educated;	11. 0.138	6. Difficulty accessing financial capital		
	12. High Spirits;	12. 0.123	7. There is an existing price competition		
	13. Have the desire to move forward;	13. 0.184	8. There is no business associations or groups of similar organizations that formed associations		
	14. Critica problem;	14. 0.105			
	15. Active younger generation;	15. 0.123			
	16. Few public servants;	16. 0.096			
	17. Availability of high sense of responsibility;	17. 0.12			
	18. Availability of trust from the financial institution	18. 0.135			
Opportunities		Strategy S-O		Strategi W-O	
Element		Score			
1.Higher rate of population and increasing diversity if needs		1. 0.126	1. Optimizing the availability of agricultural land, availability of springs, ease of agricultural facilities and infrastructure for the production of diverse and quality food (S1+S2+S3+S4+O1)	1. Provide counseling/understanding about the world of entrepreneurship, how to manage finances in entrepreneurship and change people's mindsets about	
		2. 0.266			
		3. 0.302			

2.Availability of entrepreneurial competition	4. 0.294	2. Connecting Langkan territory with tourism area (S5+O1)	the world of education as an effort to increase entrepreneurs (W1+W2+W3+O3)
3.Availability of efforts to increase the number of entrepreneurs	5. 0.292	3. Establishment of agricultural tourism destinations or other destinations that can be developed (S3+S5+O1)	2. Provide knowledge to the public regarding procedures for accessing capital in financial institutions and simplify the process so that they can encourage entrepreneurship (W6+O4)
4.Improvement of overall entrepreneurial climate		4. Encouraging human resources who are educated, have skills, have enthusiasm and are willing to move forward to participate in entrepreneurial competitions and entrepreneurial improvement programs so that there is an improvement in the entrepreneurial climate (S7+S8+S11+S12+S15+O2+O3+O4)	3. Increase community participation in training/courses as an effort to boost entrepreneurship (W4+O3+O4)
5.Availability of economic equity and infrastructure development			4. Forming associations or similar business organizations to fix prices of goods so as to improve the entrepreneurial climate (W7+W8+O4)
			5. Strive for the availability of a fair market for farmers to strengthen the bargaining position of farmer entrepreneurs so as to encourage improvement and an entrepreneurial climate in agriculture (W5+O3+O4)

Threats

Element	Score	Strategy S-T	Strategy W-T
1. Existence of price competition	1. 0.188	1. Encourage people who are highly educated , have a desire to advance and who have the motivation to work together in accessing a better market (S11+S12+S17+T1)	1. Increase community participation in training/extension activities (W1+W2+W4+T1)
2. Existence of imported products	2. 0.198		2. Encourage the formation of entrepreneurial institution/associations (W5+W8+T1)
3. Existence of the flow of world trade	3. 0.208	2. Improving product quality to be able to compete with imported goods (S1+S2+S3+S4+T2)	3. Utilizing village funds for entrepreneurship programs (W6+T2)

Various formulations of alternative strategies For village development planning in Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency, then a priority strategy for village development must be chosen. The selection of priority strategies is intended to determine the most important strategies to be implemented. The selection of priority strategies is done by adding up the scores of each influential element in creating the strategy in question. From the results of the summation, the scores for each strategy are obtained and then sorted from the largest to the smallest scores. The strategy with the highest score will immediately become a priority strategy, while the strategy with the lowest score is the opposite.

The most priority strategy is to encourage human resources in the 5 research villages who are educated, have skills, have the passion and desire to move forward in order to be able to increase business competition both in agriculture and capture fisheries so as to increase entrepreneurship in the Teluk Kimi District. The program to increase agricultural and capture fisheries entrepreneurship has improved the level of community welfare. The choice of this strategy is a priority because the score obtained is the highest among other strategies. The highest score is caused by the many elements that support the creation of the strategy.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

1. Strategic Planning for Kampung Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency through a SWOT analysis approach, has several strategies that can be carried out in village development:
 - a) Utilizing the population, the majority of whom are still of productive age,
 - b) Increasing the capacity of village and community officials,
 - c) Utilizing existing village facilities and infrastructure, exploring and developing natural potential to the fullest,
 - d) Establish good cooperation and communication between institutions to achieve the village development mission, build priority facilities and infrastructure to support the community's economy,
 - e) Improving the village economy through Village Owned Enterprises,
 - f) Improving community empowerment activities, maintaining good order and security in the village,
 - g) Preserving local wisdom, arts and culture in the Mee Pago area in a heterogeneous environment.

Suggestion

1. As a district government that owns an area, it is necessary to make a good regional strategy, especially in meeting the level of community needs in the villages, so that development can be carried out in accordance with existing regulations
2. The community in 5 (five) villages in the Teluk Kimi District, Nabire Regency must be able to provide supervision to any development implementation carried out by the Village Government, besides that the community must also remain concerned by providing suggestions and advice to the Village Government related to the implementation existing development so that the development that is made is not in vain or can be used properly for the needs of the community.

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