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Strategy community development based on local resources

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Abstract. The problem of progressing regions is not far from economic problems and is often caused by the inability of the regions in response to changes in economic conditions that occur, so the need for community development programs implemented to solve various problems. Improved community effort required with the real conditions and needs of each region. Community development based on local resources process is very important, because it is an increase in human resource capability in the optimal utilization of local resource potential. In this case a strategy is needed in community development based on local resources. The community development strategy are as follows:(1) "Eight Line Equalization Plus" which explains the urgency of rural industrialization, (2) the construction of the village will be more successful when combining strategies are tailored to regional conditions, (3) the escort are positioning themselves as the Planner, supervisor, information giver, motivator, facilitator, connecting at once evaluators.

1. Introduction

The condition of poverty experienced by each community in a region is not the same as the conditions of poverty that plagued the area. This means that there is a difference in the characteristics of poverty between regions with one another. As revealed by Mubyarto[1] that it is difficult to imagine an area has a poverty reduction program is better compared to other areas. His cause because every region has a characteristic of poverty is not the same, so any relief strategies also different.

Although poverty reduction had a clear legal basis, namely article 34 the Constitution of 1945, explaining that poor and abandoned children maintained by the State, but when examined more profound reality was most haven't been able to touch the target with precision (Santosa) [2] Many community development programs that are already applied to resolve various issues especially poverty. The fact that occurs the nature of community development programs tend to be top down implementation which impressed all the areas to be treated the same for its countermeasures. The actual problems of poverty are specific location with the background that are not the same.

According to Santosa [3] program of empowerment of the poor leads on the charity policy strategy based on generosity, less able to spur independence community in this endeavor are productive, creative and innovative. Community development focus on the creation of employment opportunities and seek productive, creative, inovastif local resource-based. According to Efendi [2] Government of making poverty reduction programs are divided into three clusters, namely: (1) Social assistance and protection Cluster, (2) Community empowerment Cluster, (3) Cluster empowerment of small and medium enterprises.

Community development effort required the preparation of the scale of priority programs that are tailored to the conditions, issues and the real needs of each region. Community development programs not only resolve the issue that looked on the surface but also problems that are latent or hidden. Its important to be disclosed as a consideration in setting development priorities of society scale. The scale of priority community development attempted based local resources. Responsibility in the development of society is not only exercised by the Government only but also implemented by



communities and Governments along with stakeholders. In this case requires a proper strategy in the development of the Community area.

2. Methodology

This article is based on literature review, critical review. According to Sugiyono [4] Literature studies is theoretical studies, references and other scientific literature relating to the culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation under study

3. Discussion

3.1. Community Development. Schumpeter [5] defines development as a change of spontaneous and disjointed in the stationary state of the ever-changing and replacing the previously existing balance situation while growth as changes long term is slowly and steadily going through savings and increase in population. Borne in Adisasmita [1] explained that the development need and involves some sort of steering, arrangements and guidelines in order to create forces for expansion and the elections (which many occur in underdeveloped countries), are the characteristics of spontaneous growth is characteristic of the economy forward with freedom of trying.

According to the Adisasmita [5] community development is defined as a movement designed to enhance the overall welfare of society through active participatory and initiatives from the community. The opinion of Padangaran [6] states that community development is an attempt to achieve six goals, namely: (1) Meet the basic necessities of the community comprising the needs of consumption and productive business needs, (2) Increase awareness, knowledge and community participation in various development activities, (3) Enhance the sense of responsibility toward the community development outcomes, (4) Cultivate a community's ability to establish itself, (5) Establish and maintain physical infrastructure and facilities in are, (6) Increase the incomes and welfare of society.

Community empowerment, according to Supriyanto and Subejo [7] defines a process of community empowerment is a deliberate effort to facilitate local communities in planning, deciding and managing local resources are owned through collective action and networking so that in the end they have the abilities and independence in economic, ecological and social. According to Huraerah [8] basic goal is the empowerment of social justice by giving peace to the greater community as well as learning through the development of small steps in order to achieve a larger goal.

Community empowerment is closely related to sustainable development, where society is expected to have the ability to use resources to optimal production mechanisms, economic, social and environmental sustainable. In the mechanisms of production, community empowerment trying to accommodate the use of production resources which include livestock, land, capital and business tools that belongs to the community so that it is able to produce effectively and efficiently. According to Mardikanto and Soebiato [9] the community generally have good local institutions set up by the local government as well as growing naturally based on the agreement of its own citizens associated with productive cooperation efforts.

3.2. Potential Local Resources For Community Development. The process of developing the local resource-based communities is very important, because it is the improvement of human resource capabilities in harnessing the potential of local resources optimally. One of the local resources in the development of a society that is indigenous knowledge. According to Warren [3] indigenous knowledge means a unique local knowledge based on the hereditary process in certain communities that became the local cultural wealth. Indigenous knowledge is the basis of decision-making in local community in various fields such as agriculture, keasehatan, education and management of natural resources.

The local communities through participatory budget and political awareness are able to influence policy and decision making. They are directly involved in redistribution of public finances and in increasing the transparency of public spending. Representatives of cities, policy and decision makers

should accept the power of communities and better try to cooperate with them; to understand their needs with aim to reach consensus in the society and smart urban development. (Borsekova et al) [10]

Table 1. Potential Local Resources For Community Development

Local resource type	Elements of local resources
Natural Resources	- Natural resources - Flora - Fauna
Human Resources	- Behavior - Mental attitude - Knowledge - Skills - Character - Education - Health
Social Resources	- Institutional - Social Capital - Local Wisdom - Orientation of Cultural Values - Community Sentiment
Economic Resources	- Income - Asset Ownership - Means of Production - Product - Market

Source : Santosa [2]

3.3. Development Strategies Of Community-Based Local Resources. Community development program is intended to address a range of social issues, particularly poverty reduction. The opinion of Lawson [2] distinguish the cause of poverty in a toga categories namely: (1) Description of behavior. The approach behavior explains that the lifestyle and behaviour of poor people do not allow for independent. Reliance on the various parties that lasted so long blunted self-reliance. This solution through the development of the update behavior. (2) Situational Explanations. This approach places emphasis on asumsi that the situation of social, political, environmental and economic nature as the cause of less self-contained hard omitted. The solution by moving the consciousness of the public to participate in a variety of participatory empowerment program that fits the needs of the poor. (3) Structural Explanations. This approach makes it clear that the causes of structural poverty caused by the blockade. The way out by creating a political and economic order that allows the poor out of dependency and deterioration due to structural blockade hemming.

Based on the opinion of Santoso [2] stated that poverty causes factor can be derived in a wide variety of reasons, including (1) The inability to obtain basic rights, (2) Inability to meet the minimum necessities of life, (3) Marginal Position., (4) The injustice of the law, (5) Gender Inequality, (6) The voice could not be heard.

There are several strategies in poverty reduction for community development. The community development strategy are as follows: (1) Sajogyo [11] stated that there are "eight Line Equalization Plus" that accompany his thinking about the urgency of rural industrialization. Sajogyo confirms that the two main lines, namely the opportunity of trying and opportunities work serves as the opening theme to the next line, sufficiency level of income opportunities IE. The fourth line i.e. opportunities

that bring the community in conditions of sufficiency in food, clothing, housing. The fifth line, namely education and health. The sixth line capable community are expected to obtain the opportunity of participation in development. On the seventh line i.e. equitable development results and eighth lines i.e. the achievement of Justice. (2) Nasikun [12] describes a strategy in rural development efforts, which consists of: first, a mutual strategy recommends that any viable social change need to involve the participation the existence of the community. Second, technical professional strategy i.e. strategy that is more concerned with the existence and the role of change agents elected in order to have the ability to organize and create a range of innovations that benefit the settlement of problems community development in rural areas. Third, the strategy of conflict-oriented strategy is to get rid of people who are considered menghegemoni or oppress the weak groups. This strategy emphasizes the emergence of activists who considered a defender of the weak groups. Fourth, the strategy's deflection is a strategy-oriented cultural consciousness of the importance of changes in the subjective level by changing the value of the private self and the pro people. Nasikum argues that the construction of the village will be more successful when combining these four strategies are tailored to regional conditions (3) Sumodiningrat [13] The strategy expressed Nasikun will work synergistically when combined with mentorship, according to Sumodiningrat. The need for mentoring distributed by the existence of a gap in understanding between the parties that provide assistance with the target recipient. In the exercise of duties, the escort are positioning themselves as the Planner, supervisor, information giver, motivator, facilitator, connecting at once evaluators.

The strategy in the development of society, the expectation may develop a local economy. According to Rahma [14], local economic Development means as the establishment of collective cooperation among the Government, the corporate world as well as governmental and public sector to utilize the resources that belong to be created in the economy local, independent, strong and sustainable.

Other opinions according to Helmsing [15], local economic development is a process in which partnerships between local governments, community-based groups and the private sector, established to manage existing resources to create jobs and stimulating the economy with either a specific area. According to Dumasari [16] utilization of local resources in the management mechanisms which require adaptive, empathy, flexible and integrative.

4. Conclusion

The process of community development based on local resources becomes a shared responsibility. A variety of local resources can be used strategically in support of community development. Utilization of local resources in the management mechanisms which require adaptive, empathy, flexible and integrative and participatory. Therefore, in order to encourage the local economy, then the orientation of the development are desentralistik i.e. prefer the interests and development of the region.

In the community development based on local resources, be guaranteed the sustainability of development ideas that are productive, creative and innovative. The success of this community development lies in intelligence in managing public awareness using various potential local resources including the use of indigeneous knowledge-based technology. The process of community empowerment is a deliberate effort to facilitate local communities in planning, deciding and managing local resources are owned through collective action and networking so that in the end they have the ability and independence in economic, ecological and social, so that need appropriate strategies to be succeed.

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