

Role of Village Facilitators in Community Empowerment: Study on the Implementation of the Role of Village Facilitators in Deiyai District, Papua Province

Ferdinant Package

Doctoral Student of Social Sciences of Merdeka University Malang,
Indonesia

*Corresponding author: E-mail: Ferdinantpackage1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The existence of a rule or policy made by the government is an effort to build and achieve prosperity. To achieve this prosperity, the policy must be carried out properly. For this reason, the government enacted Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.¹For community development and empowerment. Then set forth in the Village Ministry Regulation No.3 of 2015 regarding the existence of Village Assistants to assist village officials in building a more advanced and independent village community. Village assistants are tasked with overseeing development from the planning, implementation and supervision stages. creating a participatory development process and empowering the community.²SaaThis community empowerment carried out by the Village Facilitator has been running for 5 years. Community welfare is a condition that has always been the dream of all nations in this world. Therefore, to make this happen, President Joko Widodo issued a program in the form of President's Nawacita, in the third part of the statement that the president wants to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. So in its implementation, rules are made in the form of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The research objectives, among others, are to expand power, administer law, and achieve social welfare. Every country has rules or laws that are used as the basis for running the wheels of government, such as the State of Indonesia has the 1945 Constitution. This study uses a qualitative methodology, with 5 informants, namely the Deiyai Regency Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK), District experts, District / District Facilitators. , Village / Village Assistant. The data collection techniques used are 1). In-depth interviews, 2). Documentation, 3). Observation.³The focus of research in this study is the implementation of government policies in community empowerment through the role of Village Facilitators. Based on the results of the research shows that the results of administrative data issued by the Deiyai Regency Population and Civil Registry Service (Dukcapil) are in numbers, with details of 48,325 men and 42,505 women. And the total population in Deiyai Regency in 2020 is 90,830 people. In order to be able to describe more completely, information on the situation of the population in Deiyai Regency, especially village assistants in Deiyai Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the number of population by focusing on the classification of religion, education and type of work.

Keywords: Role of Village Facilitators, Community Empowerment

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¹ Law No. 6/2014 on Villages

² Juliantara, Dadang, Humanitarian Path Guide to Strengthening Human Rights
Manusia, Yogyakarta: Laper Pustaka Utama 1999.

³ Neong Muhajir, Qualitative Research Methods, Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin, 1990.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pembangunan is a form of directed and planned social change through various kinds of policies that aim to improve people's lives. The Indonesian nation as stipulated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution has stated its national development goals. Community welfare is a condition that has always been the dream of all nations in this world. There is development Village, in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, is indeed aimed at improving the welfare and quality of life of the Village community, by encouraging the development of independent villages that are sustainable and have social, economic, and environmental resilience. Efforts to reduce the gap between villages and cities are carried out by accelerating the development of independent villages. For this reason, the implementation of Disadvantages and Transmigration Regulations. The village ministry forms Village Facilitators who are placed in various regions, namely from the Provincial, Regency, District and Village levels. Village Facilitators as mentioned in Permendesa Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance in articles 4 to 10 state that Village Assistants are carried out by Assistants consisting of: Professional Assistant.

To assist the work of Village Facilitators who are domiciled at the sub-district level, it is deemed necessary to have Village Local Assistants (PLD) domiciled directly in the Village. So a higher legal umbrella was issued than Permedesa number 3 of 2015, namely PP 47 of 2015 concerning amendments to PP 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. From PP 47 of 2015, Article 129 has added Village Local Assistants including part of Professional Assistants. These Village Assistants, especially those who are tasked with empowering the community, are a manifestation of the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The government has issued a policy to build and empower village communities to become independent villages. With a high level of empowerment, the village community will be able to solve problems and government affairs themselves.⁴With community participation in planning implementation and supervision of development carried out by the village government it is believed to be able to increase prosperity and create a prosperous society. So the government assigns Village Facilitators to accompany the village government in the development process and empowerment of village communities. Therefore, the authors focus this research on the role of village assistants in community empowerment in Deiyai District / Tigi District, Deiyai Regency, Papua Province through their duties and functions.

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach perspective, which is meant to define a qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The faculty of this research is about the supporting and inhibiting factors for the role of Village Facilitators, seen from the implementation of its main duties based on Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning amendments to PP 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The research design used was a cross sectional study because it was carried out at a certain time. From PP 47 of 2015, Article 129 has added Village Local Assistants including part of Professional Assistants. With the formulation of a good research focus, the authors will avoid collecting irrelevant data and not being trapped in general and broad fields. Sources of data obtained by researchers are making observations or what can be known as observations is one method to see how certain events, incidents, things happen. Observation provides a detailed description of the program activities, processes of the participants. In this study, using passive participatory observation, the researcher comes to the place of the activity of the person being observed, but is not involved in the activity. The population and sample in this study are all the roles of village assistants in empowering the deiyai community.

⁴ Agustino, Leo, Basics of Public Policy, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted from January to February 2020 with the following results:

Table 5.1 Population by Religion In Deiyai District

Religion	Tigi District	East Tigi District	West Tigi District	Bouwobado District	Kapiraya Discipline	Amount? Percentage
Islam	765	24	32	13	10	844 people 0.93%
Christian	18,609	10,193	16,709	7,302	5,288	58,101 people 63.97%
Catholic	13,248	6,886	11,394	91	230	31,849 people 35.06%
Hindu	16	6	5	1	8	36 people 0.06%
Buddha	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Khunghuchu	0	0	0	0	0	%
Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total number	32,638	17,109	28,140	7,407	5,536	90,830 100%

From the data above, it appears that the majority of religions are in Deiyai Regency are Christians with a total of 58,101 people or 63.97%. Then in the second place Catholicism with a total of 31,849 people or 35.06%, Islam with a total of 844 people or 0.93%, Hinduism with 36 people or 0.04%, Buddhism with 0 people or 0%, Khungucu religion with 0 people or 0% and religion with 0

people or 0%. Deiyai County lies at an altitude 1700 meters above the surface sea with a total area of 1,012.67 km² of the total area of Papua Province. Education is important in improving the welfare of society in general and the level of the economy in particular. With a high level of education, it will support the level of community achievement which in time will encourage the growth of community skills and opportunities in new jobs, by itself will help government programs in alleviating unemployment and poverty. Education will usually be able to sharpen the systematics of thinking and individual thought patterns, in addition to being easy to accept information that is more willing and not technologically illiterate. Likewise for Village Facilitators in Deiyai Regency, having the maximum level of education is a must.

Table 5.2 Total Population Based on Village Assistant Education Strata

In Deiyai District

NO	INFORMATION	AMOUNT	PROSENTAGE
1.	SD	0 people	0%
2.	Junior High	0 people	0%
3.	SMA / K	0 people	0%
4.	S1	17 people	19.4%
	TOTAL NUMBER	17 people	100%

The series of qualitative data above shows that all Village Facilitators have an S1 education. And no one has an elementary school (SD), junior high school, high school / vocational school and diploma education. In this case, the Human Resources (HR) of Village Facilitators in Deiyai Regency are very adequate from the level of education. It can be seen from the education standard, there are 17 people with an undergraduate education or 19.4%. So, Village Facilitators who are highly educated, however, not all village assistants understand their main duties and functions, let alone become Village Facilitators, they must be ready in every custom, religion and state activity. However, it is evident in the table above, that Village Facilitators in Deiyai Regency have the same education level, with different levels of knowledge. From the study program

The types of community work in Deiyai Regency are varied. The following is a table of the number of people based on the type of work:

Table 5.3 Community Based on Type of Work in Deiyai Regency

NO	Type of work	Population / Soul	Percentage
1.	Not working yet	43,984	48.4245 %
2.	Take care of the household`	7,514	8,276%
3.	Student student	11,642	12,8174 %
4.	Retired	82.	0.0903%
5.	Government employees	1,119	1.2320%
6.	Indonesian national army	15	0.0165%
7.	Indonesian Police	26	0.0308%

8	Trading	65	0.0716%
9	Farmers / planters	23,808	26.2116%
10	Breeder	80	0.0881%
11	Fishermen / fisheries	29	0.0319%
12	Industry	12	0.0132%
13	Construction	4	0.0044%
14	Transportation	1	0.0011%
15	General employees	146	0.1607%
16	BUMN employees	4	0.0044%
18	Honorary employees	795	0.8753%
19	Hunt daily freelance	23	0.0253%
20	Farm / plantation workers	88	0.0969%
21	Fishermen / fisheries workers	27	0.0297%
22	Stockman	7	0.0077%
23	Housemaid	42	0.0462%
24	The shaving punch	1	0.0011%
25	Punch stone	2	0.0022%
26	The woodcutter	24	0.0264%
27	Sewing stitch	10	0.0110%
28	Tooth peck	1	0.0011%
29	Makeup man	1	0.0011%
30	Mechanic	1	0.0011%
31	Artist	2	0.0022%
32	Physician	1	0.0011%
33	Bunasa designer	1	0.0011%
34	Translator	9	0.0099%
35	Imam of the mosque	1	0.0011%

36	Pastor	71	0.0782%
37	Pastor	3	0.0033%
38	Cook	1	0.0011%
39	Event promoter	1	0.0011%
40	DPD RI members	1	0.0011%
41	District / City DPRD Members	6	0.0066%
42	Lecturer	1	0.0011%
43	Teacher	128	0.1409%
44	Doctor	5	0.0055%
45	Midwife	11	0.0121%
46	Nurse	22	0.0242%
47	Researcher	1	0.0011%
48	Driver	21	0.0231%
49	Farmers	72	0.0793%
50	Village apparatus	29	0.0319%
51	Village head	41	0.0451%
52	Monks / nuns	3	0.0033%
53	entrepreneur	840	0.9248%
54	Other Work	2	0.0022%
AMOUNT		90,830	100.0000%

Based on the table above, the authors can describe that the more dominant types of work for the people of Deiyai Regency are as not working or not working as many as 43,984 people or 48.4245%, farmers or gardening 23,808 people or 26.2116%, as many as 1,119 civil servants or 1.2320%, students as many as 11,642 or 12.8174% and entrepreneurs as many as 840 people or 0.9248%, and honorary employees as many as 795 people or 0.8753%. community members in Deiyai Regency. The following is a table of the number of Village Assistants based on the condition of Village Assistants in Deiyai Regency, including:

Table 5.4 Condition of Facilitators in Deiyai District

NO	INFORMATION	AMOUNT	PROSENTAGE
1.	District level	4 people	17,%
2.	Tigi District Level	3 person	20,%

3.	East Tigi District Level	3 people	18,%
4.	West Tigi District Level	3 people	15,%
5	Bouwobado District Level	2 persons	10.3%
6	Kapiraya District Level	2 persons	17.1%
	TOTAL NUMBER	17 people	100%

Based on the table above, the authors can describe that the number of assistants at the Deiyai Regency level is 4 or 17%, while the assistant in the Tigi district is 3 or 20%, while the East Tigi district is 3 or 18%. And in the western tigi district as many as 3 people or 15%, the bouwobado district as many as 2 people or 10.3%, and the village assistants in the Kapiraya district 2 people or 17.1% with a total of 17 Village Assistants in Deiyai Regency. The results of research and discussion show that in carrying out their main duties, a person must first know their role in that task. In this case the role is an orderly series that is caused by a position or position that is caused by a job. Humans as social creatures have a tendency to live in groups. In the group life, there will be interactions between community members and other community members. The growing interaction between them is interdependence. In social life, what is called a role appears. Role is a dynamic aspect of one's position, if someone carries out their rights and obligations, the person concerned has played a role.

Companion is Strengtha Community Empowerment Expert (TAPM) which includes Village Community Empowerment Expert (TA-PMD), Village Infrastructure Expert (TA-ID), Village Economic Development Expert (TA-PED), Appropriate Technology Development Expert (TA- PTTG), Participatory Development Expert (TA-PP) and Basic Social Service Expert (TA-PSD). Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has stipulated that the development and empowerment of village communities is pursued through assistance efforts. Assistance is one of the important steps that must be taken to accelerate the achievement of community independence and welfare. Independence and community welfare can be achieved including through increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, Role theory is related to the main duties of the Village assistant. Ideal roles can be interpreted as roles that are expected to be performed by the holders of these roles. In this case the Village assistant, who acts as clampremember the village in the implementation of village governance, cooperation between villages, BUMDes development, and village-wide development facilitation. Village assistants can act as examples, role models respected by the community in order to create order and security which have the ultimate goal. community welfare, meaning the real role of village assistants. From the research discussion, it is concluded that a role is an attitude or behavior expected by many people or a group of people towards someone who has a certain status or position. Based on the above, it can be interpreted that when connected with the role of village assistants, who have attitudes or behaviors which will always be role models or examples for the community. When the assistant performs his role in accordance with the existing main duties and functions.

From the description above, if it is related to role theory, it will be clear that the role element is part of how we judge someone in carrying out their duties or roles, the obligations and responsibilities that are entrusted. Because it can be seen that Facilitators are very synonymous with community empowerment as their main task. In the phenomenon that occurs, the assistant in Deiyai Regency has been able to carry out his role as a Village Assistant, by always carrying out his main duties as a Village Assistant, namely clampremember the village in the implementation of village governance, cooperation between villages, BUMDes development, and village-wide development facilitation.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the conclusions and discussion regarding the role of village assistants in community empowerment (Study on the implementation of Law No. 6/2014 on villages in the village of Waghete 1, Tigi District, Deiyai District, Papua Province), conclusions can be drawn, among others: Implementation of village activity programs in improving community welfare in the village of Waghete 1 village, Tigi District, Deiyai Regency, Papua Province in the implementation of village fund allocation activities, namely planning, implementation and accountability. The planning stage in the village of Waghete 1 village, Tigi District, Deiyai Regency, Papua Province was carried out with deliberations attended by the community, and village officials who discussed the users of village funds both in terms of development and in terms of training activities, during the deliberation the community could provide criticism and suggestions or feedback on village planning. The village government should further improve coordination and participation in the community in providing an overview and direction for the community to involve itself directly in the implementation of the program carried out in Waghete 1 village, Tigi district, Deiyai Regency, Papua province for the welfare of the community. The government is the stake holder who can manage all households is government. What will be done and can be done, everything is the power of the government leadership. Waghete is the capital city of Deiyai Regency which is the central government center for activities. Deiyai has a heterogeneous population, and is progressing rapidly in development. Deiyai has always been the center of the meeting. Even Deiyai has innovations in carrying out every activity, especially in empowerment. waghete has a PLD known as a Village companion. Related to this, the Regent of Deiyai Regency pays great attention to the performance of the Assistant and appreciates every activity assigned to the Village Assistant. Every physical activity, or deliberation, runs safely, smoothly, orderly and harmoniously.

Suggestion

1. For Educational Institutions.

The results of this study can provide input to institutions as useful information and can be used as a reference for further research.

2. For village in Waghete 1 district, Tigi District, Deiyai Regency, Papua Province.

The village government should further improve coordination and participation in the community in providing an overview and direction for the community to involve itself directly in the implementation of programs carried out by the village which was carried out in Waghete 1 village, Tigi district, Deiyai Regency, Papua province for the welfare of the community.

3. For further researchers.

It is hoped that further researchers can review the role of village assistants in community empowerment (study of the implementation of Law No. 6/2014) so that more detailed results can be obtained.

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