EMPOWERMENT COMMUNITY IN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT
(Case of West Jakarta Sub Duri Kosambi)

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ABSTRACT: *Study Planning and Housing in the settlements village sub Duri Kosambi:*

The aim of the study Community Development in the Village sub Duri Kosambi improvements are,

a) Empowering communities in the social, economic, and physical environment;

b) Increasing community participation in environmental repairing the housing and settlements;

c) Providing skills and expertise to the community as well;

d) Changing people's behavior to be good. For data analysis according to what is described above, the approach is Community Based Development (CBD). Methodology of Analysis Community Development in the Improvement Village sub Duri Kosambi is:

a) Face to Face;

b) Identification of Participants / Candidate Group;

c) Technical Assistance; d) A review of the Pilot Area;

d) Coordination and assessment to the stakeholders and e) institutional surveying.

The results and recommendations resulting there are three (3) activities that can be done by the people in the village improvements, are:

Activity 1: Tips to Manage Household Waste in the Village / Urban; Activity

II Community Empowerment Through Enhancing Skills / Skill and Activity

III: Village Improvement Program Through Forum Group Discussion (FGD).

The third approach basically has the same goal, which is to improve the quality of life of local communities. The only difference in the means used. This usefulness means is determined by the context and characteristics of the community. In certain communities for community development approaches may be more appropriate while at other community development with community precisely needed. The main factors that determine the selection of the three approaches is how far the institutional community has grown. At the community becoming more developed institutional development of the community would be more appropriate.

Key Word: Community Empowerment, Village Improvement

I. INTRODUCTION

West Jakarta Municipal Government through the Housing Department Tribe in addressing the problem of slums has been carrying out various programs from year to year continue to be refined, particularly through Integrated Village Improvement Program (Improvement Village Programe-comprehensive / KIP-C). The program is in accordance with the core development towards independence and prosperity that is sustainable society. But, many obstacles in the form of a society consisting of various ethnicities, low education, limited skills and economic conditions, as well as the consequences and the difficulty of maintaining consistency development strategies in poor communities, causing the gap between village improvement plan with the implementation.

The smallest sector associations population in Indonesia called *Rukun Warga* (RW)[1, 2]. In order reduction dense and slum area in West Jakarta, in Budget 2007 Department of Housing have been studying the arrangement of residential areas in the village sub Duri Kosambi in RW 02, 08 and 12. Based on the recommendations of that study, village improvement program that must be done in three-RW is not only aimed at the improvement of the physical environment, but must be supported / polishing with a program that is more integrated / comprehensive; are through Integrated Village Improvement Program by conducting an integrated and comprehensive, through empowerment and self-reliance, and sustainable bottom-up approach.

Based on the results of a studies Planning and Housing in the village sub Duri Kosambi and based on the existing literature, community development effort significantly influences to the social welfare of the villagers. The condition indicates that in integrated village improvement program, an increase in community development work can improve the level of social welfare of the villagers. This is mach with the theory Todaro stating that economic development should be the welfare of society is built. In this case the efforts of village improvement should be remedied as much as possible of the highest order to remove or reduction of poverty, income inequality reduction, and employment in the context of an economy that continues to grow [3] and carried out in an integrated, comprehensive and sustainable.

The intent of this study is to create housing and residential environmental quality through the approach of Community Based Development (CBD). The aim of the Study Community Development in the Village Sub Duri Kosambi Improvements are: empower communities in the social, economic, and physical environment; increase community participation in environmental improvement of the housing and settlements; provide the skills and expertise to the community, as well; changing people's behavior to be good.

Expected results of the study Community Development in the Village Sub Duri Kosambi improvements are: the formation of community groups in protecting and maintaining the environment; the growing public concern in maintaining and

preserving the environment; awakening the participation and contribution of the community in various activities; increasing skills and expertise of the people in accordance with the existing potential; realization and understood ordinances (system) environment, physical management, and; the change in people's behavior to be good.

In concept, empowerment comes from the word 'power' (power or empowerment)[4]. Traditional social science emphasizes that power with regard to influence and control. Power doesn't vacuum and insulated. Power is always present in the context of social relations between people. By understanding this kind of power, empowerment as a process of change and then have a meaningful concept. The possibility of the empowerment process is highly dependent on two things: The power can be changed. If it does not change, empowerment cannot be happening; and The power can be expanded, the power is not static but dynamic.

Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire the skills, knowledge, and power enough to affect their lives and the lives of others who became his attention [5]. Empowerment aims to increase the power of those who are weak or disadvantaged [6]. Empowerment refers to the ability of people, particularly vulnerable groups and weak, to (a) have an access to productive resources that enabling them to increase their income and obtain goods and services they need; and (b) participate in the development process and the decisions that affected to them.

Schuler, Hashemi, and Riley developed several indicators of empowerment, which they refer to as empowerment index or index empowerment [7]:

- Freedom of mobility: the ability of individuals to go outside the house or the area where he lived. The mobility rate is considered high if the individual is able to go alone
- The ability to buy commodities 'small' and 'large': examples of 'small' is the ability to purchase goods of daily needs (rice, kerosene, cooking oil); she needs (soap, cigarettes, powder, shampoo). Examples of 'big' is the ability to purchase secondary stuff, such as TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, clothes. Individuals deemed able to perform these activities, especially if he can make his own decisions by using his own money.
- Engaged in the manufacture of household decision: able to make decisions alone or together with his / her couple about family decisions, for example regarding the home renovation.
- Relative freedom from the domination of the family: respondents were asked about whether in the past year there is someone (family members) who took the money, land / jewelry without permission; which prohibits having a child; or prohibit work outside the home.
- Legal and political awareness: know the president's name, the name of members of the House and knows the importance of having a marriage certificate and the laws of inheritance.
- Involvement in the campaign and protest: a person is considered 'powerless' if he had been involved in a campaign or protest against unfair remuneration or abuse of power police or government officials.

Kieffer [4] suggested three dimensions of empowerment, there are: competence populist, ability in social and politic, and competence participatory [8].

According to Parsons [5], the empowerment of at least includes three dimensions:

- A development process that stems from individual growth, which then develops into a social change
- A psychological state characterized by confidence, useful and able to control themselves and others.
- Exemption resulting from a social movement, which began from the education and politicization of weak people and then involve the collective efforts of the weak people to gain power and change the structures that are still pressing [5].

Additionally, according to empowering contains two key notions, namely power and vulnerable groups [9]. Power is defined not just about political power in the strict sense, but rather the power or control over the client:

- Options and opportunities for each personal life: to be able to make decisions about lifestyle, residence or employment.
- Defining the need for: able to determine needs in line with the aspirations and desires.
- The idea or ideas: being able to express and contribute ideas in a forum freely.
- Institutions: able to reach, use and influence public institutions, such as institutions of social welfare, education, health.
- Sources: capable of mobilizing the resources of formal, informal and social.
- Economic activity: being able to utilize and manage the mechanisms of production, distribution, and exchange of goods and services.
- Reproduction: in relation to the process of birth, child care and education.

For social workers in the field, the empowerment of the above activities can be done through social assistance. Two main strategies in social assistance include training and advocacy. The training was conducted to improve the knowledge and ability of the poor about their rights and obligations and to improve skills in order to meet their needs. While advocacy is a form of social worker alignments on the lives of poor people is expressed through a series of political actions conducted by organized to transform power relations. The purpose of advocacy is to achieve specific policy changes that benefit the population involved.

There are five important aspects that can be done in conducting social assistance, particularly through training and advocacy for the poor, there are:

1. Motivation. Poor families can understand the value of togetherness, social interaction and power through an understanding of their rights as citizens and community members
2. Increased awareness and training capabilities. Increased awareness can be achieved through basic education, correctional immunization and sanitation. While the vocational skills can be developed through a participatory way.

3. Self-management. The group should be able to choose their own leaders and organize activities and develop their own systems[10, 11].
4. Mobilization of resources. Is a method to collect individual sources through regular savings and voluntary contributions with the aim of creating social capital
5. The construction and development of the network. Organizing community self-help groups should be accompanied by an increase in the ability of its members to build and maintain a network with different social systems in the vicinity.

In connection with the poor, the fifth aspect of empowerment can be done through the five empowerment strategy that can be shortened to 5P, namely: Possibility, Strengthening, Protection, Smiles and Maintenance [8]:

1. Possibility: creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of poor people to develop optimally and there are no bulkhead cultural hampers.
2. Strengthening: strengthening the knowledge and capabilities of poor people to solve problems and meet their needs.
3. Protection: protect the vulnerable groups of society that are not oppressed by powerful groups, and should be directed at the elimination of all types of discrimination that do not benefit poor people.
4. Smiles: provide guidance and support so that the poor are capable of running the role and duties of life so as not to fall into the increasingly weak position.
5. Maintenance: maintain conditions conducive to keep a balance of power distribution between the various groups in society.

For data analysis according to what is described above, the approach is Community Based Development (CBD). Methodology of Analysis Community Development in the Village Improvement Duri Kosambi are: face to face, participant's identification/candidate groups, technical assistance, preview location pilot, coordination and assessment of stakeholders, and surveying institutional.

A description of the flow chart of the methodology mentioned above can be seen in the following figure:
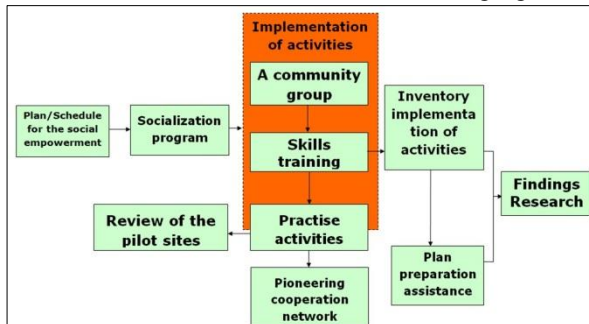

Figure 1. Flowchart Implementation of Community Empowerment in village Improvement

Village of Duri Kosambi administratively located in the Regional Municipality Cengkareng West Jakarta with an area of 502.90 hectares, divided into 14 (fourteen) Pillars of Citizens (RW) and 153 (one hundred and fifty three) Neighborhood (RT). Boundary Village Administration Duri

Kosambi shows in Figure 2 the boundaries of each region are in the Region RW Duri Kosambi village administration. Seen that from a data field has been a change in the density of buildings in every RW in Duri Kosambi Village

THE LANDSCAPE OF VILLAGE DURI KOSAMBI
Study success Structuring Housing and Settlement Region Duri Kosambi village is certainly influenced by the physical buildings in every RW in Duri Kosambi Village.

**Figure 2. Boundary Village Administration Duri Kosambi.
Source: Analysis Koari aerial maps google earth 2012**

condition of the environment and the home. Especially if it is associated with the object of establishing a harmonious social environment. The physical condition of the Village Duri Kosambi who examined include:

a. **Land use**
Land use is largely dominated by housing, with land use for foam \ faces still very lacking. And some of the land adjacent to the main road used for warehousing and squatter (squater). Land use in the Village Duri Kosambi, dominated by housing and settlement activities, and public / social facilities and green open space (RTH) of ± 86%, then the office and industrial activities of ± 14. The utilization of land for housing in the Village Duri Kosambi, particularly on the part of RW 07, RW 09dan RW 10, RW 12 and partly partly RW 13, making it more organized village. For the other neighborhoods are residential and industrial areas that are less organized with densities that can be classified as medium and high.
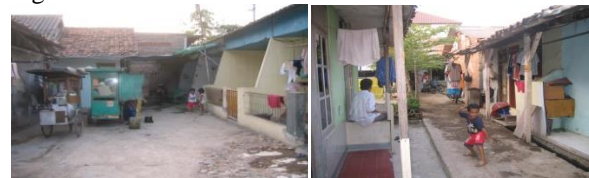

Figure 3. Density visible in some areas on the RW 02 and RW 08, due to the uneven deployment and this will bring harm to the surrounding environment.

b. **An Area**
The total area in the Village Duri Kosambi as shown in Table 4.1, with the largest land is in RW 01 and RW 02, covering an area of 85 hectares. For the land with an area of low is at RW 13, RW area if the area is compared to the total population of each area RW will be found at densities that range from low-level, medium and high. For the area in other

neighborhoods have almost the same area, among others, revolves around the area of 20-50 acres. Regarding the area of the Village Duri Kosambi according RW, can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.1: Size RW Village Duri Kosambi

No.	RW	Land area (Ha)
1	RW 01	85
2	RW 02	85
3	RW 03	26
4	RW 04	59
5	RW 05	43
6	RW 06	32
7	RW 07	39
8	RW 08	27
9	RW 09	29
10	RW 10	32
11	RW 11	26
12	RW 12	34
13	RW 13	20.5
14	RW 14	53.5
	Total	591

Source: Data Village Duri Kosambi, 2012

The table above shown that the RW 01 and RW 02 has the widest area when compared with other neighborhoods. RW density at 01 of 71 people / hectare and RW 02 of 80 people / hectare. To RW which has the highest density levels are at RW 09 of 206 people / hectare and RW 10 of 175 people / hectare. If judged by the quality of the environment in both these RW, RW 09 and RW 10 is located in a residential neighborhood that is neatly arranged. Population density than the area per RW can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Population density level than the area per RW

No	RW	Land area (ha)	Building area (unit)	Population (soul)	Density (soul/ha)
1	01	76.80	1084	5420	71
2	02	65.30	1042	5210	80
3	03	26.90	546	2730	101
4	04	29.80	483	2415	81
5	05	25.90	437	2185	84
6	06	32.80	548	2740	84
7	07	32.60	835	4175	128
8	08	42.20	613	3065	73
9	09	22.10	911	4555	206
10	10	19.20	672	3360	175
11	11	22.00	292	1460	66
12	12	30.70	575	2875	94
13	13	45.00	775	3875	86
14	14	31.60	321	1605	51

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF CULTURE VILLAGE Duri Kosambi

Total population in the Village Duri Kosambi on the data last year amounted to 40 109 inhabitants covering 14 . If seen from the number it can be seen that the that has the highest number of residents in 01, 02 and 03 with a percentage of 9% - 10%.

Table 3 shows that the distribution of the population is almost evenly in all is in the Village Duri Kosambi, only on the visible 13 low density. Indicators used to get an overview of the social and economic conditions of the population in Sub Duri Kosambi is the level of welfare and housing conditions, as well as the level of education and unemployment. This factor is the main factor affecting the implementation of the arrangement of housing and residential neighborhood in the Village Duri Kosambi, especially in view of the ability of the

community as the main actor. Based on the type of job the population in Sub Duri Kosambi consists of employees 0,24%, pensioner 0:46% Employees 5%, merchant / entrepreneur 6%, labor and services 31%. Meanwhile, for people who are not known for certain permanent job reached 57.3%.

Table 3: Total Population in the Village Duri Kosambi

No	Occupation types	Total
1	Army	12
2	Police	17
3	Government servant	68
4	Retired army	31
5	Retired police	26
6	Retired government servant	128
7	Private employees	2061
8	Entrepreneur	2325
9	Laborer	5021
10	Services	7366
11	Etc	9908

Source: Data Village Duri Kosambi, 2012

c. Social conditions Culture

The creation of a socially harmonious environment occurs through mixing people from different classes in a residential neighborhood that is equal to a particular spatial arrangement. Harmony in a residential environment can be measured, among others, though; the level of harmony among the citizens, and the level of awareness and responsibility of citizens towards the environment. In the village Duri Kosambi look for harmony among residents, visible when residents gathered to clean up the environment together. Unfortunately, there has been no container to accommodate the activities of people like the neighborhood park.

Table 4: Total Population by Livelihood

No.	RW	Total
1	01	4631
2	02	4381
3	03	4154
4	04	3899
5	05	3674
6	06	3424
7	07	3195
8	08	2945
9	09	2713
10	10	2465
11	11	1374
12	12	1127
13	13	449
14	14	1229
15	15	449
	Total	40109

Source: Data Village Duri Kosambi, 2012

ACTIVITY I: HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT TIPS in the township / URBAN

Garbage to be a problem anywhere, in the city or in the village by anyone. Garbage can be pressed anywhere. Waste problem is a very complex problem, the solution is with his

SIMPLITY. When the problem has become simpler, then the solution was so easy to see. The waste problem is due to the garbage gathered in large enough quantities in one place. The solution is as simple as the problem, create a large notice board and writeable, as figure below:

Figure 5(a) . GARBAGE prohibited gathered.

WASTE MANAGEMENT LOCATION RESIDENTS

Residents agreed to form a kind Prague waste management. Initially they make compost from organic waste that can be utilized in the plant or can be sold. The place needed was a vacant lot used residents to dispose of waste. Simple huts built with four small boxes where composting. The boxes are made of a bamboo fence. This spacious place, called *saung*, approximately less than 10 m². Next to it there are shelter huts and the sorting bins. RT garbage from the garbage collected using a cart to the place.

Figure 5(b): . Photo huts and shelters trash

WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Sewage treatment process Stone Mountain residents more or less such as:

a. Garbage collection Residents

Garbage is collected from residents of the house to Ruma every 2 days by specialized personnel using the wheelie bin. The rubbish is collected in temporary shelters.
 Homes.

Figure 6. Waste transported by carts from people's

b. **Waste Sorting**

In the collection sorted trash. Rubbish that can be recycled is collected and cleaned. Non-organic waste which cannot be recycled are also separated. While organic waste that cannot be recycled is separated to be processed into compost. There are several organic waste composted that cannot participate, namely: wood, bamboo and bone as it takes a long time. Sorting waste is part of a fairly complicated, time-consuming and labor intensive. A short time citizens should be made aware of getting used to separate organic and non-organic. As

an inducement to use the reward to the citizens of separating garbage, for example, was given as a gift ornamental plant.

Figure 7. Sorting Trash.

c. **Composting**

Organic waste that cannot be recycled is processed into compost by using activator compromise. There is another alternative to use activator that sold in stores, but it is more complicated and takes a lot of other materials, ultimately the choice fell to compromise. But the compromise has not been sold in the marketplace, so they can buy it in the laboratory.

The waste composting process by using compromise citizens conducted in the following manner:

1. **Preparation of Compromise**

General garbage residents moisture content is high enough, then compromise is not diluted with water. Compromise dilution using dry soil or compost has been finished.

2. Preparation Place Composting

Composting spot created using bamboo fence. The fence around a given layer of plastic to keep the temperature and humidity. The plastic used is a plastic former. Bottom / base is not coated plastic.

Figure 9. Preparation of compromise without the use of water

3. **Preparation of Waste**

Organic waste composts incorporated into the tub with a layer of approximately 10 cm high. Compromise diluted sprinkled over this garbage. Furthermore, the garbage heap trampled to slightly solidify, and repeated until full.

4. Closing with Plastic

If all the organic waste in the day it was put into the compost tub. Furthermore, the stack is covered with plastic. Closure must be tight to keep the temperature and humidity.

THE UTILIZATION OF COMPOST / ORGANIC FERTILIZER

The amount of organic waste is not too much. Approximately after 2-4 weeks, the compost can be directly used as an organic fertilizer. Firstly, the compost is dried in the sun. Furthermore, sifted compost. Refined compost is packed in a plastic bag, and ready for sale.

Management of Compost

To manage this waste need for deliberation. Waste management is carried out by a small group headed by Mr. / RT, treasurer and some workers (taken from local residents

who are unemployed). Residents pulled fee per home, the amount is based on the agreement, but some are not paying because it is not capable. The money from this fee is used to pay the management personnel, especially workers.

Every day work is divided into two shifts: the morning shift from hour 8-12 and a day shift starting at 12 - 16. Each shift two people working. Morning shifts workers on duty to take out the garbage from the houses, which both served to sort the waste that will be recycled. They work day day off came in, so today his 15 working days. One shift each worker is paid Rp. 10,000. But not too bad for them. Moreover the workers also often get a tip from residents.

ACTIVITY II: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SKILLS ENHANCEMENT / SKILL

Community-Based Training

Several alternative Community-Based Training, namely:

a. Sewing Vocational Training basic sewing, sew advanced training.

b. Vocational Automotive: Repair motorbike and car repair gasoline.

c. Food processing.

ACTIVITY III: PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT THROUGH VILLAGE FORUM DISCUSSION GROUP (FGD)

The Village Improvement Program

The program consists of the physical, social, economic, institutional and environmental quality improvement that involves all stakeholders, namely the population, community groups, private, and municipal / local district[8, 12]. The program is called the Comprehensive-Village Improvement Program (C-KIP) is a quality improvement program in the field of physical environment hometown neighborhoods, socio-economic development in the communities through community development activities, to mobilize the power of the community to play an active role in the implementation of settlement building program[13, 14].

Program objectives are:

• Improving the quality of village neighborhoods through integrated physical aspects, facilities and infrastructure, as well as socio-economic conditions of society[14, 15].

• Empowering the community to foster initiative, creativity, and independence in the implementation of development programs in the environment.

• Develop business opportunities in order to create employment opportunities and increase family income[3, 16].

In general, the concept of sub Duri Kosambi reduction is to improve three aspects, they are:

• Improvement of human resources, HR (Improving of Human Resources)[5, 7]

• Increased economic power (Improving of Social Wellfare)

• Improving the quality of the environment (Improving of Environment Quality)[15, 17, 18]

Community Participation

Participation in this case is derived from participation, which include considering opinions, interpret briefly that participation is take a part. Community participation with active involvement in decision-making or implementation of community development projects mutually beneficial to both parties. The purpose of participation in principle must be

conditioned in a situation arise where the public's willingness to participate that can determine the success or failure of achieving the goal itself[19-21].

Community participation has the advantage of social, political, planning and other advantages, namely:

• From the social point of view, this participation process, simultaneously promote a spirit of community, a sense of cooperation and involvement.

• In terms of politics, public participation will also help decision makers to get a clearer picture of the demands and aspirations of their constituents or all of the parties who will be affected, as well as to maximize the sensitivity if handled appropriately.

• And in terms of planning, participation provides a forum for exchange of ideas and priorities, assessment of public interest in the dynamics and the receipt of planning proposals.

• Another advantage is the possibility of achieving a closer relationship between citizens and municipal authorities.

Many factors become barriers or obstacles in encouraging community participation in planning, namely:

1. Participation in the local planning process is generally initiated very late, i.e. after the plan has been completed, so that the public ended up just questioning things are the details.

2. Participation of the community is indeed very little especially regarding major issues such as growth and development of the city.

3. When such participation is really desirable, too few people who organized or structured established effective filed and community input.

4. In general, the community does not have the resources both in terms of time, expertise or space to make their aspirations heard effectively.

Community Empowerment

Empowering the community (community development) have discourse in Indonesia since the decade of 1960. From the aspect of community involvement, there are three (3) forms of community empowerment, namely:

• Development for community: Where in the development process, the community as an object for preparation, planning and implementation of development carried out by outsiders.

• Development with community: Marked in particular by the strong pattern of collaboration between external actors and the local communities. Decisions taken a joint decision and the resources used to come from both sides.

• Development of the community: It is a good development process initiatives, planning, and implementation is carried out solely by the public. Community building itself. The role of external actors in these conditions more as a support system for the development process.

The third approach basically has the same goal, which is to improve the quality of life of local communities. The only difference in the means used. This means the effectiveness is determined by the context and characteristics of the community. In certain communities for community development approaches may be more appropriate while at other community development with community precisely

needed. The main factors that determine the selection of the three approaches is how far the institutional community has grown. At the community becoming more developed institutional development of the community would be more appropriate.

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