

Social Enterprenership in The Programme for Economic Democracy in Poverty in Dumai

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ABSTRACT

Implementation of Economic Democracy in Dumai City in order to alleviate poverty and improve the welfare of the community, among others develop and strengthen the ability of poor people to improve their living standards by opening employment opportunities, business opportunities, educational opportunities and increased service a variety of needs. Thus the program is worth continuing for Economic Democracy as perceived very useful for the community. Economic Democracy program for poverty reduction will be run effectively if all infrastructure owned by the City of Dumai able to carry out their duties with passion more responsive, faster, better, and closer than what has been done so far. This means the need to revitalize the infrastructure that are both physical and non-physical nature. Revitalization of the infrastructure is the most rational approach is relatively fast and in order to support the implementation of the Programmer for Economic Democracy, as well as strategies and objectives between.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex issue and is multidimensional because it concerns the dignity of a person or a family life, both as individuals and groups in society involves social factors, demographic, economic, cultural, political, and even moral factor / personality. Therefore, mitigation programs also should be comprehensive, integrated, cross-sector, and sustainable because it requires a long time to finish. By the nature of such programs, in terms of management programs and activities also required the presence of a strong institutional coordination among agencies / offices/ implementing agencies, both in the planning, dissemination, implementation, control, and program evaluation.

Implementation of poverty alleviation programs in Dumai City already should be based on a framework of medium-term poverty reduction (5 years) as stated in the basic framework RPJMD Dumai City Master Plan 2006-2011 and the Poverty Reduction 2008-2012 Dumai that guide and reference with the agency / offices / implementing agencies and stakeholders (stakeholders) related to the other in implementing various programs and activities.

In connection with that, it would require an evaluation of poverty alleviation programs in Dumai City related to the synergy of the program guidelines and reference in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs.

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RESEARCH METHODS

Study area for drafting data / information about program evaluation economy and poverty alleviation in Dumai City is covering the whole area of Dumai. Stages of work performed are included:

1. Preparation phase observations
2. Phase field observations
3. Stage of analysis

Analysis performed past the stage of scrutiny, decomposition and review of the data that has been identified as a material for the preparation of data / information about program evaluation economy and poverty alleviation in Dumai. Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed descriptively and presented in tabular or graphical form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Aspects of Poverty

Urban areas raises issues of growing poverty, where researchers from several analyzes urban poverty there always seems to accompany every tramp and urban development. The poor are usually gathered and had a strong bond to each other to help one another, in any way, and are usually able to occupy the space is cramped, crowded and alive with all the rules are made for the survival of his group. Poverty is not only due to the inability of the poor to access economic resources, but rather, the capitalism of whack. Capitalism in question is the limitation of opportunities to access economic resources by the existence of policies that do not favor. Concerned with industrial policy and ignoring the poor.

The poor are very vulnerable to the problems of the city and is very vulnerable to any changes as a result of policies, especially economic policy. Another thing that is imaged, poor community participation is very low, especially in the activities undertaken by the government and existing organizations. This has implications for the government's difficulty in implementing poverty reduction programs or other programs that are applied to improve socio-economic conditions.

Therefore, to overcome the problem of poverty in the urban one with the development of social entrepreneurship (social entrepreneurship) that develops social entrepreneurs by way of changing the behavior and understanding or awareness of those around him. Where social entrepreneurs have a transformative power with new ideas to exploit and create opportunities in the face of big problems, tireless realize its vision to successfully spread its ideas.

This phenomenon is widely grown in Dumai, Dumai which the Government has provided financial aid to the poor, but still a little poor people who can develop

and helpless and out of poverty. The program is a top priority in Dumai City is one of the Village Economic Business Program - Savings and Loans (UEK - SP). Where this program provides the opportunity for the poor to be able to evolve and helpless and out of poverty through the provision of capital is given. Of course, the poor are eligible to receive the program, which meets the requirements and criteria established.

But not all the problems that arise poor receive this program, because there are many poor people who do not have a business as a condition of receiving financial aid provided by the City of Pekanbaru. This condition makes many poor people can not accept the program UEK - SP result does not have a business. Social entrepreneurship is one answer to make the poor have developed into businesses and individuals and businesses are eligible to receive program UEK - SP in Dumai. Through UEK-SP is intended to do community development in Dumai.

Aspects of Community Empowerment

Community development is a variety of an organized effort was made to improve the living conditions of the community, particularly through cooperative efforts and develop independence from society, but it is done with technical assistance from the government or voluntary agencies. Five basic principles in the development of society according to Dunham (in Andi, 2003), namely: (1) emphasis on the importance of the unity of the life of society, where community development must involve all aspects of life, such as health, recreation, or welfare in any narrow sense. (2) community development requires the involvement professional services other than professional services. (3) The need for a community worker versatile (multipurpose), in which the officer must be able to work on a variety of different jobs base. (4) The importance of understanding the cultural patterns of the local community. Furthermore, the officer must actually sincerely want develop existing community, not just introducing or bringing new technologies to the target communities. (5) The principle of independence is a fundamental principle in the development of society. development society must be implemented together with the community and not just for the community.

The word implies empowerment activity / effort to make something of the situation and powerless, not powerful, not strengthen into a helpless condition or state, powerful, or strong. Empowerment is more sociological contextual, meaning how people can sustain life (survival), not only in terms of physical as in the early days of human development, but more than that empowerment involves engagement, access and ability to actualize themselves in the event, such as knowledge (science) , economics, politics, law and various aspects of human life.

In community empowerment basically has a purpose, as follows:

1. Assist the development of authentic and integral human society is weak, vulnerable, the poor, the marginal and small such as farm workers, urban poor, indigenous peoples were retarded, young job seekers, a group of women who didiskrimir and so on.

2. Empower community groups that are socio-economically so that they can be more independent and able to meet the basic needs of their lives, but able to participate in community development.

While the goal of community empowerment programs in achieving independence are:

1. The opening of the awareness and growth of grassroots community involvement in organizing themselves for advancement and independence together.
2. Improving the conditions surrounding the lives of the vulnerable, weak, helpless, poor activities increased understanding, increased revenue and small businesses in various economic fields towards self (Nyoman Sumaryadi, 2005).

Sumodiningrat further stated that the culture of the society are the elements that allow a society to survive (survive) and the dynamic developing sense of self in order to achieve the goal. There are three types in community empowerment, namely:

1. Creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential for developing community (whether male or female). The point of departure is the recognition that every human being and society have the potential (power) that can be developed. Empowerment is an effort to build the power to encourage, motivate, and raise awareness of their potential and strive to develop it.
2. Strengthening potential or community-owned power (empowering). In this framework the necessary steps more positive and real, the provision of various inputs and the opening of access to a wide range of opportunities that will make people become more empowered in taking advantage of opportunities.
3. Empower means to protect. Development strategy should focus on encouraging the acceleration of change in the economic structure of the people in the national economy. These structural changes include the change from the traditional economy to a modern economy, from the weak economy to a tough economy (Sumodiningrat Gunawan, 1997).

Aspects of Economic Development

To see further community development efforts, either by the government or the private sector should be seen as a booster to drive the economic activities of the people. Where it according Sunyoto efforts Usman (2004) must contain at least five main points, namely: (1) Assistance funds as venture capital. (2) Development of infrastructure to support the development of socio-economic activities of the people. (3) Provision of a means to facilitate the marketing of goods and services society. (4) Training for socioeconomic conditions. (5) Strengthening of institutions to the community.

Efforts have been made by the government in connection with the problem of poverty in Dumai City has been realized in the form of development programs, one of which is the Village Economic Business Program - Savings and Loans (UEK-SP). Accordingly, the action of empowerment success is largely determined by processes that run as well as its implementation mechanism in the sense that it is like someone who needs something should not be a fish, but give the hook. This maxim implies that the empowerment of poor people get involved in the community in the process, do not involve the public after the process, and the people live to enjoy alone.

Building a local economy is a community effort to raise its local economy. Due to the development of these communities will be helped in the allocation of the resulting product to be distributed immediately. Because the role of government and the private sector in the process of local economic development is to build partnerships with the community to accommodate the results of its products. The government acts as a community builder in managing the product that has long been hailed by the community in meeting the needs of his family. While the private sector in partnership with the community to accommodate the results of the product can be distributed in the market.

Development of Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship (social entrepreneurship) believes that social entrepreneurs create and lead an organization to make a profit or not, which is intended as a catalyst for social change in a system level through new ideas, products, services, methodologies, and changes in attitudes. Meanwhile, according to Martin and Osberg (2007), social entrepreneurship has three components as follows:

1. Identify a stable equilibrium but causes an exception in it, marginalization, or suffering of humanity segmentation that does not have the financial means or political clout to achieve the transformative benefit itself.
2. Identify opportunities in the balance wrong, developing a social value proposition, and bring dependents to challenge the hegemony of a stable state.
3. Building a new, stable equilibrium that releases trapped potential or alleviate the suffering of the target group, imitate the thinking and the creation of a stable ecosystem around the new equilibrium ensuring a better future for the targeted group and even society as a whole.

In the context of empowering the poor through populist economic programs in Dumai City in order to implement social entrepreneurship, can be described as an implementation effort and inhibiting factors in its application.

Application of Social Entrepreneurship

Application of social entrepreneurship on populist economic programs implemented by managers is that the populist economic programs implemented orientation is not solely profit, but as a tool to help develop the business of the

community and enhance the community's economy. In addition, to make people's lives better. However, earnings also remain a tool to motivate borrowers populist economic program to be developed and it does return the loan funds.

Application of the concept of social entrepreneurship in empowering the poor, actually can be done through the existing populist economic program. Because they were given a populist economic program is intended for the poor. But the condition of the poor people have to have a business that could be used as criteria for beneficiaries of social economy. Poor people who can obtain a populist economic program is the poor who have a business in a field that has been set by the government. This means that any poor people who want to obtain a populist economic program must have a first and a business can receive the program.

This requirement is to be vulnerable to fraud and misuse of funds owned by the people's economy each manager. Because of the poor that there is still likely a few who have a business, because it's just hard to make ends meet let alone have to have a business. Thus the data verify that the applicant has been entered should be done selectively, so that obtaining a populist economic program really poor people who have a business and its business is also in accordance with the criteria given by the manager.

The main obstacle of the poor in developing democratic economic program toward entrepreneurship are: First poor mental uneasiness' to accept populist economic programs that develop its business. This of course leads to the inability of the unpreparedness of the poor in managing its business, so the business was doing could not be developed. When it is like this then the effort put in by the poor could be bankrupt and its impact to the inability to return the loan funds that have been given. Both the inability of poor people choose what businesses will be developed can also be a constraint in implementing the program UEK-SP. Because determining which businesses will be developed to be a strategic move to compete in running the business. Even should choose a business that will be developed must be based on knowledge, skills and experience possessed by the poor. So that later developed businesses can grow and provide benefits, and to return capital to loans that have been obtained.

The need for social entrepreneurship in order to empower the poor is actually very necessary, because through this pattern every poor will feel a sense of belonging that was involved in developing the business. Not even a contender among the poor with other poor people. This indirectly explains that the application of social entrepreneurship is needed in developing a populist economic program, because the pattern leads to the development of social entrepreneurship venture jointly developed among similar efforts by the poor. This means that every poor recipient populist economic program should help each other in solving problems in developing the business that they do each one, not a contender for the poor attempt to destroy the other.

Although the types of businesses that the poor developed differently, but can share the knowledge, skills, experience and information. Developed so that businesses will be able to continue to grow to become independent businesses. This

motivation needs to be built within themselves when the poor receive a populist economic program, so that people have a high motivation to be develop business that has been chosen. So as to change the perception of the public who wish to obtain an instant success with the venture. In addition, the pattern of public consumption to be reduced at the time of receiving venture capital, so that capital funds can be used in developing a focused effort that has been selected by the poor.

Inhibiting Factors Application of Social Entrepreneurship

Factors that hinder the application of social entrepreneurship through populist economic programs for the poor in Dumai City include the mentality and culture of the community, the public mindset, skill, competition and social life of the community economy. It can be explained that the factors that affect the application of social entrepreneurship through populist economic programs for the poor in Dumai City are:

1. The mentality and culture

The poor in Dumai City has a low mentality to get out of poverty is bound network, so the lack of a strong will in them to get out of poverty. Mentality is not good to have a negative impact in the management of venture capital is obtained from populist economic program, because the poor will feel the confusion that has received venture capital assistance. Is the capital used to develop the business as desired or more populist economic programs to meet the needs of long life is still a shortage. Mental like this that can make capital assistance given can not develop a business which manages, added again the emergence of fear (fear) within poor communities in the use of capital assistance given also caused by mental factors.

In addition, cultural factors the poor already very thick, meaning they did not care whether a given program can be executed or not is not a burden for the poor. Thus, in the half-hearted implementation which can sometimes lead to program failure. Even in the growing culture of the poor with the term "gone do when it's poor again", this condition makes the poor feel overwhelmed when it received the program implemented.

2. Pattern idea

Basically the poor in Dumai City still has a mindset that is given government assistance programs that are grant. This means that communities receive financial aid through a populist economic program is considered as a gift from the government, so it is not burdened to repay the capital that has been received.

This condition makes finally figured consumptive society, which is thought to better meet their needs rather than developing a business that received the designation of capital assistance. Plus the government is still not providing strict sanctions for poor people think is patterned like this or can not repay the capital provided. The impact of the poor will be spoiled and relaxed only if it can not restore capital assistance already received.

3. The ability and skill

Knowledge and skills possessed also be a deciding factor in making the application of social entrepreneurship using populist economic aid programs. Because if the poor do not have the skills to develop the business they manage, it is highly unlikely that the business can grow and thrive. Because falsify businesses will thrive when managers understand the business and understand how to manage their got. Thus the verification process carried out by the manager of community economy leads to poor communities to develop a business or working in a business that is they pursue, not just open a business to obtain capital relief through populist economic program.

4. Competition

Foresight of market analysis and feasibility studies need to be improved for the poor recipient populist economic program. Due to the inability of the community to be developed to analyze the business, it will certainly lead to efforts to meet competition from the efforts of others who have better capital strength. It also determines which businesses will also not be done because of the bandwagon or business that is the trend. Because a high level of competition will be run over the efforts of the poor whose capital is small. Therefore, determination effort should also pay attention to competition from businesses owned that will be run.

5. Socio-economic life

Social and economic life can also provide barriers for the poor to be able to expand its business through capital assistance program social economy. Due to the intensity levels that are too high in the ladder of life manage will give effect to the poor for more leverage in developing business management. In addition, low levels of income in the family, can also solve the concentration of the poor to further develop business or family subsistence.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

So many populist economic program, but the most important is the need for coordination between sectors implementing the program, so that the implementation does not overlap, so that each program can map the progress of the program.

In the current era of autonomy, the concept of democratic economic development must be translated into operational programs based on the domestic economy at the city level with a high degree of independence. However, it must be stressed that the development of people's economy in the current era of autonomy should not be translated in a territorial perspective. But it should be developed in the perspective of 'regionalization' within which the integrated unity of the potential, advantages, opportunities, and social and cultural character.

Populist economic programs should target, in the sense not only given to individuals / groups as poor but also actually used to drive economic activity, so that the objectives of a populist economic program for poverty reduction in Dumai society really materialized.

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Furthermore populist economic program coordination team formed Dumai recommended routinely can play an active role in the success, development monitoring and evaluation of program implementation.

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