

"EMPOWERING STRATEGY BASED ON THE POOR LIVELIHOOD PATTERN IN THE SUBURBS MUSI RIVER PALEMBANG"

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ABSTRACT : The high level of poverty in the city of Palembang, South Sumatra declare as contrasted with national barns. Just like a barn, requires planning in the management of natural resources. It required a diverse and in-depth knowledge of the circumstances and capabilities in the management of the local habitat. The policy should be made to give an opportunity to the local community to develop the planning and management of the area, so that it remains capable of resilient food. Understanding of the pattern of living of local communities is a cornerstone in establishing the policy.

The aim of the study was to determine the pattern of living of the population, and the empowerment of the poor strategies. The population of this study were all poor people in the suburbs of the Musi River which is located in the city of Palembang. Determining the location of this study is purposive with consideration of topography that is urban - river banks areas. The data used in this research is based on primary data collected interviews and Focus Group Discussion on the target, such as government agencies, leaders and non-governmental organizations.

The survey results revealed that poverty alleviation is directed to reduce the percentage of poor people. Palembang became one of the district / city in South Sumatra which has impoverished the population percentage above the national average. In 2013, the number of poor people in the city of Palembang reached 14.13 % of the total population of 1.63 million people. Residents living patterns can be seen from the various regions in which the group has a river - town living patterns is merchants and services. In conclusion, Empowering of the poor strategies aimed at self-reliance and community development based on local resources.

Keywords : Poverty, Livelihoods Patterns, Strategies

I. INTRODUCTION

Barn is a food shelter, as well as container management of food supplies. Acts as a storage barn, providers and regulators of seed distribution. Therefore, usually the barn is equipped with continuous management arrangements and tight security. Policies are made by a patchwork of regulation turns out to have caused many leaks in the supervision and implementation. Of the various activities that intentionally or not, the policy is systematically destroying areas of potential biodiversity.

Just like a barn, South Sumatra requires planning in the management of natural resources vary according to the region and the cultural diversity of the community. It required a diverse and in-depth knowledge of the circumstances and capabilities in the management of the local habitat. Then the national and regional policies should be made to give an opportunity to the local community to develop planning and management (utilizing the same time preserving) territory, so it remains able to maintain their biodiversity.

Musi River is a natural resource that have many benefits, such as transportation, sources of fish feed, raw water taps, floating markets, tourism and others as a source of livelihood. For that we need to understand how to look after and sustainability.

The economic crisis and political crisis continues with the socio-cultural causes an increase in the number of poor families. For that we need to also dismantle the nation's consciousness that has been the ability of management in various sectors of the economy has not been accompanied by a mastery of management and technology appropriate to the circumstances of natural, social, cultural and availability of local resources. By knowing the pattern of community living, the government can encourage the creation of the welfare of poor families through empowerment strategies.

II . PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is :

- 1 . To determine the pattern of living of the population.
- 2 . To Know the strategy for empowerment of the poor.

III . LITERATURE REVIEW

Alam (2010), " Anatomy of Poverty " : The definition of poverty is a condition or situation that is experienced by a person / group of people who are not able to organize his life to the extent that is considered humane.

BKKBN (2011), poverty is the number of disadvantaged poor families who can not practice their religion according to their religion ; not be able to eat two meals a day ; do not have different clothes for home, work and travel ; certain parts of the house with dirt floors ; and not be able to bring family members to health facilities.

Bappenas (2002), poverty include the following elements: (a) the inability to meet basic needs (food, education, health, housing, clean water, transportation, and sanitation) ; (b) the vulnerability ; (c) powerlessness ; (d) the inability aspirations

IV . METHODS

1 . Population and Sample

The population is the entire head of a poor family who lives in the outskirts of the city of Musi River in Palembang. While the sample is taken by purposive many as 30 heads of families.

2 . Sources of Data

The data used in this research is based on primary data collected interviews with the respondents of poor families and focus group discussion to government agencies, community leaders and non-governmental organizations, as well as secondary data containing geographical circumstances, an overview of poverty, poverty alleviation program history, livelihood patterns and strategies of empowerment of the poor.

3 . Techniques Data Analysis

In this analysis used two approaches, namely the quantitative analysis performed using a tabulation approach to interviews and Analytical Hierarchy Process for focus group discussions, and qualitative analysis using descriptive analysis approach (methods relating to the collection and presentation of a range of data) thus providing a useful meaning.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1 . Poverty Overview

Of various indicators of poverty in the third world, including Indonesia, the one that deserves attention is the poverty indicator of BAPPENAS. The indicators serve targeted was reinforced with concrete formulation as follows ;

The limited adequacy and quality of food, judging from the limited food stocks, low calorie intake of the poor and the poor nutritional status of infants, toddlers and mothers. Approximately 20 percent of the population with the lowest income levels consume only 1,571 kcal per day. Shortage of calorie intake, which is less than 2,100 kcal per day, was experienced by 60 percent of the lowest-income population (BPS, 2010)

Limited access and poor quality of education service gaps caused by the cost of education, limited educational facilities, cost of education, limited opportunities for education, higher education costs both direct and indirect costs .

Limited employment opportunities and strive, weak protection of business assets, and differences in wages and weak labor protection for workers, especially children and women workers such as migrant workers and housemaids.

Limited access housing and sanitation. Poor people living in the fishing area, the outskirts of the forest, and dryland farming difficulties in obtaining housing and healthy neighborhoods and decent. In one house is often found more than one family with inadequate sanitation facilities.

Limited access to clean water. Difficulty in obtaining clean water is mainly due to the limited control of water resources and declining quality of water sources.

Weak certainty of ownership and control of land. The poor face structural inequality of land tenure and ownership, as well as uncertainties in the acquisition and ownership of agricultural land. Domestic life is strongly influenced by the farmers' access to land and the ability to mobilize members of their family to work on the farm.

The deteriorating condition of the environment and natural resources, as well as limited public access to natural resources. The poor who live in rural areas, coastal areas, mining areas and forest fringe areas are highly dependent on natural resources as a source of income.

Weak participation. Various urban evictions, termination of employment unilaterally, and the expulsion of peasants from arable areas indicate a lack of dialogue and the weakness of their participation in decision making. The low participation of the poor in policy formulation is also caused by a lack of

good information about the policies to be formulated and a mechanism that allows the formulation of their involvement.

The magnitude of the load due to the large population and the presence of dependents living pressures that encourage migration. According to BPS data, poor households have an average of more family members than non-poor households. Urban poor average person has 5.1 members, while the average members of poor rural households is 4.8 people.

Population classified as poor in South Sumatra currently reaches 1.3 million people or 18.8 percent of the total population of 6.9 million people. Various poverty alleviation programs that the government has not been able to cope with poverty as it tends to do as a piecemeal project. In fact, the phenomenon of poverty is rooted in a variety of complex problems that require comprehensive treatment.

Head of Social Statistics Central Statistics Agency (BPS) said the representative of South Sumatra, a survey conducted by BPS in 2012, poverty is high in South Sumatra, ranks 12th out of 30 provinces in Indonesia, which has the most number of poor people. The first order and second occupied Papua Province the number of poor people reached 29 percent of the total population, and NAD with 29 percent of poor people.

Palembang itself, becoming one of the district / city in South Sumatra which has impoverished the population percentage above the national average. In 2013, the number of poor people in the city of Palembang reached 14.13 % of the total population of 1.63 million people.

2 . Historical Poverty Program

Poverty eradication efforts will be carried out in a coordinated manner by the Commission and KPKD. Both of these institutions stood since 2002, but its function is not maximized. Each state enterprises that reap profits shall hold environmental development program (community development). Each SOEs are required to allocate 1-5 percent of its net income for poverty reduction.

Poverty Reduction Program

Efforts to achieve the goals of poverty reduction and the implementation of policy implementation is described in the following programs :

- a. Programs to improve nutrition and public health.
- b. Rural community development programs.
- c. Program quality improvement and expansion of education and training opportunities.
- d. Program improvement and expansion of employment opportunities and the sought.
- e. Population Spread equity program.
- f. People's Economic Empowerment in Rural and Suburban.
- g. Program Development and Improvement of Labour and Welfare.
- h. Society slum areas.
- i. Skills and Productivity Improvement Program Manpower.
- j. Neighborhood Improvement Program Community Economic Zone Mine.
- k. Coaching programs, prevention and improvement of services to the social problem.

3 . Granary Food

Program as the Granary of South Sumatra Energy and National Food in the presence of the Vice President, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister for Economic Affairs, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. The program presented the number one in South Sumatra received a positive response. The Vice President did not think South Sumatra preparation towards Energy and Food barn have been much. Hence the Vice President expressed readiness to fully support both programs, only the Vice President advised the South Sumatra province to hold another.

Support is also given Economic Minister who promised to enter the program Tanjung Api - Api into the planning of infrastructure priority in 2006. On that occasion also discussed plans related to the master plan development of South Sumatra Province 4x600 MW power plant in Muara Enim. The governor also explained the Food Barn programs that enhance the revitalization of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (RPPK).

4 . Livelihoods Population Patterns

When the land use pattern is considered as one of the reflection of the living culture of the dominant culture living in the province of South Sumatra is a plantation farm culture and hotikultura. The pattern of land use in the province of South Sumatra and some district reflect cultural patterns of agrarian living. Living in an agrarian culture, they generally rely on their livelihoods agricultural activity fields / gardens. One characteristic of a living culture in South Sumatra province is agricultural activity fields / orchards are generally oriented to the fulfillment of daily family consumption (subsistence) and the market.

Compared to the level of South Sumatra Province, the districts in South Sumatra has a distinct pattern of living. Based on the tabulation of the results of a study of 30 respondents in the region selected through purposive sampling. City - river (rip area of the city) has a job as a trader (41.2 %) and service providers (36.7 %) as the most dominant patterns of living.

5 . Strategies with Food Security Empowerment of the Poor

Empowerment of the poor strategies aimed at self-reliance / farmers based on local resources. Food security shall include household-level food security, regional and national levels on an ongoing basis. Development goals of food security, among others, namely : (a) the availability of energy at least 2,200 kcal/ capita/ day and the availability of at least 57 grams of protein/ capita/ day, (b) decreasing the dependence on the type of food one particular staple food, (c) increasing the ability of households in addressing food security, (d) reduced levels of food insecurity.

VI . CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

- 1 . The population living pattern can be seen from the various regions in which the group has a river - town living patterns merchants and services.
- 2 . Empowerment of the poor strategies aimed at self-reliance/ farmers based on local resources. Food security shall include household-level food security, regional and national levels on an ongoing basis.

Recommendations

- 1 . Importance of food security by introducing buffer handicraft industry as a buffer to three. With hope, if there rare income, riparian residents can still rely on the craft (such as fish processing and songket) that can be used to purchase food needs.
- 2 . Basic Plan needs to be adhered to the philosophy : Start building of what is (the river) and owned by the people through an approach which is based on religious moral values (religious) , socio - cultural and ecosystems. For that, it needs to be implemented in accordance with the spirit of the above. This may need to be improved because government officials still need time to learn his new roles as facilitators (rather than as agents of development).

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