Community empowerment through mutual environmental development

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Abstract. KKN-PPM As a form of community empowerment. We are required to practice science, technology, and art. We are expected to be a motivator and facilitator of development efforts that are currently being actively carried out, especially in rural areas. The objectives are expected to be achieved are: 1. the implementation of mutual cooperation because the surrounding community has begun to pay no attention to environmental cleanliness and can cause a sense of solidarity and togetherness in the community. 2. The implementation of the TPA curriculum and teacher training courses as guidelines for the management of TPA management in each mosque. 3. The Implementation of training for the housewives to develop a home industry business by utilizing the nearby resources. 4. The implementation of the BUNDES seminar for village officials on the management of Village-Owned Enterprises as one source of income. The method of carrying out KKN-PPM activities in the form of socialization and involving the government and the community of Giri Kusuma Village. Some of the results achieved by the KKN-PPM activities this time are The creation of public awareness of a clean and comfortable environment, the availability of teaching teachers according to the TPA curriculum in each mosque, the growth of an entrepreneurial spirit of housewives and the availability of natural medicines from TOGA plants.

1. Introduction

Community empowerment is an effort to provide empowerment or strengthen the community. It is also defined as the ability of individuals who are united with the community to build the empowerment of the community concerned so that it aims to find new alternatives in community development [1]. It is also interpreted as a process and purpose, with the following explanation: As a process, empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen the weak groups in society, including individuals who experience poverty problems [2]. As a goal, empowerment refers to the conditions that want to be achieved by a social change, namely a community that is empowered, has the power of knowledge and the ability to meet their physical, economic or social needs such as self-confidence, expressing aspirations, having a livelihood, participating in social activities, and independent in carrying out the tasks of life [3].
According to Fahrudin [4], community empowerment is an effort to enable and independence the community carried out with the following efforts:

1. Enabling, which is to create an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential for developing society. The starting point is the recognition that every human being, every society has a potential that can be developed. Empowerment is an effort to build that power by encouraging (encouraging), motivating and raising awareness (awareness) of its potential and strive to develop it.

2. Empowering which is to increase capacity by strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community. This reinforcement includes concrete steps such as providing various inputs (input) as well as opening access to various opportunities that can make the community more empowered.

3. Protecting, namely protecting the interests by developing a protection system for the people who are the subject of development. In the process of empowerment, it must be prevented the weak from becoming weaker, because of the lack of empowerment in facing the strong. Protecting, in this case, is seen as an effort to prevent unequal competition and strong exploitation of the weak.

There are four principles that are often used for the success of empowerment programs, namely the principle of equality, participation, self-sufficiency or independence, and sustainability [5]. The explanation of the principles of community empowerment is as follows:

a. The Principle of Equality
The main principle that must be upheld in the process of community empowerment is equality or equality of position between the community and institutions that carry out community empowerment programs, both men and women. The dynamics that are built are equality relationships by developing various mechanisms of knowledge, experience, and expertise with each other. Each of them recognizes strengths and weaknesses so that a mutual learning process occurs.

b. Participation
Empowerment programs that can stimulate community independence are programs that are participatory, planned, implemented, monitored, and evaluated by the community. However, to get to this level, a mentoring process and time that requires a mentor who is highly committed to community empowerment are needed.

c. Self-reliance or independence
The principle of self-reliance is to value and prioritize the ability of the community rather than the help of other parties. This concept does not see the poor as an object that is not capable but as a subject that has little ability. They have the ability to save, in-depth knowledge of the constraints of their business, know the condition of their environment, have the manpower and will, and have social norms that have long been obeyed [6]. All that must be explored and used as basic capital for the empowerment process. Assistance from others of a material nature must be viewed as a support so that giving assistance does not actually weaken the level of self-sufficiency [7].

d. Sustainable
Empowerment programs need to be designed to be sustainable, although initially, the role of facilitators is more dominant than the community itself. But slowly and surely, the role of assistants will diminish, even eventually erased, because the community has been able to manage their own activities.

Based on observations made by observing the conditions and all activities of the community in the environment, the problems that have been identified are as follows: 1. the absence of information boards (prayer schedules) in the mosque of Merta Sari village; 2. The abundance of lime fruit that falls to rot on community plantations; 3. Lack of knowledge of residents regarding body care; 4. Lack of curriculum guidance in managing TPA; 5. Lack of TPA teaching staff at Nurul mosque in Merta Sari Village; 6. Lack of community understanding of Village-Owned Enterprises as one source of income.

2. Empowerment Method
The implementation of the KKN-PPM has been carried out during the KKN-PPM activities and adjusted to the schedule that was prepared earlier. Then the implementation was arranged: 1. Guidance for TK-TPA children in each mosque 2. Making information boards (prayer schedule) at Merta Sari
hamlet mosque, 3. Training for corpse care and TPA curriculum training, 4. Training for housewives to make liquid soap made from lime juice. and 5. Conducting Bundes Seminar.

3. Results and Discussion
The KKN-PPM implementation is adjusted to the pre-arranged schedule through the following stages:

3.1. Preparation and Briefing
After making observations, we started to socialize the program we wanted to carry out, by conducting a seminar of activities at the Giri Kusuma Village Office by inviting local people and community leaders. It is expected that with this socialization the local community will know the programs to be carried out by the KKN-PPM class XXVI 2018 especially in the village of Giri Kusuma.

3.2. Implementation
The KKN-PPM program that has been carried out by 13 students along with supervisors and the community as the target of the program is incorporated in group 07 of Giri Kusuma Village, Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. The KKN-PPM program is facilitated by the STIE Muhammadiyah Palopo through a service program fund of IDR 7,500,000 from the funding assistance, so the planned service activities can be carried out. The activities that were successfully carried out can be seen in figure 1.

Figure 1. Activities of KKN-PPM program: (a) TPA, (b) Gymnastic, (c) Toga Park, (d) Procurement of Mosque Information Boards & Nameplate of Village Heads and Hamlets, (e) Training Of Liquid Soap Making, (f) Corpse care training and TPA curriculum training, (g) Bundes Seminar
At the end of the KKN-PPM program, an article was also produced as material for the publication journal.

3.3. Monitoring and Evaluation
Every work program that has been planned can be implemented properly in accordance with a predetermined schedule but it is realized in the implementation there are still shortcomings that need to be addressed in the future.

4. Conclusions
Based on the results of the implementation of the dedication, several conclusions are formulated as follows; 1. That the KKN-PPM program is strongly supported by the regional government as a service program that helps local governments in community empowerment. 2. That the KKN-PPM Program is a means of community service in Giri Kusuma Village, Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. 3. The KKN-PPM program is a means to explore the potential of Giri Kusuma Village, Malangke District, North Luwu Regency, which has not been managed well.

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