Social construction and types of participation in poverty alleviation

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Abstract. Society is a crucial factor that influences poverty. It takes public participation that will bring a positive effect on poverty reduction so that the community will understand or understand the various final decisions that will make. The purpose of this study is to determine the Social Construction and Types of Community Participation in poverty reduction. This research conducted on 100 poor farmers in Tomohon Selatan District, Tomohon City. This type of research is qualitative, and the selection of informants using purposive sampling techniques. The research results obtained dialectical processes that occur through externalization, objectivation, and internalization. And the type of participation plays a role in social construction through a process of dialectic externalization, objectivation, and internalization that creates reality and provides an identity for poor farmers in poverty reduction.

1. Introduction
Poverty is one of the problems faced by humans, and it is evident in their daily lives. Even so, they are not necessarily aware of their debt, awareness of their misery. Also, they compare their lives with those of others who have higher social and economic lives.

Seeing this fact, poverty alleviation efforts need to redesign with more integrated and comprehensive policy, expected to be able to solve various existing problems completely [1]. Besides, various procedural and bureaucratic challenges that exist reduction and efficiency of poverty alleviation programs undertaken. Including removing the impression that poverty reduction efforts are only the program and the responsibility of the government. So that poverty alleviation efforts will genuinely become an entire community movement that takes place independently, planned, systematic, and integrated [2].

The poverty alleviation of farmers aims to improve the ability of farmers to manage farming so that productivity can increase [3]. According to the Central Statistics Agency, In March 2018, the number of poor people (residents with per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line) in Indonesia reached 25.95 million people (9.82 percent). The percentage of poor people in urban areas in March 2018 was 7.02 percent. Meanwhile, the rate of poor people in rural areas is 13.20 percent.

From 2014 to 2019, the poverty alleviation program included Hope (PKH), Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), and Rice for Prosperous Families (Rastra) closely related to the social construction that was built. Social construction is formed through three stages, such as externalization, which is the stage of individual adjustment to the sociocultural world as a human
product. The second stage of objectivation is interpreted as a result that has been achieved both mentally and physically from externalization activities. The third is internalization, which is the stage where individuals identify themselves in institutions or social organizations where the individual is a member (Petter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman).

Humans in interacting will make and use symbols. This is termed by Berger and Luckmann's externalization. When externalized, symbols become objectified, meaning that the symbols then become intermediaries for humans to interact. Symbols have their existence and an important meaning, which then becomes independent of the original creator [4].

Participation is a person's involvement in an activity. Involvement can be in the form of mental and emotional and taking the initiative for all activities carried out as well as supporting the achievement of objectives and responsibilities for all engagements. Poverty reduction programs that have been constructed by poor farmers are implemented when followed by the type of participation in the form of attendance and ideas. Based on the previous, the purpose of this study is to learn about social construction and the types of the involvement of poor farmers in poverty reduction in Tomohon Selatan District, Tomohon City.

2. Research method
Data were collected by an in-depth interview technique, with informants and key figures. This data includes farmer's socioeconomic variables, namely age, type of work, level of education, type of farmer participation, and social construction. Secondary data in the form of geographical conditions, socioeconomic conditions and cultural communities obtained from the results of previous studies and several related agencies. There are 100 informants determined intentionally, including poor farmers receiving poverty alleviation programs that are domiciled at the study site and are expected to provide answers to the questions asked. The measurement of these variables is as follows:
1) Age of the informant calculated from the date of birth until the time the study was conducted, expressed in years.
2) Formal education is the level of education taken by the informant until the time of research, shown in years.
3) Revenue is the average amount of income received by an informant for one month, shown in rupiah.
4) Type of Participation is the involvement of Informants in attendance, providing presence and ideas in poverty alleviation programs. The measurement of participation in the activity of poverty alleviation programs and commitment to supporting these
5) Farmer's Social Construction which includes Externalization, Objectification and Internalization
   • Externalization, this process is a form of self-expression to strengthen the existence of individuals in society. At this stage, culture seen as a human product
   • Objectification is the results that achieved, both mental and physical, from the human externalization activities. At this stage, the community recognized as an objective reality (Society).
   • Internalization, rather the absorption of the aim world back into consciousness in such a way that the structure of the social world influences the individual's subjective. Various elements of the objectified world will be captured as symptoms of reality outside of their consciousness, as well as personal signs to knowledge. Through human internalization, it becomes the result of society (Man is a social product).

Social Construction Variables, analyzed by Descriptive Qualitative. Socio-Economic Variables and Types of Participation analyzed in quantitative descriptive, Types of Participation (Attendance and Ideas) at the time of socialization, implementation and evaluation: a) Very Active: 4 times/month, b) Active: 2–3 times/month, c) Inadequate: 0-1 times/month.
3. Result and discussion

3.1. Social constructions of farmers

3.1.1. Externalization. Externalization is the process by which humans make adjustments to the socio-cultural world as human products. In this case, externalization is a process of continually pouring out of the human self into the world, both in physical and mental activities. In this study, the externalization process that occurred was a form of an effort to tackle poverty, and in its implementation, it was certainly not easy to do. The process of social construction that occurred in South Tomohon District began with poverty alleviation in the form of programs from the Government such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), and Rice for Prosperous Families (Rastra).

At this stage, the informant began to adjust to the poverty alleviation program in this District. The informant who lives in the South Tomohon District has received the PKH, KIS, KIP, and Rastra programs for the past five years. Previously, the informant had received a direct cash assistance program (BLT) and Jamkesmas. Then the BLT program and Jamkesmas were developed into PKH, KIS, KIP, and Rastra. This program is a form of realization in overcoming poverty by increasing social protection as a commitment to improving people's welfare.

According to several informants, the program implementation has weaknesses such as indicators of prosperous, underprivileged, and low-income families are often different from the real conditions in the field, there is no valid and objective population database yet; the risk is that the program is not on target, risk of data manipulation from field implementers because there is no valid, accurate and objective population database and the programs risk not educating people. The mindset of the formed community is mental, not creative, not independent, and waiting for the helping hand of the Government also risk programs are not sustainable.

The process of externalizing interaction takes the form of a conversation that discusses the experience of receiving poverty alleviation programs. Starting from the amount of money received, who deserves to win it, the type of assistance received, how to receive, and the time of receipt. These interactions indicate that poverty alleviation programs are constructed through conversation and see firsthand the benefits of the program beneficiaries.

Informants in constructing poverty alleviation programs based on conversation and direct observation of the recipient community of this program. Many poor people are helped in financing education, improving nutrition and health, and fulfilling food. The informants are constructed to register themselves and participate in poverty alleviation programs. Information planted with informants is a form of adjustment or introduction to poverty alleviation programs.

3.1.2. Objectivation. Objectivation is the result that has been obtained both physically and physically from externalization activities, which produce objective objectives and can be done outside of humans. Objectivation is the process by which humans have adjusted and manifested themselves in available human activities, where the activities carried out to create patterns and are then institutionalized. Objectivation is the result of externalization, which is then obtained objectively, while the reality of daily life through the process of habituation and institutionalization is then understood as objective.

After the externalization process between the informants, the community and the local government have now arrived at the wall of objectivation. The most important meaning in this work is significance, namely the making of symbols intended to create a new identity. The making of this symbol is the result of externalization. It is intended that after informants are introduced to poverty alleviation programs, they will obtain a new identity as participants in poverty reduction programs.
The process of forming this new identity includes many things. If at the externalization stage, the informants only introduce to the poverty alleviation program. Then at the objectivation stage, the informants had understood what was obtained from the previous step. This stage starts when the informant has adjusted to the poverty reduction program. After that, the informant starts registering as a participant. When the informant decides to register, at that moment, he changes his identity. This was done to show that he was a poor community who needed this program.

Changes in the informants mark the formation of a new identity, especially to understand the shortcomings of following PKH, KIS, KIP, and Rastra in the form of a mindset of people who are mentally uncreative, not independent, and awaiting the help of the government. Informants began to form a new identity in the form of independence and creativity. The informant also understands the requirements and procedures for these programs from other communities and the local government.

3.1.3. Internalization. Internalization is the re-absorption of human reality and transforming it from the objective world structure into the subjective world consciousness structure. Through the process of externalization, the community is a product. Internalization is a direct understanding or interpretation of an actual event as the expression of meaning as a manifestation of subjective processes for the individual himself. It does not matter whether the person of others is consistent with the individual subjective. The internalization process also means it includes the socialization process. This socialization is also an effort to reintroduce and also maintain existing programs.

At this stage, there was a socialization process to socialize with other poor farmers. Respondents also have an important role in the process of socializing poverty reduction in this internalization process. In this case, they have the biggest role in this series of social construction processes, because this non-smoking area found on community commitment. Success or failure depends on how the community can maintain the values that have been instilled since the externalization process.

3.1.4. Type of Participation. Participation is not only physical but also the involvement, thoughts, and feelings of a person in a group situation that encourages him to contribute to achieving common goals and take responsibility in it.

The definition of participation is usually interpreted as an effort to participate in an activity, which, when associated with poverty reduction, is an effort to participate in development. So overall, the stages, starting from the presence, giving ideas, have been able to encourage farmers to participate actively so that they can play a role in poverty alleviation. This is in line with research by Merry Agustin [5] that the level of community attendance in participating in deliberations held by the Village Government is very high. Also, according to Rizal Andreeyan [6], the factors that influence Community Participation in the Implementation of Development are the awareness/willingness and initiative of each individual from a part of the community in carrying out existing development program activities.

Table 1. Types of respondent participation

| No | Type of Participation | Very active | Active | Less active | Total |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 1  | Attendance            | 80          | 15     | 5           | 100   |
| 2  | Ideas                 | 89          | 8      | 3           | 100   |

Most of the informants were very active in the presence of 80 people, and 15 people were enthusiastic, and only five people were less active. In the type of participation, informants’ ideas were more dominant because 89 people were very active, eight people were active, and three people were less active.

a. Attendance
Community participation is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the local community. Social construction does not stand alone without the presence of individuals. Social construction has meaning when individuals reconstruct it in the world of reality. Furthermore, the structure based on subjectivity in other individuals.

Table 2. Social Construction and types of participation, attendance

| No. | Participation (Attendance) | Social Construction | Total |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|
|     |                           | Externalization     | Objectivation | Internalization |       |
| 1.  | Very active                | 30                  | 25            | 25              | 80    |
| 2.  | Active                     | 6                   | 5             | 4               | 15    |
| 3.  | Inactive                   | 3                   | 2             | 0               | 5     |

Enthusiastic informants for poverty reduction are very active (80 percent), very active in the type of attendance, their participation in each activity evidence this. Concerning completion of the social construction of externalization or discussion of poverty alleviation programs exists. 30 Informants at this stage, While in the next section, there are existing versions and 25 people each, this is due to 5 informants not discussing poverty alleviation programs, aka "failing to understand".

Active participation and rarely attending poverty alleviation program activities was only 15 percent, and 6 percent could understand, and for internalization, only four informants were less active (5 percent) in the type of attendance, so the consequences were not able to internalize poverty alleviation programs (zero percent).

Externalization is in terms of interactions in the form of conversations that discuss experiences of receiving poverty alleviation programs, starting from the amount of money received, who has the right to receive it, the type of assistance received, how to win, and the time of receipt. This interaction shows that poverty alleviation programs are built through conversations and see firsthand the benefits of program beneficiaries. Overall the dialectics of social construction and participation in the form of attendance can be continued in accordance with the dialectics of externalization, objectivation and internalization.

b. Ideas

The Social Construction Process requires a contribution in the form of thoughts, ideas, opinions, criticisms, and voluntary suggestions from the community.

Table 3. Social Construction and Types of Participation, Ideas

| No. | Participation (Ideas) | Social Construction | Total |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
|     |                       | Externalization     | Objectivation | Internalization |       |
| 1.  | Very active           | 31                  | 32            | 26              | 89    |
| 2.  | Active                | 3                   | 3             | 2               | 8     |
| 3.  | Inactive              | 1                   | 1             | 1               | 3     |

In giving opinions or types of ideas participation, generally or 89 percent of informants at a very active level, Participation Types in the form of thoughts in objectivation social construction, informants provide ideas for forming new identities especially to understand the shortcomings of following PKH, KIS, KIP and Literature in the form of thoughts -ide to create a mindset of people whose mentality is not creative, not independent, and waiting for the helping hand of the Government. So that the informants are constructed to register themselves and participate in poverty alleviation.
programs, the information embedded is a form of adjustment or introduction to poverty alleviation programs.

4. Conclusion
The conclusion of this research that the type of participation in the form of Presence and giving ideas play a role in informants in social construction through a process of dialectic externalization, objectivation, and internalization that creates reality and provides an identity for poor farmers in poverty alleviation.

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