

Alleviating Poverty Of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) Through Community Empowerment By The Jayawijaya Regency Social Service Papua Mountain Province

Yanti Liliana Pratiwi Sunarya Kobogau¹, Halilul Khairi², Eko Budi Santoso³

^{1,2,3}Sekolah Pascasarjana, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jatinangor

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Poverty, Community Empowerment, Indigenous Papuans (OAP).</p>	<p>Community empowerment is a crucial approach in efforts to eradicate poverty among Indigenous Papuans in Jayawijaya Regency. Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province, as a region rich in natural resources, often faces complex challenges in terms of development and welfare of its people. This research explores various empowerment programs that can have a positive impact in overcoming poverty among indigenous Papuans. This research uses a qualitative approach by conducting in-depth interviews and observations. The researcher also applies pure research and analyzes using NVIVO on empowerment programs that have been implemented in several indigenous Papuan community. The research results show that an empowerment approach that is oriented towards Education/Training (skills development), Economics, Social Culture and Policies and Regulations to strengthen local capacity has a significant impact in improving welfare and reducing poverty levels. Successful empowerment programs focus on development local potential, including sustainable use of natural resources, increasing access to education and health. In addition, the integration of culture and local wisdom in programs is key in ensuring sustainability and acceptance by local communities. Where geographic and socio-economic factors often become obstacles to development, collaboration between government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities is essential in ensuring the success of empowerment programs. This research concludes that through a holistic and sustainable community empowerment approach, significant poverty alleviation can be achieved among Indigenous Papuans, while strengthening their cultural sovereignty and dignity.</p>
<p>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license</p> 	<p>Corresponding Author: Yanti Liliana Pratiwi Sunarya Kobogau Sekolah Pascasarjana, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jatinangor Kobogau12081997@gmail.com</p>

INTRODUCTION

Development in every country always gives rise to various social impacts, both negative and positive. However, what is always a problem is the emergence of negative impacts. Poverty is one of the social impacts of development because development can cause income

inequality among the population. This problem is experienced by many developing countries and poor countries in the world. Apart from being caused by income inequality due to unequal income, poverty can also be caused by other factors. There is also structural poverty in Alfian (1980) who defines "structural poverty as poverty suffered by a group of people because the social structure of society cannot participate in using the sources of income that are actually available to them". This causes difficulties in accessing public facilities such as education, health, communication and other facilities.

Apart from poverty caused by external factors, poverty is caused by factors within the population itself. This is based on the mentality of people who are lazy about working, who always expect help from other people. They don't want to find a source of income themselves, that one of the causes of decline is the lack of achievement motivation and is caused by the fatalistic culture or values held by society.

Thus, there is a need for empowerment where empowerment actually includes one's own strength, independence, one's own choices, sovereignty to live in accordance with the values adhered to by a person or society, the capacity to fight for rights, independence, making one's own decisions, being free, awakening, and capability. Community empowerment is quite diverse. Ife (1995) defines the concept of community empowerment as the process of preparing the community with various resources, opportunities, knowledge and skills to increase the community's capacity to determine their future, as well as participate and influence life in the community itself.

Community empowerment in the development process in Papua has provided many positive changes in various sectors, for example in the field of Human Resources (HR) development where quite a few Indigenous Papuans (OAP) have continued their studies to graduate level. Meanwhile, from an economic perspective, there are still many indigenous Papuans who have not yet been freed from poor status. However, as time goes by and there is a policy of forming new autonomous regions in Papua, one of which is now the Papua Mountains, which is the Lapago Traditional Territory, especially Jayawijaya Regency, which is part of one of the traditional territories in La Pago which has 40 districts, 4 sub-districts and 328 villages with an area of area of 8,495.85 km² and a population of 269,553 people in 2022 and has regional characteristics, namely mountains and temperatures of 7 'C – 23'C and it can be said that native people from this area have a harder character than native Papuans from traditional areas other. This can be seen from the many incidents of riots that occur in Papua, more in the mountainous areas compared to other areas because the law of the jungle is still used and the culture is so strong that it sometimes becomes an obstacle and challenge to economic empowerment in overcoming poverty for indigenous Papuans in Jayawijaya district. Papua Mountain Province itself.

With the poverty experienced by Indigenous Papuans (OAP) in Jayawijaya Regency, indigenous people often experience difficulties in accessing goods and services and having cultural habits that are difficult to invite to participate in development. As a result, their income level is low according to generally used measures.

There was also a statement from Frans Maniagasi as a Local Political Observer in Papua to Kompas.com that "The government took the initiative to make changes to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province or the Papua Special Autonomy Law based on none other than considerations to accelerate the acceleration of prosperity, especially for Indigenous Papuans (OAP). This is after the government carried out an evaluation for twenty years of the implementation of Special Autonomy, it turns out that it is still far from burning the welfare of the people. development and government services to improve welfare. What is no less important, according to Minister of Home Affairs Tito Karnavian, is that the aspiration for expansion is the aspiration of the Papuan elite themselves so that their region will be expanded. This means that the government has a status quo attitude of not making changes to articles relating to politics and human rights. The government's argument can be understood that for twenty years the implementation of Special Autonomy has concentrated only on political aspects, thereby ignoring development and improving the welfare of the community, especially Indigenous Papuans (OAP).

Based on the problem limitations above, the problem is formulated as follows: What are the obstacles and challenges to eradicating poverty for Indigenous Papuans (OAP) through Community Empowerment by the Social Service in Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province? What activities has the government implemented to face obstacles and challenges?Poverty of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) through Community Empowerment by the Social Service in Jayawijaya Regency, Mountainous Papua Province?

Research carried out by researchers to achieve this goal, the researcher must obtain information to achieve the goal: To find out what are the obstacles and challenges of poverty alleviation for Indigenous Papuans (OAP) through Community Empowerment by the Social Service in Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province. To find out what activities the government has implemented to eradicate poverty for Indigenous Papuans (OAP) through Community Empowerment by the Social Service in Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province.

METHOD

This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach, in order to describe and explain the alleviation of poverty for Indigenous Papuans (OAP) through Community Empowerment by the Social Service in Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province. In this research, the researcher explains the concepts described in the form of more detailed concepts, indicators and sub-indicators to serve as an interview guide. This step is intended to make it easier for researchers to analyze existing problems to find solutions to these problems.

Necessary data

To make it easier to identify data sources, the data needed in this research can be classified to answer the problem formulation:

1. Poverty rate for indigenous Papuans (OAP) in Jayawijaya Regency.

2. Empowerment Program that was carried out from 2020-2023.
3. Obstacles faced by local governments in Empowering Indigenous Papuans (OAP).
4. Number of communities targeted for each empowerment program from 2020-2023.
5. Background Education targets of the Indigenous Papuan Empowerment Program (OAP).
6. Views of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) regarding Empowerment Programs.

Data collection technique

In this research, the data collection techniques used to collect data, researchers used data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. Where the data collection technique is based on literature study and field study.

Informants and How to Determine Them

In determining informants using the Criteria-based Selection Technique, where informants are determined using certain criteria:

1. People who implement the indigenous Papuan (OAP) empowerment program
2. People directly involved in the indigenous Papuan (OAP) empowerment program
3. Experts who provide assistance to the policy of the Indigenous Papuan Empowerment Program (OAP)
4. The community that is the target of empowerment.

Data analysis technique

In this research, researchers use data analysis techniques based on Miles and Huberman (2005: 56), where researchers will collect the required data through interviews and documentation. There are several kinds of approaches that can be used in analyzing qualitative data, namely thematic analysis, narrative analysis, conversation or utterance analysis (discourse analysis) and semiotic analysis. There are two main steps that must be carried out in thematic analysis, namely:

1. *Coding/Coding*, Coding is the process of reviewing and testing existing raw data by labeling it in the form of words, phrases or sentences. Because the number of informants in this study was not large, coding was carried out using Nvivo. Nvivo is software specifically designed for analyzing qualitative data.
2. Reading and providing meaning from interview transcript data. In understanding the contents of the transcript, researchers need to pay attention to patterns or ideas that are repeatedly conveyed by informants. In this paper, the researcher focuses on interview data that has been obtained through interviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Obstacles and Challenges to Eradicating Indigenous Papuan Poverty (OAP)

Poverty is defined as the inability to meet minimum living standards and is a problem in development characterized by unemployment and underdevelopment which then increases to inequality. This is in line with what Friedmann (1992) said that poverty is a result of unequal opportunities to accumulate social power bases.

Narayan (2007) defines poverty as follows: "*Poor here means lacking most or all of these assets and capabilities, material assets, bodily health, bodily integrity, emotional integrity, respect and dignity, social belonging, cultural identity, imagination, information and education, organizational capacity, political representation and accountability*" (Poor here is defined as the absence of assets/wealth and abilities, wealth, health, integrity, emotions, respect, sense of belonging, social, cultural identity, imagination, information, and education, organizational abilities in the political realm and accountability). The various definitions mentioned previously explain that the phenomenon of poverty that occurs in Indonesia can be interpreted as a condition of inability experienced by individuals, groups and families to meet minimum living standards. for example, such as low education, so that many are unemployed and do not work and many citizens are unemployed from government programs and services, making it difficult to meet their needs.

Sociology of Social Change

Based on research results that a culture has a higher level than other cultures, a process of imitation will emerge where gradually the original culture can shift or be replaced with elements of a new culture (Cultural Animosity). Furthermore, the historical view and sociological view are characterized as a radical departure from continuity, destruction of fundamental things and shocking events in the sociological historical period showing mass movements that use coercion and violence against the authorities and make changes in society and also influence why poverty occurs. which is difficult to overcome, especially for Indigenous Papuans themselves.

Based on the results of interviews, it can be said that the occurrence of rebellions or revolutions and social conflicts will impose demands, paralyze the economy, change of power and so on. With this, wars, both civil wars and wars between countries, can cause change and trauma because the winning party can impose their ideology and culture. to the losing party. However, this has become a rejection of indigenous Papuans (OAP), making it difficult for indigenous Papuans themselves to get out of the poverty line.

Characteristics of Regional Poverty

Understanding the characteristics of regional poverty in Jayawijaya Regency is very important in designing effective policies to overcome poverty problems and improve the welfare of local communities. By understanding these characteristics, local governments and other stakeholders can design appropriate and effective policies to address the root causes of poverty, increase access to basic services, strengthen economic infrastructure, and promote human development and social peace to achieve sustainable and inclusive development goals in Jayawijaya Regency.

Understanding the characteristics of regional poverty in Jayawijaya Regency is important for designing policies that are sustainable and have a positive impact in efforts to reduce poverty and improve the welfare of people in the region.

Characteristics of Household Poverty

The characteristics of household poverty are important to understand the factors that cause this condition. The following are some common characteristics associated with household poverty:

1. Low Income, one of the main characteristics of poverty is low household income, often below the poverty line set by the government.
2. Lack of Access to Decent Work, poor households often face difficulties in obtaining work that provides sufficient salary or wages to meet basic needs.
3. Low Level of Education and Skills, lack of access to quality education and skills training means members of poor households have more limited opportunities to obtain decent work and increase income.
4. Dependency Ratio of Unemployed Family Members, Conditions where many family members do not work or are unemployed can cause greater financial pressure on the household, especially if there are other responsibilities that must be met.
5. Lack of Access to Health Services, poor households often experience difficulty in accessing quality health services due to financial factors or geographical distance.
6. Lack of Access to Education, limited access to quality education can hinder the ability of members of poor households to improve the quality of life for themselves and the next generation.
7. Limited Basic Infrastructure, lack of access to basic infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation, electricity, and transportation can hinder the ability of poor households to meet their daily needs and participate in the local economy.

The characteristics of household poverty involve an in-depth analysis of the factors that cause households to be in poverty. Some common characteristics related to household poverty include low income, lack of access to decent work, low levels of education and skills, dependency ratio of unemployed family members including those who have not worked and lack of access to health services as well as education of family members and basic infrastructure.

Characteristics of Individual Poverty

The problem of poverty is not just about scarcity of economic resources, unfair distribution of productive assets or domination of financial resources by certain groups. Apart from structural constraints, the problem of poverty concerns attitudes, mentality, behavior and predispositions.

Community Empowerment Activities that have been implemented

Empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups, so that they have the strength or ability to fulfill their basic needs so that they have freedom in the sense of not only being free to express opinions, but also being free from hunger, free from ignorance, free from pain and also reaching out to resources. productive means that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services they need as well as participate in the development process and decisions that affect them. With this, the

Social Service carries out activities which will be explained in the description of the sub-chapters below:

Education

Education is an effort to provide equal access and opportunities to all individuals in society to develop their potential and skills through education. Forms of empowerment through education can include programs such as skills training, non-formal education, wider access to higher education, as well as curriculum development that is relevant to the needs of the job market. Through quality and inclusive education, people can improve their skills, knowledge and competitiveness, so that they can contribute positively to economic and social development in the Indigenous Papuan (OAP) community.

In this case, individuals and groups are seen as healthy, active and participatory citizens. Poverty is not caused by individual mistakes but rather is the product of an unjust, racist social system that forms capitalists. So social work methods that are often used include prevention programs, education, training and empowerment as well as strengthening opportunity structures.

Economy

The problem of poverty is caused by individual mistakes and therefore is his responsibility, not the social system, so the services provided must be directly aimed at helping people adapt to their environment.

Socio-cultural

Based on research results, community empowerment is part and strategy of a welfare development program as organized activities which aim to help individuals or communities fulfill their basic needs and improve welfare in line with the interests of families and communities to get out of the poverty line.

Policies and Regulations

Society is very important to create an environment that supports community growth and prosperity. Good policies can provide the direction and resources needed to strengthen community capacity in various fields, such as education, health, the economy and the environment. Effective regulations are also needed to regulate interactions between society, government and the private sector in a fair and sustainable manner. Thus, the introduction of these policies and regulations is the foundation for creating conditions that support overall community empowerment, so policies are given, especially for motorbike taxi drivers in Jayawijaya Regency, only allowing Indigenous Papuans (OAP).

CONCLUSION

Based on the researchers and the results of the analysis carried out by researchers in the field, the researchers drew research conclusions regarding the Alleviation of Poverty of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) through Community Empowerment by the Social Service in Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province with the following results: Alleviation of Poverty of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) which is handled by the Social Service of Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Mountain Province, has not been effective, so there is still poverty among

the Indigenous Papuans (OAP) themselves. This is characterized by the existence of several deficiencies and weaknesses in its implementation which in reality have not been able to fully provide meaningful change, namely it is not running well because the culture and perspective of indigenous Papuans (OAP) are still steeped in the old way of life where they are afraid of the loss of their original culture. Papuans and frequent rejection due to trauma from native Papuans, low education, lagging infrastructure, lack of health services as well as a lazy spirit and only expecting help (for causing problems with fellow OAPs and then being prosecuted by the Jayawijaya district government) and the dependency of unemployed family members. become obstacles and challenges in alleviating poverty for Indigenous Papuans. Activities that have been carried out by the Social Service for the Alleviation of Poverty for Indigenous Papuans (OAP) which are handled by the Social Service of Jayawijaya Regency, Mountainous Papua Province, are in the form of brick-making training and financial assistance for people who wish to making business and policies provided to motorcycle taxi drivers in Jayawijaya Regency only apply to indigenous Papuans and also providing assistance in the form of petrol to help with the welfare process, as well as rice assistance for indigenous Papuans who live in remote mountains and involving indigenous Papuans in socio-cultural activities where indigenous people are involved in the war festival activities which are held every year in August. Based on the results of research and analysis that researchers have carried out in the field, the Poverty Alleviation of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) is handled by the Jayawijaya Regency Social Service , Papua Mountain Province, the advice that the author can give is as follows: It is hoped that the Social Service will collaborate with several related agencies to eradicate the poverty of Indigenous Papuans and carry out appropriate empowerment for Indigenous Papuans so that they can develop every potential that humans and nature possess. in Jayawijaya district by taking an approach to achieving empowerment goals which can be shortened to 5P (Suharto, 1997: 218-219).Furthermore, to support empowerment so that it can run smoothly, education and health are no less important in order to change every old way of thinking to be able to adapt to the current situation where the government should pay attention to every child from under 17 years of age to get a decent education to achieve success. welfare of Indigenous Papuans in the future, as well as in economic terms, it is hoped that the relevant agencies will carry out good cooperation and create activities that can increase activities involving indigenous people in Papua. managing small economic businesses such as how to market garden products and indigenous Papuan handicrafts from Jayawijaya district.

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