



# Implementation of community empowerment of Mamuju District government in the siyasah sharia perspective

Ridho Achmadi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Program, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

Correspondence Email: [ridhoachmadi10@gmail.com](mailto:ridhoachmadi10@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

Good public policy will impact public assessment and perception of the government's performance in the Mamuju District. Therefore, a study is needed to discuss government public policy through the Rural Area Development Program of Manakarra Berdaya KPPN Cluster in improving the community welfare of Mamuju District. This study will describe the implementation and implication of empowerment efforts to improve community welfare through the Program Policy of the Rural Area Development Program of Manakarra Berdaya KPPN Cluster in Mamuju District from the perspective of Siyasah Sharia. This research uses an empirical normative approach. The recommended strategy we will analyze (1). The implementation of the Rural Area Development Plan Program of Manakarra Berdaya KPPN Cluster has been more effective than (2) The implications of the implementation of the Rural Area Development Plan Program of Manakarra Berdaya KPPN Cluster on the Agricultural Sector in efforts to empower communities in Mamuju District, and 3. Implementation of the policy of the Rural Area Development Plan Program of Manakarra Berdaya KPPN Cluster of the Mamuju District Government in the perspective of maqāshid ash-Sharī'ah. The type of legal study used in preparing this study or field study using an empirical normative approach. The data collection technique used in this study is that the researcher directly observes the actual objective conditions in several sectors: the government, private sector, and community collaboration in post-earthquake recovery with its relationship to the concept of community empowerment in Islam.

**Keywords:** Policy; community empowerment, siyasah sharia

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A policy is a series of actions to solve a problem that a person or group of actors follow and implement to achieve certain goals. Policy is an utterance or writing that provides general instructions regarding the determination of the scope that gives limits and general directions for a person to move. Regional government policies can be understood as a series of actions taken by local governments in which there is a concept of achieving certain goals related to their position as administrators of government affairs at the regional level. Talking about policy will be related to the implementation or application of the policy itself. Therefore, to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of a policy issued by the local government, we need to look at the extent to which the policy has been implemented.<sup>1</sup>

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, implementation is usually associated with an activity to achieve a certain goal. Implementation is an action or implementation of a plan prepared previously. Implementation is not just talking about activities, actions, or the existence of mechanisms in a system. However, implementation is a planned activity to achieve the expected goals of the birth of a policy.

Referring to Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments, which is intended so that the regions are able to create fiscal independence, then as an influential role of the Regional Government of Mamuju District in implementing strategic programs to accelerate development oriented towards economic growth and encouraging regional investment with the Manakarra Berdaya KPPN, Mamuju District. By Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 83, it is said that the development of rural areas is a combination of inter-village development in one district/city carried out in order to accelerate and improve the quality of services, development, and empowerment of rural communities in rural areas through a participatory development approach, which is appointed based on issues in the development of rural areas including rural-urban linkages, regional economic growth, absorption of employment, increasing people's incomes, reducing poverty, disparities between groups and between regions, institutions at the regional and district/city levels, improving the quality of human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and synergy between ministries/agencies, between the central and regional governments, state partners, donors, the community, the business world, and civil society organizations.

Therefore, the focus is on the implications of implementing empowerment to improve people's welfare through the Empowered Manakarra Cluster Rural Area Development Program Policy in Mamuju District. In a theoretical review of Siasah Syari'ah, these aspects are explained as follows:<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> James E. Anderson (Prof. Dr. Sri Suwitri, M.Si.) Konsep Dasar Kebijakan Publik

<sup>2</sup> Jasser Auda, Membumikan Hukum Islam melalui Maqāṣid asy-Syari'ah Pendekatan Sistem, terj. Rosidin dan Ali Abdul Mun'im, cet-1 (Bandung : Mizan Pustaka, 2015), hlm. 60.

1. Increasing mastery of the institutional understanding of community economic development clusters by prioritizing the value of togetherness;
2. Increasing the capacity of human resources in developing regional superior products;
3. Development of superior products in rural areas that have vertical and horizontal linkages in production and marketing systems;
4. Development of connectivity between villages and to centers of regional superior products;
5. Provision of SMK and BLK learning systems that can increase the competency and creativity of human resources in developing regional superior products;

Provision of facilitation activities from local governments to increase institutional capacity and human resources.

## **2. METHODS**

### **Location and Time of the Research**

Astronomically, Mamuju is located between 10 38' 110" - 20 54' 552" South Latitude and 110 54' 47" - 130 5' 35" East Longitude or in the southern part of the equator. Based on its geographical position, Mamuju District has the following boundaries: North - Central Mamuju District; South - Majene, Mamasa, and South Sulawesi Provinces; West - Makassar Strait; East - South Sulawesi Province. Most of the area of Mamuju District is located on the Sulawesi island. Bala Balakang Island sub-district is located in Bala Balakang Island. Bala Balakang Island is a group of islands in the Makassar Strait bordering Kalimantan waters. Geographically, Mamuju District has an area of 4,979.89 km<sup>2</sup>, which is administratively divided into 11 districts. The largest district is Kalumpang, with an area of 1,801.71 km<sup>2</sup> or 36.18 percent of Mamuju District's total area. Meanwhile, the district with the smallest area is Bala Balakang islands, with an area of 1.48 km<sup>2</sup> or 0.03 percent, and the location is the farthest from the capital of Mamuju District. The locations used or selected as the research sites or objects were in the scope of the Mamuju District government in the Procurement Service Section of the regional secretariat and several OPDs that sampled with large budget categories, such as Public Work and Housing (PUPR)

Office, Health Office, National Education Office, and Plantations Horticultural Food and Animal Husbandry Office. This research was conducted from February to March 2023 (two months).

## **The Type and Source of Data**

The type of legal research used in the preparation of this research or field research, namely by conducting direct observations with in-depth interviews with sources that have been determined based on the knowledge of researchers using a purposive sampling method. The resource persons in this research are positioned as observers, not as units under study, where resource persons are selected according to their scientific capacity and have a relationship with the object under study.

## **The Data Collection Technique**

The data collection technique used in this study, namely researchers directly observing the actual objective conditions in several sectors, which are collaborations between the government, private sector, and the community in post-earthquake recovery with their association with the concept of community empowerment in Islam. The several data collection techniques and research instruments that researchers use are as follows:

Observation, namely data collection through observing a condition objectively, which is examined either directly or indirectly to obtain accurate data in the area of the Earthquake conditions in Mamuju District, which will later be used as supporting data for researchers

Interviews are a technique that can be used to collect research data, a face-to-face conversation between the interviewer and the source of information. In simple terms, it can be said that an interview is an event or a process of interaction between the interviewer (interview) through direct communication where the interviewer asks directly about an object under study that has been designed beforehand. This interview data will later be used to complete the observation data obtained directly by the researcher.

Documentation describes events or someone's work about something that has happened before. In qualitative research, which is a source of information, it is necessary to have documents about a person or a group of people, events, or incidents in social situations that are appropriate and related to the research focus. The document can be in the form of written text, images, or photos. Written documents can also be in life histories, biographies, written works, and stories. Besides, there are also cultural materials, or works of art, which are sources of information in qualitative research.

## **The Data Analysis Technique**

In carrying out the data analysis, the researcher refers to the stages described by Miles and Huberman in Sukmadinata, which consist of three stages, namely:

### **Data reduction**

Miles and Huberman explain that data reduction is a selection process focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from notes written in

the field. This process takes place during and after research in the field. Thus, this data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, highlights important things, sets aside unimportant things, and organizes them more systematically to draw a meaningful understanding.

### **Data Presentation**

Presentation of data is the process of providing a set of structured information to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. This means that the presentation of the data is an overall picture of a group of data obtained so that it is easy to read as a whole.

### **Conclusion Drawing**

The data that has been reduced and presented is then concluded. Concluding is a complete configuration activity and continues to be verified during the research. Verification was done by reviewing the researchers' initial thoughts, reviewing and re-selecting field notes, and discussing research findings with informants.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Policy Concept**

The essential thinking of a government policy (public policy) always starts from thoughts about the preparation or formulation, implementation or implementation, and evaluation until the end is judgment. All of that requires a variety of rational thinking and objectives to create justice and dignity; of course, it will provide positive benefits and a significant impact on life for the community in general and, more specifically, the community itself.

Policies can be adjusted according to what you want to do, very diverse, related to your area of expertise, and depending on the context in which it is used. According to Drucker (1978:44), effectiveness or policy is an appropriate level between the empirical output in a system and the expected output. Meanwhile, According to Bernard (in Gybson 1997:56), the policy is the attainment of the target of the effort together where the degree of achievement shows the degree of empowerment. The policy can be used as an effective evaluation tool or action, according to Zulkadi (in Wahyuningsih 2005:22), in which the ability to solve problems, effectiveness, and action can be measured by its ability to solve problems or problems that arise before and after the action was carried out how much to overcome the problem. According to Drabkin (in Wahyuningsi 2005:22), policy results from an in-depth analysis of various alternatives that lead to decisions about the best alternative. According to William N. Dunn (1994; 34), public policy is a step of interconnected choices made by an institution, official government, or government-related fields. Public policy is the way to achieve the common goal that the Indonesian people aspire to achieve justice and prosperity based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State. The Republic of Indonesia is based on law and not

merely power. Based on some of the above definitions of policy, the authors can conclude that "public policy is one of the management that can be used to achieve the ideals of the nation and goals National.

### **Empowerment Concept**

Etymologically, empowerment is based on the word "daya," which means strength or abilities. Starting from this understanding, empowerment can be interpreted as a process towards being empowered or a process to gain power, strength, or ability from those who have power to those who are less or less powerful. The definition of "process" refers to a series of actions or steps performed chronologically, systematically reflecting the phasing of efforts to change society is lacking or lacking the power to empower.

The process will refer to a real action taken in stages to change the weak condition of society in Knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) towards mastery of knowledge-conscious attitudes of good skills. The meaning of "acquiring" power, ability, or strength refers to the source of initiative to increase power, strength, and ability so you have power. The word "obtain" indicates that the source of the initiative to be empowered comes from the community itself looking for, trying, creating a situation, or asking other parties to provide power or strength and ability. The meaning of the word "gift" indicates that the initiative is not from the community. Initiative for diverting power, strength, and ability from other parties who have power or capabilities, such as government, to the poor.

### **Factors Influencing Government Policy In Empowerment Public.**

#### **Internal Factors**

The lack of transparency on the part of the government, both from the legislature and the legislature, is the main obstacle to community empowerment programs. The amount of funds to be disbursed was never transparent, and the amount was disclosed. Besides, the government is also lacking in facilitating communities in developing their businesses or managing grant money that is given. Because what is in their minds is only to provide financial assistance, empowerment issues can be done. Another factor is education. Education is the most essential capital for determining the results of a performance. However, the problem is that most DPRD members have poor educational backgrounds. So, it is tough for them to maximize performance in carrying out the assigned tasks.

Another factor that influences the internal side is the culture growing in the community. A culture of great respect for superiors that developed in society has made people reluctant to criticize the government or their superiors, even though they already know that the policies made are not satisfactory for them.

Besides, many of the facts found in the research were that many personnel only come to the office to receive their salary. That is because This area is indeed very remote.

So many bureaucratic apparatuses are only at the office, less than usual working hours. This results in public services not being maximal.

The community's existence also dramatically influences the community empowerment program carried out by the government. Community involvement greatly influences the program's community empowerment because the desire to be empowered must exist in that community Alone. It will not be accessible if the people who are to be empowered do not have the will to be empowered.

### **External Factors**

Transportation is an essential factor in developing a region. Region Sugapa district is very minimal in terms of transportation. Buildings face difficulties in transporting materials due to this transportation factor. Due to the lack of transportation has a significant impact on the price. Staples become expensive, resulting in a high cost of living. This is increasingly making many people experiencing difficulties meeting household needs difficult. In principle, the absence of a suitable infrastructure infrastructure has also resulted in many people wanting to do business. However, the lack of infrastructure makes them unable to sell and market their wares. The absence of electric lighting exacerbates that matter. Even though electricity is a necessity most important for an area. For the people of Sugapa, Intan Jaya District, it is difficult to do their activities due to the lack of electricity.

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