



Economic Program Implementation in Local Community Empowerment

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DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the research is to develop or establish a community empowerment model that will increase local residents' economic self-reliance. The economic empowerment of local communities in Merauke's Sota District is the focus of this research. The community empowerment service in the Merauke sub district and a funding organization called the Antonius Foundation Merauke are two examples of the parties or agencies involved in the local community empowerment directly that are involved in this research through inspection, library science, information gathering, discussions, and Comment section Conversation Group organization. These findings demonstrate that the economic empowerment model of local communities will be effective when carefully addressed with consideration to the local people's embraced culture. Human resources are essential components of economic empowerment strategies that are already intended to be funded by funding from other programs, and communities must learn to live with them and understand how to make use of natural resources.

In order to develop on its own region, local governments are limited in their ability to translate and put into practice the various regulations, programs, and activities of the federal government. Since there is no longer a distinction between the visibly rich and poor parts in a region of the country, Mubyarto planning and sound public policy are thought to be fostering a developing community economic development equitably. His use of the word empowerment has varied connotations in various sociocultural and political situations and is not readily translatable into all languages. In Oxford, the idea of empowerment varies greatly from one community to another. The government, the private sector, and civil society all need to play a part in the empowerment process. There is a rising belief that the role that governments play in the reality of modern life is not only improper, but also impossible. The government should offer programs that also involve other stakeholder contributed to program implementation as well as tailored to the abilities and community necessity who having regard to human resources condition, natural resource and environment as the

primary considerations. Policies and programs give structure and direction to social and political life today as a result of interaction of various groups and organizations. His concept of empowerment is incorporated into idea groups for human resource development that look at individuals, organizations, and delegation stages. The development of an integrated rural-urban area, the growth of local community economies, regional empowerment programs that address the effects of the economic crisis, and the national program of society performance are all examples of empowerment programs in Indonesia that have undergone a long process. These programs include presidential village instruction programs, supporting infrastructure development projects of neglected villages, sub district development project abbreviated as, and presidential village instruction programs. The development projects for community empowerment in Papua province essentially run in line with the needs of the province as well as the performance of the program on a national level. The Indonesian government was able to publish Law Number 6 Year 2014 of the Village to ensure the village's legal certainty, Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the republic of Indonesia Number 113 about Financial Management of the Village, and Regulation of the Minister of the Interior Number 114 about Guidance Development after the central government realized the number of circulating funds circulating in the village must be synchronized.

According to village government regulation number 43 from 2014, which explains that 30% of the budget goes to this financing, constant income and village chief advantages the village government, operations and maintenance allowances, and operational planning carries, 70% of the budget goes to support the arranging costs, the village construction incorporation, the village development construction, and the village community empowerment. With regard to the funding allocation that accounts for 70% of the cost of running the village with a focus on development and community empowerment, as well as the numerous regulations that support the village fund implementation and the government's on-going empowerment programs, it is crucial to develop implementation models of empowerment whose research goal is to design or formulate community empowerment.

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Received: 06-Jun-2022, Manuscript No. RPAM-22-17303; **Editor assigned:** 09-Jun-2022, PreQC No. RPAM-22-17303 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 24-Jun-2022, QC No. RPAM-22-17303; **Revised:** 01-Jul-2022, Manuscript No. RPAM-22-17303 (R); **Published:** 08-Jul-2022, DOI:10.35248/2315-7844.22.10.348

Citation: Gao Z (2022) Economic Program Implementation in Local Community Empowerment. Review Pub Administration Manag. 10:348

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