

## ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL VILLAGE PARTNERS IN SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOPARK BELITONG

Priyono<sup>1\*</sup>, Retno Anggraini<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Research and Development Center, Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration  
Jl. TMP Kalibata No.17. 12750. South of Jakarta. Indonesia.  
Email: <sup>1\*</sup>priyolelono@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>kuntisari@gmail.com

Article History: Received on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2019, Revised on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2019, Published on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020

### Abstract

**The purpose of the study:** Inter-Village Cooperation (IVC) is a mandate of Law no. 6 of 2014 regarding Village, and it has an important role in supporting the development of the Geopark Area. Geopark area has potential fishery products that can be managed with IVC in East Belitung Regency to encourage its development. This study aims to identify the potential of economic resources to be managed by IVC that can support the development of Belitung Geopark.

**Methodology:** This study is qualitative research in which the location case set based on the needs and can support the development of Geopark Belitung. The data were obtained from 10 people including village officers, community leaders, and small-medium village business entrepreneurs.

**Main Findings:** The results show the Belitung Geopark consists of 5 tourist destination areas (Open Pit Nam Salu, Kerangas Forest, Batu Pulas/Keran island, Burung Mandi Geopark, and Gunung Lumut) with potential commodity with different infrastructure according to its conditions. Besides, Fishery products are also the most potential commodity in Belitung Geopark. Also, there are some activities that can be collaborated in the field of security, development of local transportation for tourism, souvenir shops (galleries) that managed by the Joint Village-Owned Enterprises to promote geopark area. Commodities processing that can be developed is coffee, pepper, sapu-sapu tea, pasak bumi herbs, Kerangas Forest screen printing-shirts, seafood products, Mengguru shrimp paste, rattan handicraft, Kater miniature, and Krakap Batu herbs.

**Implication:** This study is useful to provide literature about potential economic resources in Belitung Geopark.

**Novelty/Originality:** This study takes place in the Belitung Geopark area that there is still no research investigating potential economic resources in the Belitung Geopark area.

**Keywords:** *Inter-Village Cooperation, Geopark Development, Fishery Product, Economic Resources.*

### INTRODUCTION

Inter-Village Cooperation (IVC) has an important role in the regional development that has been set by the Government such as Rural areas, Geopark areas, Minapolitan areas, Transmigration areas, etc. Cooperation among villages in East Belitung Regency nearby geopark area is needed to participate and encourage the development of Geopark itself. Inter-Village Cooperation is one of the important programs in the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration which is now possible to support the development of Geopark Belitung.

In 2018, Research and Development Center, Ministry of Village DDRT has compiled research programs on various topics to support Geopark. One of the research is: "Inter-Village Cooperation to Support the Development of Geopark Belitung". Data collection was conducted in April 2018 in East Belitung Geopark Development Area. The aim of this study is to analyze the potential resources of Geopark to support the implementation of Inter-Village Cooperation. The data obtained were analyzed and arranged to obtain conclusions as findings that can be used in preparing Inter-Village Cooperation activities that can support the development of Geopark Belitung.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Geopark is an area that has geological elements in which the local people are invited to participate in protecting and enhancing the function of natural heritage, including the archaeological, ecological and cultural values in that area. Geopark or "Geological Park" is defined as a geological or terrestrial park (Maulidi, 2016). Initially, the purpose of developing geopark was to protect geology in European countries by a non-governmental organization that is Europe Geopark Network (EGN) in 2001. The existence of Geopark by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was developed and facilitated by establishing the Global Geopark Network (GGN) in 2004. According to GGN UNESCO (2004), Geopark aims to take benefits, to delve, appreciate and develop geological heritage.

According to Maulidi (2016), Geopark is based on what is described in the Guideline and Criteria Geopark GGN-UNESCO can be understood through several aspects such as: as an area, a medium for introduction of Earth's inheritance, for geo-tourism development, to build an effective and efficient cooperation with local communities, and to implement various science and technology. Therefore, the development of Geopark according to its purpose cannot be separated from the local economic development activities and maintain sustainability. Based on six aspects that must be met as mentioned above, cross-sector activities can be done such as cooperation and economic development.

The Government enacted Law No. 6 of 2014 with the aim of providing opportunities to the Village Government to implement autonomy as village rights ([Republic of Indonesia, 2014](#)) The law also gives the right for local (village) government to implement inter-village cooperation. Article 92 states that: Inter-Village Cooperation can be done in the form of joint business development to achieve competitive economic value; community activities, services, development, and community empowerment between villages; and/or in the field of security and order. Inter-village cooperation is set in Permakades (joint agreement among the head of villages) through consensus among villages. Inter-village cooperation is carried out by a Board of Inter-Village Cooperation established through a Joint Regulation of Head Villages.

Cooperation can be interpreted as a joint effort between individuals or groups to achieve common goals ([Bobsusanto, 2016](#)). Cooperation is a form of social interaction between individuals or groups of people to achieve one or more common goals ([Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, 2017](#)). Thus, cooperation is an agreement between two or more people who are mutually beneficial. Cooperation is a joint activity of two or more people who are conducted in an integrated manner that is directed to a specific target or goal.

According to [Gadjah Mada University \(2002\)](#), several bases for the development of cooperation, namely: geographical neighboring based, potential equality-based, and problem equality-based. Principles of developing inter-village cooperation in order to work properly have to meet: in the principle of equal, synergic and mutually beneficial partnership, based on needs, encouraging participation, flexible, legitimate, effective-efficient, accountable and sustainable. These principles should be a spirit and reflected in the establishment and management of cooperation among villages.

The effectiveness of cooperation among villages is influenced by several variables such as transparency, robustness and flexibility, rules changes, village government capacity, and reign distribution. The form of cooperation format is often used in Indonesia, namely format in the form of cooperation institutions, coordination forums, monitoring, evaluation, and joint business entities. The differences from each format of cooperation are mainly on the dimensions and scope of authority and the pattern of relationships between cooperation institutions with its members. According to [Ali \(2014\)](#), cooperation can be done if using an appropriate method, then how to make cooperation need to take steps like: to determine a goal; preparing profiles; create a positive message; appreciate each partner's opinion and habits; always focus on quality; offering assistance, and show enthusiasm.

Inter-village cooperation is focused on the framework of Village Economic Resource Management with a principled on sustainable development, development-oriented to the attainment of the present generation without sacrificing future generations ([Bhudianto, 2015](#)). This means that the management of resources carried out by the principle of renewable from time to time increases the quality and quantity. Non-renewable resources are not being exploited for the moment's sake. According to [Hidayat \(2011\)](#), in general, natural resource governance conducted by an indigenous community that recognizes the existence of various authorization and utilization status. The kind and status of natural resources authorization can be distinguished into four groups: (1) public property (open access), (2) state property, (3) private property and (4) communal property ([Indonesian Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, 2016](#)).

Local institutions that can manage and utilize natural resources in various systematic and holistic communities, which the human existence regarded not to be separated from nature, but also as an integral part that is integrated with nature. In relation to natural resources, the ecological approach is more multidimensional, not only considering aspects and economic benefits, but also other aspects and dimensions. Resource management needs to acknowledge people's conditions with social and cultural diversity.

Local social systems are visible from daily life in rural areas, as well as many local communities who still implementing social systems based on knowledge and traditional life. ([Handayani, 2015](#)). They are still bounding and have a strong socio-cultural and religious bond with their local environment. Communities who live on their hereditary as a society (adat) in certain territories have sovereignty over land and natural resources, a socio-cultural life which regulated by private law and has special institutions to manage the sustainability of their community. Therefore, resources management must be in accordance with the socio-cultural conditions and types of local ecosystems. Many examples of people in Indonesia are still using typical local resource management along with institutional institutions that ensure the local system works effectively.

## METHODOLOGY

This study is qualitative research that has the purpose to process data comprehensively, profoundly, naturally, and according to the conditions. ([Diach, 2012](#)) The primary data was obtained by Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of 10 people including village officers, community leaders, and small-medium village business entrepreneurs. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with the criteria that the sample represents the population.

The location was set based on needs and that has a positive impact on the villages that able to support the development of the Geopark Belitung area in East Belitung Regency, Bangka-Belitung Province.

## DISCUSSION

The initial identification result of the research shows that there were 5 areas have been set as tourist destinations by Local and Central Government. The areas namely: Open Pit Nam Salu Geopark, Kerangas Forest Geopark, Batu Pulas/Keran Island Geopark, Burung Mandi Geopark, and Gunung Lumut Geopark areas. Each geopark area has a potential commodity with different infrastructure according to its conditions.

The adequate and potential commodity in East Belitung is fishery by 39.593 tons (BPS, 2016). The highest production is in Manggar District with 26.630 tons and the number of the fisherman is 3.619 households, followed by Gantung District which is 1.034 households. The types of fishing equipment used by 507 fishery households areas in the following table.

**Table 1:** The use of fishing equipment

No.	Types of fishing equipment	Number of users
1	Without boat	235 households
2	Boat without motor	123 households
3	Outboard motor	76 households
4	Motorboat	73 households

The fishery products by the fishermen household are quite huge and can be a potential that needs to be handled or managed in order to be able to enhance fishermen's prosperity. During this time, community fishery production enjoyed by tradesmen/wholesalers to be taken or sent to Belitung or outside the island.

By these conditions, the head of the village then deliberated with each Village Consultative Agency (VCA) and the community to make a proposal of potential fish product processing activities. The head of the village sent his proposal to various institutions such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has responded and planned to develop Minapolitan Area for the fishery industry management. While the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration has agreed to build rural areas through inter-village cooperation for the establishment of Joint Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES Bersama).

On 15 December 2017 Permakades (joint agreement among the head of villages) has been signed by three heads of the village that are Baru Village, Mekar Jaya Village, and Sari Jaya Village in Manggar District, East Belitung Regency. The agreement was enacted in Permakades Number 2 of 2017 regarding the Establishment of Joint Village-Owned Enterprises "Kurnia Mekar Baru Mandiri". The management for the cooperation implementation is conducted by professional management (private sector) led by the manager who was selected with the meritocracy consideration, such as fit and proper test and working for a certain period according to the agreement. Manager as the executor of the policy from the members of cooperation, head of the village as a director and Village Consultative Agency (VCA) as a supervisor. This organization has a constitution like a memorandum and articles of association to regulate the working procedures. This model has a high level of trust from members, independent, and neutral.

The chairman of Joint Village-Owned Enterprises claims that the result of cooperation among villages will manage fishery products from fishermen community which is processed into the fish meatball, fish abon, and fish sausage. In 2018, the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration gives assistance to the establishment of Joint Village-Owned Enterprises by providing fish processing equipment. The local government also helps to build a production house, display house, and cooperate with small-medium enterprises for fish processing business. In the discussion, the chairman also mentions some suggestions for managing long-jawed mackerel (*Rastrelliger* sp.) which not many of them being processed through canning by set up the canning factory.

Geopark area also has potential commodities such as coffee, pepper, sapu-sapu tea, pasak bumi herbs, Kerangas Forest screen printing-shirts, seafood processing (fish, crab, calamari, etc.),

Mengguru shrimp paste, rattan/handicraft, Kater miniature, Krakap Batu herbs. These potentials can be managed by the Joint Village-Owned Enterprises within the framework of supporting the development of geopark areas.

As a support of Geopark development, in three villages (Baru Village, Kurnia Jaya Village, and Mekar Jaya Village) each have potential in the field of fishery and fish farming, as well as processing fish product become fish crackers, fish balls, crispy fish, abon fish, fish sausage, and other products. This condition makes this area become famous among tradesmen and distributors who want to buy fishery products at low prices. Moreover, it is acknowledged to be a potential condition for this area by the heads of the village and villagers itself.

The initial activities were conducted to manage funds from membership fees; government assistance; donor; sponsoring assistance; as well as buyers. Each village deposited money that comes from the village fund that is 50.000.000 rupiahs.

The factors that affect the cooperation implementation among villages include:

1. Having the same problem in terms of increasing the economic value of the fishery product.
2. The village who conducting this cooperation is an adjacent village.

3. It is difficult to find the leading commodities in rural areas.

The commodities management that can be collaborated to support geopark development becomes very important to be developed. Various activities related to the development of geopark that can be done by the Joint Village-Owned Enterprises are:

1. Cooperation in the security of the geopark area.
2. Local transportation within the area for tourists.
3. Souvenir shop (gallery) managed by Joint Village-Owned Enterprises to help marketing.
4. Participate in and promote the Geopark area

## CONCLUSION

In relation to the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration that specifically deals with the village and rural development, the Ministry may contribute to:

1. Conducting Inter-Village Cooperation in East Belitung District through continual assistance by the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration.
2. Commodities management that can support geopark areas such as in the field of security, transportation, and promote geopark area.
3. Potential commodities in the Geopark area that can be managed and marketed by Joint Village-Owned Enterprises is coffee, pepper, sapu-sapu tea, pasak bumi herbs, Kerangas Forest screen printing-shirts, seafood processing (fish, crab, calamari, etc.), Mengguru shrimp paste, rattan/handicraft, Kater miniature, Krakap Batu herbs.
4. Cooperation among villages to support the development of geopark has been implemented when the facilities and supporting infrastructure are available.

However, this study has a limitation that samples were only 10 people. Therefore, the data or information obtained is limited. Besides, this study can be useful to provide literature about potential economic resources in Belitung Geopark. Thus, it can help the development of Belitung Geopark.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to the Head of Research and Development Center, ICGA Organizing Committee in Belitung, and to all people who support the success of research and make this possible.

## REFERENCES

1. Ali, Utsman. (2014). Pengertian Pengelolaan, Perencanaan, Pelaksanaan. Retrieved from <http://www.pengertianpakar.com/2014/12/pengertian-pengelolaan-perencanaan-dan.html>.
2. Bhudianto, W. (2015). Kerjasama Antar Desa Dalam Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan. *Transformasi*, 1(26).
3. Bobsusanto. (2016). Pengertian Kerjasama Dan Manfaat Kerjasama Terlengkap. Retrieved from <http://www.spengetahuan.com/2016/10/pengertian-kerjasama-dan-manfaat-kerjasama-terlengkap.html>.
4. BPS. (2016). Kabupaten Belitung Timur Dalam Angka.
5. Diach an Nur. (2012). Teknik Pengolahan Data. Retrieved from <http://diachs-an-nur.blogspot.co.id/2012/05/teknik-pengolahan-data.html>.
6. Gadjah Mada University. (2002). Model Kerjasama Antar Daerah. Retrieved from <https://id.scribd.com/document/353208171/02-Model-KERJASAMA-ANTAR-DAERAH-S2-PLOD-UGM-pdf>.
7. Handayani, S., Suryono, A., & Soeaidy, M. S. (2015). Implementasi Kebijakan Kerjasama Desa melalui Bkad. *JISIP: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 4(1).
8. Hidayat, H. (2011). Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Berbasis Kelembagaan Lokal. *Jurnal Sejarah Citra Lekha*, 15(1), 19-32.
9. Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia. (2017). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia fifth edition*. Accessed on 7 February 2018.
10. Indonesian Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (2016). The regulation of Indonesian Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration No. 5 Th.2016 Tentang Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan.
11. Maulidi, Ahmad. (2016). Pengertian Geopark. Retrieved from <https://www.kanal.web.id/2016/05/pengertian-geopark.html>.
12. Republic of Indonesia. (2014). Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages.