



**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
DECENTRALIZATION &
LOCAL AUTONOMY POLITIC. &
DEMOCRACY**

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DEVELOPMENT,
DECENTRALIZATION &
LOCAL AUTONOMY POLITIC
& DEMOCRACY**

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INTRODUCTION: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL AUTONOMY

Richard Chauvel, Asia Institute, The University of Melbourne

It was a great privilege for me to attend as a keynote speaker the first International Conference on Inequality, Social Justice and Democracy organised by the Department of Sociology, Brawijaya University, in November 2018. The papers in this collection were presented at one of the conference panels that focussed on community development, decentralisation and local autonomy. The papers reflect the high quality of research conducted by the staff and students of the Department of Sociology and demonstrate how sociologists can contribute to the development of their local communities. Several of the papers will inform policy makers in government and the private sector. While the geographic focus of most of the papers is local, the relevance of the research findings is national.

The papers examine the role of various stakeholders in the community development process including local government, private sector corporations from mining companies to micro enterprises and individual entrepreneurs. The engagement of NGOs in local communities, community institutions and beliefs are also examined. While local community development is one issue discussed in several papers, the regional context of the ASEAN Economic Community and the role of mining corporations and international environment NGOs is also examined.

In their paper, Mayuko Galuh Mahardika and Ratnaningsih Damayanti examine the 12-year compulsory education program of the City of Blitar Government. Like the programs of many other district governments, including President Jokowi's in Solo, this program sought to improve the quality of human resources. Although Blitar was successful in raising education's share of the budget to an impressive 46% and school participation rates were improved, the program was undermined by the national government's decision to transfer responsibility for high school education from district to provincial governments and a corruption case in the education sector involving the head of the Blitar City Government.

While the study of Blitar's education program highlights the role of government in development, the papers by Anif Fatma Chawa and her colleagues Hilmiyah Mahardini and Ayu Kusumastuti remind us of the government-mandated responsibilities of business enterprises to the communities in which they operate through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). These papers examine the CSR programs of a mining company in Sumbawa and PT Semen Indonesia, Southeast Asia's largest cement producer, based in Gresik, East Java. The papers examine the complex relationships between large corporations and the communities in which they have operations. Although the relationship between a mining company and its local community is asymmetrical, Anif

Fatma Chawa finds that development and implementation of CSR programs was influenced by fear of the community's opposition to the mining operations, which resulted in the creation of an excessive number of programs, some unsustainable, and the dependency of the community on the company. The adoption of local values and the consideration of local ecology and culture needed to be incorporated in the company's CSR programs.

These findings are related to the study of communication in PT Semen Indonesia's One Village One Product CSR training programs. The success of the company's training programs reflected community participation in the decision making in the formulation of the programs. Of the company's four training programs, consensus between the company and the community was only reached in the corn ship making and batik print training programs.

The engagement of communities in their own development is an issue explored by Rizky Adha Mahendra and Genta Mahardhika Rozalinna in their paper on Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOS). Not unlike large corporations and their CSR programs, this paper found that ENGOS need to recognize and integrate local values, local knowledge and social structures in their activities, as well as involve local public figures. The challenge for ENGOS is to relate their international agendas to the needs and aspirations of the local communities in which they operate.

R. A. Widodo's study of the *Pandego* local irrigation institution in Kedamean district examines another aspect of how district government programs impact on communities, their institutions and development.

The following three papers examine small and micro enterprises and individual entrepreneurs from very different perspectives. Titik Khusumawati explores the entrepreneurship of Indonesian youth in the ASEAN Economic Community through the development of micro enterprises. In the more competitive regional environment of ASEAN young Indonesian entrepreneurs, she argues, will have to be more innovative. Sugeng Riyanto and Mas Ayu Ambayoen examine the steadily developing vegetable market based in Tawangargo village in Malang. The number of traders and variety of produce has grown over several generations of traders and the market area has expanded beyond Malang. Muhammad Fikri Reza and Genta Mahardhika Rozalinna examine the oldest profession of micro entrepreneurs – prostitution. Unlike the other papers in this collection, this paper does not focus on the contribution of these relatively well-paid, but low skill entrepreneurs, on economic development, but rather examines the serious problem of the abuse of prostitutes by their clients. Based on interviews with prostitutes, the researchers argue that these marginalized workers in an illegal profession should be able to seek protection from abusive clients.

The papers by Rizky Adi Yanuasari on *Mingei*, in the colonial discourse of the Japanese occupation in Korea, and M Chairul Basrun Umanailo, Pardamean Daulay and Rudy Kurniawan's discussion of the dominance of economic capital in the political complete this collection of papers. The papers demonstrate the breadth of research interests supported by the Department of Sociology at Brawijaya University. With the presidential and parliamentary elections in April 2019, the discussion of the role of economic capital in the electoral process is most relevant.

The Department of Sociology and Brawijaya University is to be commended on its initiative to present the research of its staff and students to a broader audience through the holding of an international conference and the publication of this book.

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DOMINANCE OF ECONOMIC CAPITAL IN THE POLITICAL

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Abstract

This article aims to analyze the political action of the community as a model of practice that will create understanding of the dominance of economic capital into political tools. The practice of politics in the development has experienced a shift from the dominance of status to economic dominance. The approach used in this paper is literature review, with data analysis techniques in the form of content analysis with the aim of obtaining valid inferences and can be re-examined based on the context. The dominance of economics was born as a result of the development of the logic of the consumerist, a political approach that is pragmatic, the growth of false consciousness which creates a society without identity. Economic dominance as a representation of political practices to encourage the creation of social change, such a widespread culture of consumerism and hedonism in political behavior, this condition was instituted in the structure of the culture of the community, so politics is no longer based on rational logic, but includes substantial emotions of a person. The situation systematically shifts the values of tradition and lead to the practice of politics. The dominance of economic capital to be an illustration of the conceptual and historical to understand the shift in political practices.

Introduction

Ahead of elections simultaneously on April 17, 2019 many parties re-calculate economic capital and social networks that are owned to get a portion of the power that grabs. According to the data of the General Elections Commission (KPU, 2018), the number of seats contested total of 17.610 for the Council of Representatives District, 2.207 chair for the Council of Representatives of the Province, 575 for the house of Representatives the Republic of Indonesia as well as 807 chair of the Regional Representatives Council. Competition 21.199 of people aspiring to get a seat, be in the hands of 185.732.093 voters either in-country or abroad, then the political strategy becomes the instrument to get the number of the desired sound. In the practice of politics ahead of the general election, economic capital is becoming so important for an individual who nominates himself, conditions like this can be found by looking at the magnitude of the donation funds campaigns of legislative candidates to the party which achieved an overall total 233.550.000.000. That means a prospective legislator recently contributed to the institution but not yet in the fulfillment of his own needs. When the calculated average of a potential legislative issue to 20,000,000 for the procurement of t-shirts, banners, billboard

and transport then the total money in circulation reaches 423.980.000.000. This condition further confirms that in the political reality, economic factors still have significant influence in the political practices in Indonesia.

Eko Harry Susanto in research on the mass media, the government and owners of capital discovered the phenomenon of democratization in the communication, is the starting point of the mass media in encouraging the achievement of the information society that is prosperous, but for the owners of capital, interpreting the democracy is synonymous with freedom of action adverse so that through the ability of the economy owned then democracy can be frozen through the mass media they control (Susanto, 2017). More, Desliana Dwita expressed in the study of television and the interests of the owners of capital in the perspective of the theory of political economy, that the media cannot be separated from the interests of the owners of capital, for those media become a tool of domination (Dwita, 2014).

By understanding the results of previous researches, this study focuses on the mastery of individuals to the economic resources that be the reason interpreting the economic capital to be the ability of a person in the possession of and access to economic resources (Mckinnon, 1974). The author eludes to equate economic capital with the amount of ownership amount of money and assets in the amount of certain, because it will directly give birth to determination-class mastery of the wealth in a structured based on the number of owned. A person's ability to access economic resources (Frederick Engels, Translated by: Samuel Moore, 2010) will be the dominant factor when compared to the ownership of the amount of material that is economic.

Material and Methods

In this study, researchers use the study approach or approaches to give priority to collect information and data for primary and secondary (Sarnkwawkum & Oumtanee, 2018) with the help of a variety of materials in the library or the internet such as documents, books, journals, magazines, stories, history (T & Purwoko, 2018). In the meantime, according to experts in the study of literature is an approach using the theoretical study, reference and scientific literature where the whole of the material collected has to do with the culture, values and norms that relate on the situation and the reality of social research is conducted.

Data analysis techniques that will be used in this study is Content analysis. This analysis is used to obtain inference that are valid and can be examined based on the context (Krippendorff, Klaus, Wajidi, 1993). In this analysis will be carried out the process of choosing, compare, combine and sort out the various terms to be found that are relevant (T & Purwoko, 2018).

Result and Discussion

In general, Bourdieu distinguishes four types of capital, namely economic capital, cultural capital, social capital and symbolic capital (Bourdieu, 1980). Although

different, the four forms of capital are mutually supportive and passed on to others with exchange rates and different levels of difficulty. Each type of capital is gained and accumulated with each other invest in forms of capital other (Zuev, Tyfield, & Urry, 2018). Related to the political situation in Indonesia, then the dominance of economic capital more visible in comparison with another capital without having to rule out, because among the capital the capital still have a mutual dependence. In the perspective of the author, he/she assume that the economic capital is has the function to dominate, there are several important reasons to explain; (1) Our society has been formed with the logic of the consumerist, (2) A political approach more pragmatic (3) the growing awareness of the facades that create a society without identity. For the author, those reasons will open a large space to the economic capital to be the dominance of capital individually or in groups over the political practices that occur at this time.

Every candidate who will participate in the legislative elections, at level of Council of Representatives the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Representatives Council will be charged on two things, first they must participate in raising the dominance of the party in society. On the other side, candidates must be able to socialize themselves to the constituents, that is in the process of the needed props such as stickers, banners, billboards. To complete the load, then the economic ability (money) to be indicators of success. Then the realm of politics (became a Member of the legislature) be very difficult to access by those who have limited economic capital.

Society is a social relationship that is the most biggest (Ritzer & Smart, 2009), the relation is awakened by several methods such as emotional relationships, relationship interests and so on. With such a construction, we can use the concept provided by Douglas and Isherwood (Feathersone, Butler, & Bonham, 1995) argue, that in today's society goods are used to build relationships-social relationships. The community has been constructed with patterns of consumption presented by Baudrillard that the community is trying to show the rationality of life which is always oriented and refer to a material object and change (Baudrillard, 1998), paradigm this made they get stuck with the meaning that they create their own as a marker (Baudrillard, Lovitt, & Klopsch, 1976). More with the constellation of the political pragmatic then people will get swept up in the thought patterns of the material obtained to access the political value of the person giving (Umanailo, 2018). Entered the campaign making community will be prostituting his identity (Ifere & Okoi, 2017) with a variety of mode, ranging from donations and support for political practices pragmatic, our society is no longer ashamed to declare "wani piro" (Wibowo & Mirawati, 2013), whereas the consequences are their responsibility much greater than that obtained when it. Legislative candidates targeting voters with concert music (Ria Liliana & Yohana, 2015), that means with the approach of the voters in teenagers can be interested to participate. On economic capital, which do not have access will be difficult to be in practical politics (Zuev et al., 2018) because

society needs not only awareness through dialogue or how other intelligent (Arief & Wibowo, 2015) however more than that, existence, communalism to primordialism should remain a concern for prospective members of the legislative.

Candidates for the legislative prefer a political approach that is pragmatic (Ganjar Herdiansah & Heni Ismiati, 2017) that is to parse what you need and what is needed constituents. People who experience a flood disaster does not need awareness of the political, victims of the eruption of a volcano does not need political socialization, but what is needed is material (money) to meet their needs. Like it or not the prospective members of the legislature shall expend the funds to be able to get support from the community like this. Economic capital has an important role when the assistance provided able to meet their expectations, this condition becomes a reference for them to decide the selection or support of legislative candidates, so they can't be expected to think the ideological, because the material has become partiality at the level of pragmatic (Coeckelbergh, 2018). Then the dominance of economic capital to be the biggest question, where a person wants to reap political gain from a situation like this (Cavalcanti, Daniele, & Galletta, 2018).

What was stated by Gramsci (Sen, 2003), Marx (Negri, 2013) or Bourdieu (Burawoy, 2012) about the false consciousness of society the proletariat, this becomes a problem of its own when it is associated with the phenomenon of political practices in Indonesia. This problem is not only those who will be exploited on the level of production but, the occurrence of the exploitation of the economic capital that exist in society (Inglehart, 1988) (Blais, 1986). We imagine that the society "A", they exploited a result of natural resources is not able to provide support for life, they have numbers of high poverty and the increasing crime rates in their region with the general election the material provided by prospective members of the legislature eliminate for a moment the consciousness of their, so candidates carry logic "what they need" (Mckinnon, 1974) with the approach of the fulfillment of material needs. This condition applies only to candidates who have the capital and access to capital that large (Frame, Lawrence, Ausseil, Reisinger, & Daigneault, 2018).

Connectivity the realm of politics for a candidate for the legislature, is highly dependent of the access as well as ownership of economic capital that they have and develop (Cavalcanti et al., 2018) (Yeetin & Buakaew, 2018). As stated by Polanyi; Setting the human economy is usually embedded in his social relations. He does not act for the sake of keeping the interests of the individual in terms of ownership of material goods; he acted for the sake of securing social status, social rights, and assets social. He values material goods only in so far as the goods meet that goal (Polanyi, 1957).

Conclusion

Discourse the political economy gave birth to the conception of the dominance of economic capital in the political sphere, as society who woke up with the awareness of primary (what I need) and the behavior of the political pragmatic (I can be what).

The consequence is to create the political community which is fragile as it awakens from the foundation of the benefit structure. Without having to blame each other who should start the awareness, most important for us is to reduce the dominance of economic capital to the political practices in Indonesia, this phenomenon can be obtained when the awareness and thought patterns are already formed at the level of ideology, as well are able to deconstruct the mindset of pragmatic material. In principle, the community should be aware and motivated of changing the mindset, do not give up and trapped in a culture that creates marginality. People need to know that the economic factor is not something that is urgent to be used as a reference in political attitudes because it will give birth to pragmatism. On the other hand, economic capital is the capital which is very influential in the performance of politics but then it is not supposed to dominate the political movements to make a profit that has not clear the number yet, nor utilizing various and smart ways and strategies to get the support without destroying the social ties within the community.

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