LIVELIHOOD ASSETS IN ENTIKONG VILLAGE, SANGGAU REGENCY, WEST KALIMANTAN

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Abstract

According to NAWACITA (Indonesia’s 9 years long plans), frontier region has priority to be developed because it is characterized as underdeveloped region which has inadequate infrastructures and underprivileged families. The study aims to assess the condition of livelihood assets in the frontier region. Livelihood assets are assets that local people use for living. This research employed descriptive statistical analysis which the data was derived from questionnaire, interview, and observation. Variables to assess the condition of assets were from financial livelihood asset, human asset, social asset, and natural asset. The result is drawn on a pie chart and allowed assets to clearly identify. The result stated that the highest asset is from human asset i.e. sub variable local ecological knowledge (85%) which is the knowledge of farming. Therefore, the lowest asset also from human assets i.e. access for education and additional skills. Local people are having difficulties to access the education center just like in Hillibilly Merau and Serangkang because the way to reach there still rocky and rough (undeveloped). Local skills in the village of Entikong are not fully mastered yet but people take special attention in the field of crafts.

Key words: Livelihood assets, Frontier Region

1. BACKGROUND

Village development is the concept of rural-based development which is focused to the social and cultural characteristics of people living in the countryside. Rural communities in General still have local wisdom which are closely related to social, cultural and geographical characteristics, demographic structures, and village institutions.

Entikong village is located in the frontier region and experiencing development inequality. Community activities are centered in Malaysia because it easier and offers better daily necessities. The distance from the village to the sub-district or the capital of Sanggau Regency is more than 30km and further than 50 km to the Provincial Capital, Pontianak.

Based on the description above, this research aims to identify livelihood assets consisting of natural assets, human, financial, physical, and social. Those assets will be utilized for rural development.

2. RESEARCH METHODS
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Geographical Map

Entikong village is one of the villages in the Sub-District of Sanggau in West Kalimantan which has an area of 42.91 Ha. Entikong village consists of 8 sub-villages. Distance of Entikong village to city government center is 149 km. Here is the administrative boundary Entikong Village is as follows:

North : Malaysia and Palapasang village
South : Nekan village
West : Palapasang village
East : Semanget village

Entikong village is one of the five villages in Entikong Sub district located on the front part of the Sanggau which is directly head-to-head to Sarawak State of East Malaysia. Entikong village has 506.89 km2 areas. The majority of the tribe in Entikong Village are Dayak, Malay and Javanese while the most of the local people embraced Christianity Catholic, Protestant and Moslem.

Livelihood of Entikong Village residents are rice farmers, sahang (nutmeg), and rubber. Entikong’s border area is an area that highest economic activity along the West Kalimantan – Sarawak. As the cross-border, this area became the entrance and exit for the flow of trade between regions.

3.2. Conditions of Livelihood Assets

3.2.1. Financial Asset

Measurements of the financial asset on the conditions of livelihood assets are using multiple aspects; those are income, capital capacity, credit access, and saving. Those represent financial that they can use for working and fulfill daily needs.

Based on survey, 90% of the community’s response to access to credit center is fairly easy and the remaining 10% assumes lending facilities in Entikong Village is limited. Local people stated that limitation on credit amount has made them having difficulties to fulfill their investment for business.

There is only 1 financial institution that provides loan, Credit Union (CU) Samaron and owned by local people. However, they stated that it is difficult to get loan from CU Samarong due to high requirement of debt collateral such as letters of home ownership must be twice or higher than loan value. Therefore, local people are tending to derive money from their relatives. As the respond, local people are urging to
establish village co-op that maintain by village local office. In their opinion, it will increase credit access.

3.2.3. Saving

Based on the survey results, the local people of Entikong 95% irregularly save their money while 10% regularly every month. Their savings are used for unexpected event such as misadventures, paying health bill, and education bill.

Respondents stated their intensity of saving depends on monthly income. Most of local people are farmer. Their income depends on crops and price of it.

3.2.4. Capital Capacity

Figure 4 shows the condition of Capital capacity of villagers.

That figure shows respondents’ opinion regarding their capital capacity for running their business. Major respondents (70%) think that their financial capital is enough to run their business. It has relationship on fulfilling daily needs. The more their capital for business, the more daily expenditure is fulfilled.

3.3. Human Asset

Variables to measure human asset are health, education/knowledge base, skills, involvement of family members in helping economic activity and also local ecological knowledge.

3.2.1. Health

Primary survey results show that Entikong village community’s health conditions are good enough. Stated that 46% declared themselves quite well and 38% declared either do not have the disease. A 4% of the respondents stated often have pain and disease; this is due to the factor of age.

When they are feeling unwell, they go to local health center within village. They will go to hospital in the Serawak Malaysia if the disease is getting serious and need more treatment. It is closest hospital from Entikong village because the government’s hospital in the Pontianak is too far.

3.2.2. Education/Knowledge

Primary survey result confirms that 39% respondents can access education fairly because it is available in the village itself. Education facilities in the village are kindergarten, elementary, junior high school, and vocational high School. However, 5% of people say that it is very difficult, that is Merau and Serangkang sub- village because the access to education center was still rocky-road. People there are having difficulty to access education facilities. It made their education rate is low. It affects to job opportunity that they can be accessed. Most of
them work as farmer since farming knowledge is skilled from their ancestors.

3.2.3. Local Skills

Primary survey results show that 38% respondents expressed sufficient skills for living. Those skills cover for farming, utilizing local resources for living for example using indigenous plant for medicine. Their skills for making batik, sculpture and farming is very useful for their living. One of the example, they have special technique for burning farmland so the fire will be under control. Last two years, Indonesia had smog misadventure because of the uncontrolled burning farmland and plantation.

3.2.4. Family Involvement

The survey result shows that family involvement of family business is good (well) (70%). The majority of the populations are working as farmers. Their involvement is very important since this business is family owning and it can reduce the cost. The negative, family incomes tend to be low because the source is only from farm business.

3.2.5. Local Ecological Knowledge

We found 85% of respondents have knowledge on farming. They inherited it from their ancestor and the knowledge on farming allows them to develop local resources.

They have seasonal calendar for farming. Seasonal calendar allows them to maximizing their crops. It contents information regarding time for burning the field, cultivating time, and harvest time. They also utilize endemic plants for herb and medicine.

3.3. Social Asset

3.3.1. Norm

Local people of Entikong still embracing the norm of Dayak’s tribe, especially Merau Serangkang and Serangkang Raya sub-district. The norm itself is very useful and applied in most of daily life.

3.3.2. Network

The networking activities that identified were about organizational and affiliation things of local people in individual and community activities.
Judging from the result above, local people of Entikong have very close affiliation each other. People are helping each other in difficult times. Local people are assistances in public services such as preserving the water resource, building the religious site and many more. However, we could still find people who are not join the activities.

3.3.3. Trust

The result showed 85% has trust to others. Others said (15%) they trust people who live in the village at medium level. This result showed how people think about other villagers. Trust is important for rural development. Without trust, there will be conflict within villagers. As effect, it will disturb rural development.

3.4. Natural Asset

Based on the primary survey, it shown if 64% respondents said they have enough places to do farming and irrigation is come from Sekayam River. They also said if the farming field is only for one-time harvest and will open a new area by burning on it. Local people are commonly plant pepper, rice and rubber trees alternately.

3.4.1. Natural Resources Availability

It is figured out from the survey if 37% respondents stated that they do not have enough natural resources. The local government are having less attention on natural resource exploration and it cause Pripin sub-village is devouring water crisis.

3.5. Physical Asset

A better access / infrastructure of public facility and life support is measured to see how far local people get the effect of infrastructure that helps the livelihoods. Asides, local people of Entikong village are already common with mobile phone as the communication device. The most user are from Sontas and Entikong sub-village with 78%. However, elder are not use mobile phone, they ask their children to communicate with outsiders. Another interesting thing, 45% of local people use internet for computer/laptop/mobile phone. They are able to access internet and gain the advantages of social media for increasing their lives. The topic itself is around commodity prices, marketing, production, technology and many more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastruktur</th>
<th>Keterangan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road conditions</td>
<td>80% of respondents said if the main road of the village is already in the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Infrastructure of Entikong Village
Infrastruktur | Keterangan
--- | ---
- Clean water availability | good state with asphalt.
- Public transportation | This local bus-like is the public transportation in Entikong Village and has operation hour from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. local time.
- Drainage | 75% respondents stated that village drainage system is not functioning properly. It does not store the water from overflowing river of floods as well.
- Sanitation | 65% respondents already have private sanitation place. In other hand, they still throw the sate water on the river or backyard.

80% of respondents also said they are already get the water access from PDAM (local water supply center) except Pripin sub-village. They re-use the water from rain and river.

3.6. Livelihood Assets Value

Livelihood Assets should consider 5 aspects such as financial asset, human asset, natural asset, social asset and physical asset. According to the result of discussion with local people of Entikong village, the researchers get the result in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Average of each Variable</th>
<th>Average of Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital ownership</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to credit center</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving ownership</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norm</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social networking</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family involvement to support the economy</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local ecological knowledge mastering</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming area</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resource</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road access</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Survey, 2017

Source: Analysis Research, 2017
The variable which has biggest influence is seen from how far it brings the sustainability of livelihood in every value. In this case, the biggest variable value is become the most influence value of livelihood in Entikong village. The result of table 2 and Figure 13 confirm the most influence variable in financial asset is ‘access to credit center’. In the social assets, the most influence variable is ‘beliefs’, human assets with ‘family involvement to support the economy’, natural assets with ‘forest’ and the last from physical assets with ‘road access’.

In addition, the highest livelihood assets value is come from natural asset and the lowest is financial asset.

4. CONCLUSION

Entikong village is a place which located in the frontier area of Indonesia which experiencing development inequality. All the activities is centered in Malaysia because it provides better access for daily needs. Based on that fact, it needs livelihood assets identification which consists from human asset, natural asset, financial asset, physical asset and social asset. The result of analysis that has been conducted gives the highest livelihood assets value is from natural asset with 4.10 points. However, the lowest value is from financial asset with 3.11 points.

The sustainability level of Livelihood assets can be seen from the calculation of human asset, natural asset, financial asset, physical asset, and social asset value. The higher value makes higher influence of livelihood assets in Entikong village. Thus, the asset which has low value can be fixed by better strategies to create better livelihood sustainability in Entikong village.

5. REFERENCES


