

Human Resources Development of Village Apparatus as a Response Determination of Panjang Betang as a Tourism Allegation Areas Based on Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

The village in Ensaid Panjang Village is located in Sintang Kota, Sintang District. This village has been around for a long time as part of the government agency that handles Ensaid Panjang issues. Ensaid Panjang village has a building with a total of 14 officers. Ensaid Panjang Village is led by a village head who is responsible to the sub-district head. The village apparatus in Ensaid Panjang Village, Sintang Regency is 14 people consisting of various levels of education and experience. Based on the Decree of the Regent of Sintang No. 362 of 2000 concerning the Establishment of Regional Apparatus Institutions regarding the composition and working procedures of the village, Ensaid Panjang is a supporting element for implementing district government in the field of Ensaid Panjang. The establishment of regional apparatus institutions, one of which regulates and manages the problem of organizational structure in Ensaid Panjang Village in Sintang Regency. This Betang House is a cultural heritage that is under the protection of Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation. Located in the village of Ensaid Panjang, this Betang House takes about 1 hour if taken from the direction of Sintang city. Ensaid Panjang Village is a forest area village forested area located east of the capital city of Kelam Permai sub-district. The distance from Ensaid Panjang village to the sub-district capital is 27 km, while the distance from the district capital is 58 km, and the distance from this village to the provincial capital is 478 km. Ensaid Panjang village can be reached by land using motorized vehicles, both motorbikes, and cars. From Sintang, the capital of Sintang district, this village can be reached for an approximately 1-hour drive. There are seven forested areas, namely the Tawang Mersibung, Tawang Semilas, Tawang Serimbak, Tawang Sepayan, Tawang Sebesai, Tawang Sampur, and Bukit Rentap Protected Forests. The forested area in Ensaid Panjang village consists of two types of forest ecosystems, namely the swamp forest ecosystem which in the community's terms is referred to as Tawang, and the hill forest ecosystem. This village with 560 inhabitants is one of 16 villages in the administrative area of Kelam Permai sub-district, Sintang district, West Kalimantan province. It has an area of 22 km². Most of the livelihoods of the people of Ensaid Panjang village are field farmers and rubber cutters. There are also residents of Ensaid Panjang who trade, weave, and weave Dayak ikat cloth, especially for women. All weaving craftsmen consist of women. In making the ikat cloth, they use dyes from natural ingredients.

Keywords: development, human resources, village apparatus, betang panjang, cultural conservation

INTRODUCTION

Ensaid Panjang Village is located in Sintang Kota, Sintang Regency. This village has been around for a long time as part of the government agency that handles Ensaid Panjang issues. Ensaid Panjang village has a building with a total of 14 officers. The village of Ensaid Panjang is led by a village head who is responsible to the sub-district head. The village apparatus in Ensaid Panjang Village, Sintang Regency, consists of 14 people consisting of various levels of education and experience.

Based on the Decree of the Regent of Sintang No. 362 of 2000 concerning the Establishment of Regional Apparatus Institutions regarding the composition and working procedures of the

village, Ensaid Panjang is a supporting element for implementing district government in the field of Ensaid Panjang. The establishment of regional apparatus institutions, one of which regulates and manages the problem of institutional composition in Ensaid Panjang Village in Sintang Regency.

Based on the Sintang Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 20 of 2015 concerning the 2016-2036 Sintang Regional Spatial Plan, article 32 paragraph 2 point a.1 that the Betang House which is located in the South Rentap Hamlet of Ensaid Panjang Village is designated as a Tourism Designated Area. Determination of Betang House located in Ensaid Panjang Village as a Cultural Conservation-based Tourism Designation Area by Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation. But more than that, Ensaid Panjang Village is surrounded by other tourist areas, namely nature-based tourism areas, namely the Luit Hills and Rentap Hills tourism areas as also stated in the Sintang Regency

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Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 20 of 2015 concerning the Sintang Regency Spatial Plan. 2016-2036.

Ensaid Panjang Village is a forest area village forested area located east of the capital city of Kelam Permai sub-district. The distance from Ensaid Panjang village to the sub-district capital is 27 km, while the distance from the district capital is 58 km, and the distance from this village to the provincial capital is 478 km. Ensaid Panjang village can be reached by land using motorized vehicles, both motorbikes, and cars. From Sintang, the capital of Sintang district, this village can be reached for an approximately 1-hour drive. There are seven forested areas, namely the Tawang Mersibung, Tawang Semilas, Tawang Serimbak, Tawang Sepayan, Tawang Sebesai, Tawang Sampur, and Bukit Rentap Protected Forests. The forested area in Ensaid Panjang village consists of two types of forest ecosystems, namely the swamp forest ecosystem which in the community's terms is referred to as Tawang, and the hill forest ecosystem.

This village with 560 inhabitants is one of 16 villages in the administrative area of Kelam Permai sub-district, Sintang district, West Kalimantan province. It has an area of 22 km². Most of the livelihoods of the people of Ensaid Panjang village are field farmers and rubber cutters. There are also residents of Ensaid Panjang who trade, weave, and weave Dayak ikat cloth, especially for women. All weaving craftsmen consist of women. In making the ikat cloth, they use dyes from natural ingredients.

Even though the 21st century has shown great developments, the Dayak Desa sub-ethnic community living in the Betang Ensaid Panjang House (Dayak Traditional House) still maintains the cultural heritage of their ancestors. Rumah betang or big house is a communal culture that is still maintained today.

The Betang Ensaid Panjang house is located in Ensaid Panjang Village, Kelam Permai District, Sintang Regency. The Betang Ensaid Panjang house is also one of the cultural heritages in West Kalimantan and is under the protection of Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. According to Moleong (2006). "Descriptive research is data collected in the form of words, pictures and not numbers".

Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2003) descriptive research is; "Research conducted to determine the value of the independent variable, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons, or linking one variable to another". Based on the understanding of descriptive research according to the experts mentioned above, the research that will be carried out by researchers is in the form of descriptive researchers because it is not a display or narrative of numbers, graphics or the like. This type of research does not compare, or link one variable to another.

According to Sugiyono, (2003), descriptive research is; "A method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present". Meanwhile, descriptive research has different objectives from other research models. Furthermore, Sugiyono (2003) explains the objectives of descriptive research are; "To make a systematic, factual and accurate description, description or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated".

Researchers chose this type of research as mentioned by Creswell (2014) because "empirical data or facts obtained in the field will also be narrative (narrative) researchers or describe in the narrative in this study". The research method that researchers chose is qualitative research. According to Bungin (2012) "the data in this study are qualitative, not quantitative which ends in meaning, discussion of data or verstehen, meaning that the data obtained must be interpreted or interpreted and set forth in a qualitative narrative form".

According to Sugiyono, (2003) that: "the research subject is someone who knows, knows and understands what the interviewer wants to ask about the interviewer's research variables." Research subjects or in other languages also known as informants or key informants in this study are people who can provide as complete information as possible and are relevant to the research objectives. Researchers use key informants. Through research subjects, researchers hope to get primary data for the needs of this study. Research subjects in this research are traditional figures of Betang Panjai houses, figures or elders of Betang houses, village government figures who live in Betang houses. The Traditional Head of Ensaid Panjang Village and the Traditional Head of Ensaid Panjang Village Hamlet.

Data Collection

The data collection technique uses in-depth interviews with key informants, through observation techniques and through documentation studies. While the data collection tools, the authors use semi-structured interview guidelines and observation guidelines. Furthermore, the data that has been obtained will be analyzed using qualitative data analysis of Miles, Huberman and Saldana.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ensaid Panjang Village is one of 16 villages in Kelam Permai District, Sintang Regency, West Kalimantan which has a forest area. Some protected areas such as the Bukit Rentap area, most of which are located in the administrative area of Ensaid Panjang Village. The Rentap Hill area has been designated as a Protected Forest through the Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantation No. 259/KPTS-II 2000 Dated August 23, 2000. The Bukit Rentap Protection Forest has an area of about 750 Ha, with a total boundary length of 9.70 Km and a height of 50-658 m above sea level.

Ensaid Panjang Village is a village located east of the Capital District of Kelam Permai. The distance from Ensaid Panjang Village to the sub-district capital is 27 km, while the distance from the district capital is 58 km, and the distance from this village to the provincial capital is 478 km. Ensaid Panjang Village is directly adjacent to several villages in Sintang Regency. The boundaries of the Ensaid Panjang Village area are as follows: North side with Sungai Maram Village. To the south with Empaci Village. West side with Merpak Village. East side with Baning Panjang Village.

Administratively, Ensaid Panjang Village is one of 16 villages in the administrative area of Kelam Permai District, Sintang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. The village, which has an area of 22 km², consists of three hamlet areas, namely: South Rentap Hamlet, Ensaid Baru Hamlet, and Ensaid Short Hamlet, and has 3 Rukun Warga (RW) and 6 Rukun Tetangga (RT). Most of the livelihoods of the people of Ensaid Panjang Village are field farmers and rubber cutters. There are also residents of Ensaid Panjang who trade, weave, and weave Dayak ikat cloth, especially for women. Ensaid Panjang Village is one of the centers for the production of Sintang Dayak ikat cloth.

Most of the residents of Ensaid Panjang Village come from the Desa Dayak Sub Tribe. In this village, some residents come from the Javanese, Malay, Ambonese, and Nusa Tenggara tribes. Most of the people living in Ensaid Panjang Village are Catholics and some are Christians and adherents of Islam. Religious harmony is evident in social life in Ensaid Panjang Village where each believer respects each other and maintains good relations on an ongoing basis. Ensaid Panjang village can be reached by land using motorized vehicles, both motorbikes, and cars. From Sintang City, the capital of Sintang Regency, this village can be reached for approximately 1 (one) a hour drive.

The Desa Dayak sub-tribe community in Ensaid Panjang has a wealth of art, culture, speech, or oral tradition. This art of speech culture is generally in the form of stories or expressions of certain things, such as stories about the origin of life, daily life, myths, or just expressions that function as satire, praise, advice, or even to say a prayer. Therefore, in addition to entertaining, there is also a religious art of speech culture. Some of the cultural arts of speech owned by the Ensaid Panjang community include Bekana, Bekanduk, Bedarak, Semayam, Bejereh, and Bendatah.

The structure of the institution above is a realization of the need for the division of tasks for each head of the field which will certainly be very helpful for a village head, especially Ensaid Panjang Village. Each apparatus which is the executor of the institution can carry out its respective policies based on the composition of the institution.

In terms of quality, the existing apparatus in Ensaid Panjang Village still does not meet the requirements, personnel are still needed considering the vast working area in Sintang Regency. However, with a large number of full-time graduates, it has helped the smooth functioning of the village, because the level of knowledge has increased in understanding the field of work. The number of existing apparatus is considered to be able to carry out their duties and responsibilities in Ensaid Panjang Village. The level of education, experience, and number of personnel will determine the success of an institution. Education and experience become a reference for determining what results are shown by an apparatus in carrying out their duties and work. The success of the work will have a good impact on the spirit of the apparatus.

Based on the results of the author's observations or observations during the research while the author visited the locus and research site, the author can explain that the organizational structure of the Ensaid Panjang Village government can be seen in the organizational structure that the author describes below:

Based on the data in the picture of the organizational structure of the Ensaid Panjang Village above, it can be explained as follows; The village head is one person, the secretary is one person, the head of affairs (Kaur) consists of three fields which are also held by three people and the number of hamlets consists of four hamlets which are also held by four people.

Meanwhile, the number of residents in Ensaid Panjang Village can also be seen from the table that will be presented by the author below. Ensaid Panjang Village consists of four hamlets and the population of Ensaid Panjang Village is presented per hamlet so that it is easier to see the distribution of the population in each hamlet, as shown in the table below;

Table 4.1. Composition of Population Based on Gender in Ensaid Panjang Village in Each Hamlet in 2020

| No | Name Village | Gender | | Amount |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| 1 | South Rentap Hamlet | 51 | 46 | 97 |
| 2 | Hamlet Short Ensaid | 73 | 73 | 146 |
| 3 | Hamlet of New Ensaid | 96 | 85 | 181 |
| 4 | Hamlet Empenyaok | 78 | 73 | 151 |
| Amount | | 298 | 277 | 575 |

Source: Ensaid Panjang Village Head Office 2022

Based on the data shown in the table above, it can be explained as follows; Ensaid Panjang Village has four hamlets, namely Dusun Rentap Selatan, which has a population of 97 people. Ensaid Short Hamlet with a population of 146 people. Ensaid Baru Hamlet with a population of 181 people and the last is Dusun Empenyaok with a population of 151 people. Thus, the total population of Ensaid Panjang Village is 575 (five hundred and seventy-five) people.

Ensaid Panjang Village is a village inhabited by several ethnicities and the two largest ethnic groups inhabit this village, namely; The Dayak tribe as the original tribe of Ensaid Panjang Village, and the Javanese as a transmigration community who also inhabit this village. In

addition, Ensaid Panjang Village is also inhabited by several religions, therefore the population data of Ensaid Panjang Village based on religion will be displayed as can be seen in the table below:

The number of residents of Dusun Rentap Selatan who are Catholic is 29 heads of families and 95 people, the population is Christian, with 1 family with 2 people. The number of residents of Ensaid Short Hamlet who are Catholic is 42 families, 142 people, 1 family is Christian with 4 people. The total population of New Ensaid that is Catholic is 25 families and 81 people. The total Muslim population is 30 families and 100 people. The total population of Dusun Empenyaok is Catholic is 34 families and 121 people, 8 families are Muslim and 23 people are Christian, 2 families are 7 people. So the total population of Ensaid Panjang Village is 171 families with 575 people.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) of Ensaid Panjang Village as well as the results of the author's observations that the average education of members of the Ensaid Panjang Village BPD varies. Therefore, the educational background or academic ability of the members of the Ensaid Panjang Village Consultative Body (BPD) can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.2. Composition of Educational Background of the Ensaid Panjang Village Apparatus, 2020.

| No | Position | Name | Education |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Village head | F. Heri | S.Pd. |
| 2 | village secretary | Natalis Beni | SMA |
| 3 | Head of General Affairs and Planning | Yoses Hendra | SMA |
| 4 | Chief of Finance | Juniati | S.Pd. |
| 5 | Head of Government | Siti Taslimah | A.Md. |
| 6 | Head of Development and Services | F. Solanus | SMA |
| 7 | Head of South Rentap Hamlet | Sembai | SMA |
| 8 | Head of Hamlet Ensaid Short | Simon | SMA |
| 9 | Head of Hamlet Ensaid Baru | Bonifasius | SMA |
| 10 | Head of Empenyaok Hamlet | Edowardus Senen | SMA |
| 11 | Head of RT Rentap Selatan | Stepanus | SD |
| 12 | Head of RT Ensaid Short | Yohanes | SD |
| 13 | Head of RT Ensaid Baru | Ramin | SD |
| 14 | Head of RT Empenyaok | Leonardus | SD |

Sources: Journal of PPSUB

CONCLUSION

The role of the Village Apparatus in managing the Village Designated Tourism Area is very strategic and important. Village apparatus is one of the village's supporting resources in advancing the village in a sustainable manner. Based on the existing human resources of the village apparatus, quite a lot of work is needed to equip, strengthen and improve the capacity of the apparatus in various formal education and training or in other forms. The determination of Betang House located in Ensaid Panjang Village as a Cultural Heritage-based Tourism Designation requires the quality of the human resources of the village apparatus while at the same time demanding an increase in human resources for the entire community in Ensaid Panjang Village in order to develop and increase the welfare of the local community. Ensaid Panjang Village is surrounded by other tourist areas, namely nature-based tourism areas, namely the Luit Hills and Rentap Hills tourism areas as also stated in the Sintang Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 20 of 2015 concerning the 2016-2036 Sintang Regional Spatial Plan. In fact, it requires an increase in the human resources of the village apparatus for a more optimal village arrangement.

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