

Implementation of National Independent Community Empowerment Program in Minangandala Village Masama Banggai District

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Abstract:- The purpose of this study was to determine the Implementation of the National Program for Empowerment of Independent Rural Communities in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency. Data collection tools used are divided: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview and Documentation. Data analysis using descriptive qualitative analysis, which is then analyzed through data collection, frequency distribution contained in tabular form. The results showed that the implementation of the national Program for Empowerment of Rural Independent Community In Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency, it can be said that the implementation did not go well. These results get from the total of all sub variables added together after adding the total overall score to 46.56%.

Keywords:- Implementation, Program, Empowerment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a phenomenal problem throughout the history of the State of Indonesia as a Unitary State. There is no greater problem than the problem of poverty. With this poverty problem that has caused millions of children who cannot enjoy quality education, difficulties in financing health care, the lack of government pays special attention to the poor, the increasing number of unemployed due to employment is minimal and the population growth is increasing, as well as the lack of social security by the government for the protection of the poor, which causes millions of people who lack in meeting the needs of clothing, food, shelter in a limited way. Poverty if not immediately addressed or dealt with specifically can be a threat to a nation as explained in the Declaration of Independent Community Empowerment. "That poverty is a threat to the unity, integrity and dignity of the nation, therefore poverty must be eliminated from the land of Indonesia". (Purwo Santoso. Et al. 2003: 45).

Community empowerment is an effort to create / improve community capacity, both individually and in groups, in solving various problems related to efforts to improve the quality of life, independence and welfare. Community empowerment requires great involvement from local government agencies and various parties to provide opportunities and ensure the sustainability of the various results achieved. For the sake of the welfare of the people, the government is trying to make policies to achieve it.

Many of the government's efforts in realizing prosperity for the people of Indonesia, this is contained in RI Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning welfare. These policies include the provision of Direct Cash Assistance, fuel subsidies, BOS funding for schools, JAMKESMAS and many others.

Minangandala Village is a village located in Masama District, Banggai Regency. Geographically, this village has enormous agricultural potential. But the realization can be seen, the progress of the Minangandala village is not yet clear. With the PNPM Mandiri Rural program, the community needs to be coupled with good and proper implementation coordination, because with good and right implementation coordination in implementing various new things, automatically the actors in using these facilities do not feel awkward or feel disadvantaged and will far more established in utilizing this matter so that the PNPM Mandiri facility is truly effectively used by the community. In addition, the process of coordinating the implementation is very important to do to the community especially the people who are classified as still lacking knowledge of new things such as the Minangandala village community.

Real condition that occurs at this time based on a pre-observation research, it appears that the implementation of the National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas (PNPM) in the village of Minangandala is a village in the district of Banggai known in its implementation still need attention, the issue of what happens is, Development geung kindergarten, which was carried out in 2010, making roil in 2011, savings and loan groups in 2010 and making pustu in 2012. Where the implementation of rural poverty reduction programs in the village there are problems in the implementation there is still lack of coordination between the village government, the TPK, Facilitators, UPKs and the community so that this can be seen with a number of programs, namely the construction of kindergarten buildings whose construction is not good (quickly damaged), then the roil that is currently in trouble where the facilities are made in just one year shows the building has begun is broken, and the other thing is the revolving revolving fund.

From this description it can be concluded that the implementation of the National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency can be said to be not good in its implementation.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research was carried out in Minangandala Village, Masama Subdistrict, Banggai Regency, considering the location of the research that in the village the people really need the name PNPM. The research was carried out for 1 year from May 2018 to Mai 2019. Types of research. This type of research is descriptive, so the writer tries to explain and describe the Implementation of the National Program for Empowerment of Independent Rural Communities in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency. Data needed in this study to be analyzed are: Primary data is data obtained in the field; Secondary data is data that is processed or obtained from documents or other written reports that are closely related to this research.

The population is the whole of the unit of analysis whose characteristics will be predicted. So the population is not only people, but also other natural objects. Population is also not just the number of objects or subjects studied, but includes all the characteristics or properties possessed by the object or subject. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2005: 90) the population in this study were all people in the Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency, amounting to 323 people. Facing a sizeable population, for the efficiency of this group of respondents the procedure is to use only a portion of the population, namely representative samples that relate to the existing research title. The sample is a portion of the population that is affordable and has the same characteristics as the population. Because the population is very large, the sample of this study was conducted by Non Probability Sampling, which does not provide equal opportunity for each population element to be selected as a sample. Because this study involves Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas, the researcher is focusing on the most apartat government and members of certain communities that get straight to the National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas (PNPM-MP), which as many as 65 people.

Data collection methods used in this study are: Observation is an observation, including the activity of loading attention to an object by using all the senses (Arikunto, 2010: 199). This observation is carried out directly, meaning that the observation and recording of data are carried out at the place where the event will be examined. The questionnaire was intended to capture respondents' perceptions about the Coordination of the Implementation of the National Independent Community Empowerment Program in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency. The interview is a dalog conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee, (Arikunto, 2010: 198). An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asked the question and the interviewee (interviewee) who provided the answer to that question, (Moleong, 2005: 186). Data analysis technique. To measure the Implementation of the National Program for

Community Empowerment in Rural Areas in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggaidengan Regency using the formula:

$$P = F / NX 100\%$$

Information :

P = Percentage Score%

F = Respondent Answer Score

N = Maximum Score

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PNPM Rural programs that have been implemented in Minangandala Village, among others are Tailoring Training, SPP (Women's Group savings), and Riol Production. The programs carried out by PNPM Mandiri have not fully brought about changes in progress for the economy of the citizens, but there are some that have not yet benefited maximally from the programs that the community members have taken. PNPM Mandiri in Poverty Reduction Efforts in Minangandala Village The program to reduce poverty is SPP namely Savings and Loans for Women's Groups by borrowing SPP funds. Where the provisions for borrowing these funds are SPP. The loan is only for women who have businesses. The cause of citizens experiencing setbacks in the economic field, because they feel objections about installments plus the interest charged by the SPP to the loan. So residents find it difficult to repay loans, and the only way to be biased in repaying loans is to find another loan to pay off the debt. Other impacts are also felt by some residents, for example the stall business that is run by residents, which makes the stall business bankrupt is the majority of people who buy are in debt first and the time of payment is uncertain. So the seller is borrowing SPP funds not to increase capital, but for new capital again, because yesterday's capital was used up due to being owed / borrowed by buyers who have not yet paid when shopping. This proves that the PNPM Mandiri program is not yet useful in overcoming poverty. PNPM Mandiri in an Effort to Expand Employment Opportunities in the Minangandala village in the activities held by PNPM Mandiri in an effort to expand employment opportunities in the Minangandala village, PNPM Mandiri held an activity namely sewing training. But there are also some participants who have not yet benefited from PNPM Mandiri activities. More than half of the sewing training participants have not been able to take advantage of the sewing training they have participated in so far. The most basic reason is because of their busy being a housewife which causes them not to be able to concentrate on sewing. As a result, the objectives of the program that have been launched are not well realized, because there is still not a maximum in the implementation of PNPM Mandiri in Minangandala village, Masama sub-district, Banggai District, the community should better understand the importance of government programs that are planned for improvement and community empowerment to be better in the process of village development as mandated.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research above, about the Implementation of the national Program for Empowerment of Independent Rural Communities in Minangandala Village, Masama sub-district, Banggai Regency. So the researchers drew the conclusion that the Implementation of the National Program for the Empowerment of Independent Rural Communities in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency could be said to be not good in its implementation with its presentation reaching 48.56%.

Based on the conclusions in this study, the researchers gave the following suggestions: It is recommended that the management of PNPM Mandiri in Minangandala Village, Masama District, Banggai Regency should hold a meeting and hold a briefing on the management of PNPM Mandiri, so that the performance of the management while managing PNPM Mandiri can be transparent about all administrative activities, so that planned activities can be realized well, on target, and the impact is also carried out. get to the target of community empowerment. PNPM Mandiri's target citizens should be more participative so that the activities that are followed have a positive impact on life now and in the future.

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