

# The Effective Implementation of National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community (Case Study in Desa Kertasada Kecamatan Kalianget Kabupaten Sumenep)

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**Abstract,** In the efforts of poverty alleviation, the Government has issued various poverty programs, one of which is PNPM MP. However, this program only describes the program that has been implemented and will not be able to reveal its effectiveness in overcoming poverty. The purpose of this research is to know the effectiveness of implementation of PNPM Mandiri Urban in Desa Kertasada village, Kecamatan Kalianget, SUMENEP and the factors affecting the implementation of PNPM MP. This research uses qualitative descriptive research. Data collection techniques using observations, interviews and supported by secondary data. Research results show the implementation of PNPM Mandiri Urban in the village of Kertasada is effective. Four indicators of five indicators meet the effectiveness of the implementation of PNPM Mandiri Urban in Kertasada village. Factors that support the program is the socialization of the program, human resources as the perpetrator Mandiri urban, and community involvement of the planning process until the implementation of activities. While the inhibitory factor is, funding problems that tend to be late, the changing of the season and the less active the community in terms of the creation of the proposed activities.

**Keywords:** *EFFECTIVENESS, NATIONAL PROGRAM TO EMPOWERMENT URBAN INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY*

## 1. Introduction

PNPM-Mandiri Urban is a Community empowerment program, namely government, private sector, and community. Empowering the poor in the sense of establishing and improving the ability of the poor to acquire economic, social and political rights and control decisions-decisions relating to its importance in terms of channeling Identifying problems or her needs own. Through PNPM-Mandiri urban is expected to change the behavior/attitude and the perspective of poor people and able to participate in all aspects of community life. Community participation is a process of full involvement in a determination that has become a common agreement in which each Party concerned/engaged (government, financial and community) is an integral part of the Planning and development process<sup>1</sup>. Community participation in the implementation of program activities is the main indicator used in analyzing the effective implementation of the program. PNPM-Mandiri Urban has a target to tackle the number of poor people in the target area. In PNPM-Mandiri urban There are three groups of programs developed that include: (i) environmental activities, such as drainage, sanitation, environmental roads, waste and others that are

based on the good degree of environmental health Community (ii) Social activities are directed to the development of social activities such as skills training for the poor, elderly and other health care and (iii) Economic activities conducted through revolving loans for the community Poor<sup>2</sup>

The program range of PNPM Mandiri urban programs starts from (1) planning activities needed in the village, (2) the implementation of activities that have been planned, and (3) the supervision process of its activities. The entire series of PNPM Mandiri urban programs are ideally must be able to empower the community as its main executor<sup>3</sup>

Sumenep District is a regency that implements the national Program of urban Independent Community Empowerment (PNPM MP) from 2005. The location of PNPM MP in Sumenep Regency is located in 2 districts. District 13 of the village and Kalianget District 9 villages. Macro, the number of poverty in Sumenep district has increased. But by Micro, Sumenep Regency does not escape the problem of poverty spread throughout the district in Sumenep Regency.

In implementing the PNPM MP, Kalianget subdistrict was chosen because, in Kalianget District, PNPM MP was implemented from 2005 and Kota District, the implementation of PNPM Mandiri Urban is the year 2007. The problem of poverty in Kalianget subdistrict, which is the largest salt-producing area in Sumenep Regency, has not been resolved. It can be seen from the number of poor people can be seen from table 1.1 below

**Table 1.1** Population and proportion of poor people in Kec Kalianget

Name of Village	Population (individual)	Proportion of poor people (individual)	Presents
Marengan Laok	4.231	2.172	51,34
Pinggir Papas	4.897	1.340	27,36
Karanganyar	2.915	970	33,28
Kertasada	3.134	1.690	53,93
Kalimo'ok	4.232	2.476	58,51
Kalianget Barat	9.541	3.677	38,54
Kalianget Timur	12.304	2.453	19,94
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.254</b>	<b>14.778</b>	

Source: Data PNPM MP (data processed)

Government policy to empowerment the community, its implementation is done in a directional way so that people can enjoy a better life. While the government is only as a regulator, pusher and provider

The problem formulation of this research is :

- 1) How the effectiveness of the program implementation of PNPM MP in improving the community life infrastructure in Kecamatan Kalianget?
- 2) Factors-factors influencing the implementation of PNPM MP in improving the life infrastructures in Kecamatan Kalianget?

The objectives of this research are:

- 1) To know the effectiveness of PNPM Mandiri program in improving the community life infrastructure in Kalianget subdistrict
- 2) To know the factors that affect the implementation process of PNPM MP in improving the community life infrastructure in Kecamatan Kalianget.

## 2. Research Methods

### *Types of research*

The research used is a qualitative descriptive research that provides an overview or explanation of the implementation of PNPM Mandiri in improving the infrastructure of community life in Kertasada village Kalianget subdistrict of Sumenep Regency. This research uses survey methods that are data or informants gathered from various populations. Of the population it will then be drawn samples that are considered to represent the entire population. Data collection will be done directly to the research site<sup>4</sup>

### *Research Focus*

Before monitoring, supervision, and evaluation of the success indicators that want to be achieved in the program PNPM MP must be known indicators that are used:

1. Understanding the program, which is seen to the extent that the community can understand the program activities as well as the extent to which the Community understands the vision and mission of the program.
2. Right on target, which is seen through the utilization of activities undertaken. In PNPM MP community beneficiaries of the community who enjoy the results of the program in the community contained in the list of poor in the BKM light rays commonly called PS2 list
3. Timely, which is seen through the use of time for the implementation of the planned program whether it has been in accordance with the expected beforehand.
4. Achieving objectives, which is measured through the achievement of activities that have been conducted,
5. Real change, which is measured through the extent of such activity provides an effect or impact and a real change for the community in place

### *Types and Sources Data*

1. Primary Data, Primary data is data obtained from the informant that has been selected based on the area of coverage of this study. Primary Data is obtained through <sup>5</sup>
  - 1.1. Observation is a method of data collection in which the researcher records the information they witnessed during the study. The testimony of the event can be recorded, listened to, perceived, and then recorded objectively.
  - 1.2. An interview or interview is a form of direct communication between the researcher and the respondent. Communication takes place in the form of face-to-face and asking the question
2. Secondary Data
  - 2.1. Library studies, which are sourced from literary readings or books or data related to research topics. Plus online data searches, with data retrieval through internet facilities.
  - 2.2. Documentation, i.e. archives, written reports or inventory listings obtained in connection with the research conducted.

### *Data Analysis Techniques*

1. Data reduction is a process of electoral and centering attention to the simplification of abusive Data arising from written records in the field. Data reduction is also a form of analysis that emphasizes, shortens, removes unnecessary things, and organizes the data in such a way that final conclusions can be done.
2. The presentation of the data is interpreted as exposure of information arranged to warn the opportunity of a conclusion. In addition, in the presentation of data, there is a column planning and tables for qualitative data in a particular form. Thus, the presentation of good data and clear the system is very well-equipped to step into the next stage of qualitative research.
3. Withdrawal of conclusion is the final stage in the research where the data that has been obtained will be drawn outline/conclusion as the overall result of the study.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community is a very helpful program for the lives of middle and lower-class people<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, the programs issued by PNPM Mandiri Urban should be effective and about the target or target that you want to achieve. Here are the points that you want to achieve or benchmark in the effectiveness of National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community in Kertasada village, namely

1. Understanding the program, the village community Kertasada in all activities PNPM MP to submit community participation ranging from the proposed activity plan to the implementation stage. This is in accordance with the basic principles of PNPM MP namely transparency and accountability, decentralization, alignments in the poor, gender equality, regional autonomy, community participation
2. Accuracy of target, because all activities proposed by the community are bottom-up, the activities are already in accordance with the needs of poor people in the village Kertasada
3. Timeliness, for activities in the infrastructure, timeliness in implementation is not achievable, this is related to the change of the season and the funds entered in to the BKM account. On the implementation of activities,

often suspended due to rain factor. So that the completion of activities does not correspond to the previously defined targets

- Achievement of objectives, implementation of PNPM MP in Kertasada village there are three areas, namely infrastructure, economic and social areas. Of the three areas are all aimed to improve the welfare of the lives of the Village People Kertasada. The real change, the existence of the PNPM MP program has been a positive impact for the poor in the village Kertasada, the increase in income from the community because of road construction, additional capital through revolving loans for the community Poor who want to develop their business. The changes that occur can also be seen from the increase in community savings, increased investment and better health because the building of family latrines.

While the factors that support the National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community in Kertasada Village are<sup>7</sup>: The socialization of PNPM MP, community participation and human resources. While the factors that inhibit the National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community are: Factors of funds (finance), rainy season and the limitation of the ability of the community in terms of the creation of activities.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

PNPM Mandiri Urban Program is a very helpful program for the lives of middle and low-class people. Therefore, programs published by PNPM Mandiri Urban must be effective and about the target or target that you want to achieve. Implementation of the effective urban program PNPM Mandiri in Kertasada village can be the name of 4 aspects namely, understanding the program, target accuracy, achievement of objectives and changes. Of the four aspects that have been explained earlier, the implementation of PNPM MP in Kertasada village has been effective and in accordance with the SOP program, but in terms of timeliness, less effective because it is not in accordance with the completion of infrastructure activities plan Planned. In addition to economic activity, borrowers must queue up and wait until the deadline is not determined to acquire a revolving loan.

The factors that encouraged the National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community in Kertasada Village, are The socialization of PNPM MP, community participation and human resources. While the factors that inhibit the National Program to Empowerment Urban Independent Community are: Factors of funds (finance), rainy season and the limitation of the ability of the community in terms of the proposal of activities.

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