

Conference Paper

The Level of Sustainability of PNPM-MP Achievements in the Community in Gowa Regency

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It is hoped that the government's efforts to carry out development with an emphasis on community empowerment will revive the spirit of togetherness and mutual cooperation which is increasingly being eroded by cities. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of sustainability of PNPM-MP achievement in the people of Gowa Regency. This research is a case study with a descriptive research type, namely to provide a comprehensive picture of the level and benefits of community participation through PNPM-MP in the implementation of the Development Program in Gowa Regency at each stage in the process mechanism of PNPM- MP activities. MP that has been going on. The results of the study show that the level of achievement of sustainability program has been carried out according to its objectives, with indications that (a) the community actively maintains facilities and infrastructure by providing personnel and material support according to available local capabilities, (b) program maintenance still refers to the learning outcomes of PNPM- MP through the PNPM-MP Implementation Manual, (c) local government appeals and norms and rules result from community agreements in deliberation forums.

Keywords: sustainability level, government, development, community, empowerment

1. Introduction

Poverty reduction with an emphasis on community empowerment as an operational approach is a manifestation of the government's commitment to realizing social welfare for the people of Katangka Village, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency. PNPM-MP is a real manifestation of tackling poverty in Indonesia. PNPM-MP which is a continuation of the IDT and P3DT programs, as well as an effort to mitigate and anticipate the impact of the drought and crisis that occurred in 1997. This program started in the 1998/1999 Fiscal Year.

Dirjen PMD in general, the purpose of PNPM-MP is to accelerate poverty alleviation and increase the institutional capacity of the community and apparatus through the

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provision of business capital for the development of productive business activities and the construction of infrastructure and facilities that support the rural economy. While the specific objectives of PNPM-MP are first, to increase community participation through PNPM-MP in planning, implementing and preserving rural community economic activities; second, increasing business activities, expanding employment opportunities and sources of income for rural communities; third, providing facilities and infrastructure for the development of rural community economic activities; fourth, increasing the capacity of community institutions and apparatus in villages and sub-districts to facilitate the community empowerment process in the implementation of development programs. In accordance with the spirit of decentralization in the era of regional autonomy, the meaning of development has also shifted according to the context where the development management unit has shifted from the national level to a more local level. Fundamental things in Laws number 22 and 25 of 1999 are the strong efforts to encourage community empowerment, development of initiatives and creativity, increasing community participation and developing the roles and functions of DPRD. The meaning of development has also shifted according to the context where the development management unit has shifted from the national level to a more local level. Fundamental matters in Laws number 22 and 25 of 1999 are the strong efforts to encourage community empowerment, development of initiatives and creativity, increased community participation and development of the role and function of DPRD. The meaning of development has also shifted according to the context where the development management unit has shifted from the national level to a more local level. Fundamental things in Laws number 22 and 25 of 1999 are the strong efforts to encourage community empowerment, development of initiatives and creativity, increasing community participation and developing the roles and functions of DPRD [1].

The main mission of the two laws is decentralization, not only meaning the delegation of authority from the central government to lower levels of government but also delegating some of the government's powers to other parties, as well as being able to provide flexibility to regions in development. The implementation of decentralization is expected to provide benefits, namely: first, encourage increased community participation, initiative, creativity and distribution of development results; second, improving the allocation of productive resources by shifting the role of public decision-making to the lowest level of government [2,3].

According to Cooms, 1980, the implementation of the Kelurahan Development Program has increased community participation through PNPM-MP in development at

various stages of program activities and has been able to provide rural infrastructure and facilities that suit the needs of the community[4,5]. However, the poor still experience problems of participation in terms of their ability to influence decisions according to their interests. Decision-making and planning processes, both at the hamlet and village levels, are still carried out based on negotiations between elements that were prior to the existence of an influential program within the decision-making institutions at the village level [6,7]. It is hoped that the government's efforts to carry out development with an emphasis on community empowerment will revive the spirit of togetherness and mutual cooperation which is increasingly being eroded by cities. the community's limitations, especially among the poor, are felt in participating and the lack of benefits of participation is felt for the sustainability of the implemented development program activities.

The experience of implementing the IDT and P3DT programs shows that the success of the program depends a lot on the motivation that arises from the community itself due to the real needs of the community, the opportunity for community participation through PNPM-MP and the freedom for them to choose activities democratically. Thus, the community feels they own and are responsible for the implementation of activities and their preservation.

The Kelurahan Development Program is designed to answer the challenges mentioned above. PNPM-MP is intended in addition to reducing rural community poverty through business capital assistance and the provision of infrastructure and facilities that support the rural economy, it is also a learning process for the community and officials through democratic decision-making activities in planning, implementing and preserving.

The general objective of PNPM-MP is to accelerate poverty alleviation and increase the institutional capacity of the community and apparatus by providing business capital for the development of productive business activities and the construction of infrastructure and facilities that support the rural economy. While the specific objectives are (a) increasing community participation through PNPM-MP in planning, implementing and preserving rural community economic activities; (b) increasing business activities, expanding employment opportunities and sources of income for rural communities; (c) provide facilities and infrastructure for the development of rural community economic activities; (d) increasing the capacity of community institutions and officials in villages and sub-districts to facilitate the community empowerment process in the implementation of development programs (Dirjen PMD, 1999:1).

In accordance with its principle, from, by and for the Community (DOUM), PNPM-MP is expected to become a current development model that is more targeted at rural areas, where management is given directly to the Community with the sub-district as the center for coordinating activities. Project management and implementation is carried out through the Development Work Area Unit (UDKP) forum, without neglecting the supervisory role of the district and provincial governments. The pattern of approach used is the pattern of community empowerment, in which the community plays a role and participates actively starting from planning, organizing, implementing, maintaining and preserving its own utilization. However, if in its implementation there are activities that cannot be carried out by the community itself, it can be assisted by third parties through Operational Cooperation (KSO). Priority activities that can be funded by PNPM-MP funds are activities that can benefit directly and involve many poor people in rural areas.

The PNPM-MP Organizational Structure was formed at each level/level of government administration by involving several relevant agencies both at the central and regional levels. Locations in the Kelurahan an Activity Implementation Team (TPK) was formed, the Sub-district level was formed. The Person in Charge for Operational Activities (PjOK) was appointed Kasi PMD and a management institution was formed, namely the Financial Management Unit (UPK) based on the results of the election in the UDKP forum. At the district level, a District PNPM-MP Coordinating Team was formed and the Pro-Development Head was appointed to carry out the operational coordination of related agencies and coaching [8–10].

To expedite the implementation of PNPM-MP, technical assistance personnel are provided according to their respective functions, consisting of: Central Management Consultant (KM-Pusat), Provincial Management Consultant (KM-Prop), District Management Consultant (KM-Kab), District Facilitator (FK), Village Facilitators (FD), and Village Technical Personnel (TTDK).

2. Research Methods

This research is a case study with a descriptive research type, namely to provide a comprehensive picture of the level and benefits of community participation through PNPM-MP in the implementation of the Kelurahan Development Program in Katangka Subdistrict, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency at each stage in the process mechanism of PNPM-MP activities that have been going on. Especially in terms of several social phenomena that arise from a number of variables from the involvement of local

communities in PNPM-MP activities in the Katangka Village, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency. Data collection techniques are by using interviews, observations, and documents. Data analysis techniques with data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions[11,12] .

3. Results and Discussion

The results that have been achieved are not the end of everything, but to further realize the sustainability of the PNPM Mandiri urban program in the Katangka Village, a strategic effort is needed to support the implementation of the PNPM Mandiri Urban in poverty alleviation in the Katangka Village. In this case the researcher used the Strength Weakness Opportunity Treats analysis (SWOT) in carrying out internal and external assessments of the implementing teams or groups managing the activities of the National Urban Community Empowerment Program (PNPM-MP) in Kataka Village.

SWOT analysis in this case is the systematic identification of various factors to formulate a strategy for managing PNPM Mandiri Urban activities accompanied by a Facilitator in providing assistance to the poor. SWOT analysis will create a strategic effort to overcome various problems and anticipate things that will arise in the future. In the future, it is hoped that this program will be more effective in its implementation and can be sustainable on an ongoing basis.

TABLE 1: SWOT Matrix Table and Ways to Sustain the Achievement of Urban PNPM Mandiri in the people of the Katangka Village, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency.

Internal factors	Strength	Weaknesses
	Clear Operational Technical Instructions for the implementation of PNPM-MP. Availability of budget allocations from the APBD of Gowa Regency in the form of co-sharing funds for the implementation of PNPM-MP activities. There is a strong desire from the Coordination Team for better implementation of PNPM-MP. City meetings as a consensus at the village level that are recognized and accounted for. Institutions from the sub-district and urban levels that are already complete.	Weak socialization of information about PNPM-MP to the public. Lack of public understanding of PNPM-MP. The community's perception considers that PNPM-MP assistance is a grant that does not need to be returned. Human resources who manage PNPM-MP activities are still not considered for their abilities and competencies. The reporting system for the implementation of PNPM-MP activities is often late. Lack of guidance and supervision of recipients of aid funds. Economic conditions are still low. Weak legal umbrella for loan arrears. There is a government policy program that is pure assistance. Not yet able to do partnerships with other parties who can support the PNPM-MP program.

TABLE 2:

Opportunities	SO strategy	WO strategy
Regulatory support from the Gowa Regency government supports poverty alleviation programs. Continuation of PNPM-MP grants. Stakeholder support from the PNPM-MP Coordination Team and SKPD. Conducive social situation. The formation of a select group of women's savings and loans Data collection of the poor by village officials and community leaders.	Maximizing the distribution of a limited budget by selecting women's savings and loan groups. Improving communication, coordination and cooperation between SKPDs related to the implementation of PNPM-MP. Maximizing the role of the PNPM-MP coordination team to support the successful implementation of PNPM-MP.	Providing knowledge or training on an ongoing basis to PNPM-MP managers so that they can be improved Increasing socialization and strengthening of the existence of PNPM-MP. Limit government programs that are purely aid in nature so that they do not become comparisons with the community. Provide continuous guidance and supervision to recipients of aid funds.
Threats	ST Strategy	WT Strategy
Lack of community participation. The development of the poor population is increasing. PNPM-MP grants are limited Delay in loan repayments. Dependence of the poor on activity managers. Termination of PNPM-MP by the government. Factors in the business climate that are increasingly difficult to inhibit the business being run	Providing alternative business opportunities and business training in order to overcome economic difficulties Increasing community participation to play an active role in every stage of program implementation activities.	Seek to establish a network of partnerships with other parties in poverty alleviation.

Source: Research Processed Results

From the SWOT analysis of poverty alleviation of the national program for urban self-sufficient communities (PNPM-MP) in the Katangka Village, it shows that there must be more active involvement from various parties. From the SWOT analysis, the more the role of mentors is enhanced in fostering its members as PNPM Mandiri Urban managers in managing each of their activities, it will automatically increase the degree of effectiveness of the implementation of PNPM Mandiri Urban. And for better sustainable development it is necessary to pay attention to the results of the SWOT analysis. According to Asrawi et al. (2015) there was a significant relationship between PMPN-MP and Kotamobagu, Sulawesi poverty reduction [13]. A revolving loan managed by the KSM of women in North Sangatta, East Kutai Regency, Kalimantan, can provide a standard of living for the community, with a contribution to the improvement of people's living standards of 42.25% [14,15]

4. Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that the level of achievement of program sustainability has been carried out according to its objectives, with indications a) The community

actively maintains facilities and infrastructure by providing personnel and material support according to available local capabilities, b) program maintenance still refers to the learning outcomes of PNPM- MP through the PNPM-MP Implementation Manual, c) local government appeals and norms and d) rules resulting from community agreements in deliberation forums.

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