

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS IN MAKASSAR

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This study aims to determine community development programs implemented by the District Governments in Makassar. This is a qualitative research with a phenomenological approach that seeks to observe, study, assess, and describe the performance of community empowerment by Districts Government in Makassar. The source of this research data is the primary and secondary data. The instrument of this study is the researcher herself as the primary means of collecting data by using (1) interview, (2) the observation sheet / checklist, and (3) recorded documents . Data obtained from key informants and additional informants. Techniques of analyzing data are performed by (1) reduction of data, (2) presentation of data, and (3) conclusion. Results of this research focused on the type of empowerment program implemented by the government in the Districts of Makassar, consisting of economic empowerment, social empowerment, and environmental development programs.

Introduction

The direction of change in the Indonesian government system is implemented in order to establish autonomy. Implementation of regional autonomy characterized by a drastic change from centralized government system into a decentralized system has been considered as a form of new advances in our system of government. Regional autonomy in practice is characterized by the strict division between the central government and the local government relating to the division of power (power sharing) including the financial authority (financial sharing). The establishment of regional autonomy as a part of the reform era needs adequate human resources as well as organizational apparatus formed based on the characteristics and needs of each region. According to Wasistiono (2005:11)[1], if the government will perform the responsibilities of the local governments, it requires an organization, in which the local government has been given greater freedom to arrange their own organization. Although sometimes in the implementation of the guidelines vary in these areas, there is a tendency that even the area made incompatible with the needs of a particular area.

Sub-district government should continue performing their duties and responsibilities as the Regent and the Mayor in a particular working area, who is responsible to the Regent/ Mayor through the secretary of the District area. The District Government is the major ruler who has direct responsibilities to the whole

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community. In fact, the government's performance can actually be seen from the performance of the government district that directly provides public services. District Offices in Makassar is a unit that deals directly with the public, which still faced various problems that can actually allegedly derived from the accumulation of the low quality of human resources and the low percentage of achievement in performing the duties and functions of principal. This requires the need to evaluate the performance of the sub-district organization Makassar. Information on the performance of the sub-district and the factors affecting it is very important to note. This evaluation should be considered as an evaluation to assess the successes and failures or see the tasks and functions assigned to the government in Subdistrict of Makassar. The reality is the basis for evaluating the performance of community development programs implemented by the District Government in Makassar.

Research Methods

This research was conducted in the province of South Sulawesi with the object of research is the District Office in Makassar, South Sulawesi Province and started on August 2014 – March 2015. This research is a qualitative descriptive analysis that describes the real situation in a work unit, with a phenomenological approach. This study captured data source of primary data sources and secondary data in accordance with the proportion of the research objectives. Instruments of qualitative research focused on the research effort on the analysis of the performance of sub-districts in improving regional development in the city of Makassar that are described in accordance with empirical data using a qualitative approach. Therefore, the researcher is the main instrument using multiple fittings which include: (1) interview, (2) observation sheets, and (3) the record documents. Data collection are in-depth interviews (in- depth interviews) to the sub-district employees, and search document (document tracking) in the form of minutes of meetings, reports and electronic documentation. This study used a qualitative approach, so that the data analysis technique used is suitable for interactive analysis technique that consists of data reduction (data reduction), data reduction (data presentation), Conclusion/verification (verification and conclusion).

Results

This study attempted to elaborate the community development programs implemented by the District Government in Makassar by doing a search on some of the programs of community development activities in the field of economic, social, cultural, and environmental. This is also intended for the urban poor.

Based on the research findings, it is noted that government districts in the city of Makassar implement various empowerment programs. This means that the

foundation of this development program is able to encourage society to be able to work together with the government in implementing the program. Independent PNPM is a continuation of the Urban Poverty Programme (P2KP) carried out since 1999 as a government effort to develop the independence to people's local government in tackling continuous poverty. This program includes one of the strategic programs since it prepares basic for independences for community in the form of leadership institution which is representative, rooted, and conducive to the development of social capital community in the future and to prepare a middle program for poverty reduction.

Implementation of this program is done by channelling aid through (BKM) Direct Aid Society from government to self-help groups to implement the agreed activities. Saparuddin (2014) states that for PNPM funds for the community, the government made a partnership with KSM who are in the community to channel funds to match and make it on target. Results of research on community development programs can be described in three groups: economic, social, and environmental empowerment programs. Head of Makassar Districts (2014) states that that some of the activities of PNPM Urban who at that time was named P2KP which was changed into (PNPM-MP) and fall within the umbrella of independent PNPM. This is implemented by Infrastructure Development Resettlement Unit and in its implementation under the control BAPPEDA Makassar, whereas from 2010 the independent PNPM of the city was handled by the Public Works Department of Makassar.

Description about Urban PNPM program is an attempt to create a synergy between the government and society through empowerment of at least touches on three main aspects in the context of poverty eradication. An interview with Saparuddin (2014) noted that the community development programs implemented with reference to the national program of urban self-empowerment (PNPM) Urban are namely the economic, social and environmental fields. This empowerment program on the social, economic and environment is intended for the poor who actually run the whole program and can create an independent community and also able to work together with the government to get out of poverty level. Therefore, there is a tendency that the most dominant programs conducted in this community empowerment program is the provision of direct assistance community (BKM) in the form of a revolving fund for the poor.

Discussion

These three areas of empowerment are implemented through several stages. In Makassar, empowerment through PNPM is carried out in accordance with national standards set consisting of [1] the initial stages of the program, the companion (facilitators, consultants, etc.), that should conduct a learning process to the community so that they are able to do PNPM activity stage area on the basis of

consciousness critical of the substance of why and to what an activity that must be done. [2] The second stage is a circle of activities which are fully implemented and institutionalized by the community itself periodically with by keeping the corridors conformity with noble values, transparency and accountability. [3] The third stage is the stage of activities which consist of a circle of discussion of community and volunteers, poverty reflection, sources mapping, BKM formation, anticipatory planning, and doing the poverty alleviation by the community. According to Saripuddin (2014), all stages are pursued not only occurs when there are facilitators from PNPM –Independent Urban, but also continue each year as the cycle of poverty reduction programs at districts/villages, so that poverty alleviation activities will be sustained. Some teams face problems related to the mind set of society towards relief and encouragement and motivation to work together with the government. Circle starts from early socialization, volunteer recruitment, self-mapping models, reflection of poverty, the establishment of BKM, documents planning, preparation of the Medium-Term Management Programme Poverty (PJMPronangkis), training, and implementation of field activities.

Economic Empowerment Program

Economics empowerment program was implemented by providing assistance to the community in the activities of PNPM Urban. Relief aid and economic assistance is the preferred approach to lower class of community in order to be able to indulge in economics and have better income. According to the results of interviews with respondents (Subdistrict of Makassar, 2014), most people are more dominant expects the empowerment program in the form of direct assistance for hopes to cover its needs, so sometimes be separate because the problem given revolving fund is intended to be a venture capital for the poor to be more independent. These findings certainly give an indication, that one of the areas of economic empowerment programs implemented by PNPM in the district of Makassar will be misdirected, so we need a strategic effort that the funds can be applied positively on the lives of the poor.

The Form of empowerment program in economics is

- a. Help Assistance realized in the form of assignment of consultants and facilitators along with operational funding support to assist and empower people to be able to plan and implement community programs to reduce poverty in their respective villages.
- b. Assistance funds disbursed in the form of block grants that are stimulants and intentionally provided to give people an opportunity to practice by trying to implement part of poverty reduction action plans. Direct assistance funds may be used for community activities, including the components of environmental activities, social activities component, and component activities in the form of education and finance; skills training, micro-credit

assistance, revolving funds, and construction of public facilities for the general public and the poor.

These findings indicate that the program activities of economics leads to a form of revolving fund management activities for small and micro businesses and for the benefit of the poor, and provide physical facilities common to create a conducive environment for the poor.

Social Sector Development Program

Social empowerment is an attempt to increase human resource capabilities and to remind the roles and position of someone in relation to the social life in his or her own community. Saripuddin (2004) stated that the empowerment program is the social component of the activities carried out directly able to re-establish the social capital. The social sector programs were carried out in Makassar at sub-district level, which were expected to give command on the establishments of mutual cooperation between people, the creation of integrity and high work ethic and an entrepreneurial mindset for the poor. It is based on the assumption that the success of the social field will be supporting other activities in the program activities of empowerment.

The findings indicate that in order to create conditions of readiness and integrity of the community, the PNPM carried out activities in the form of training KSM community capacity building. The statement by SubdistrictofMakassar is that KSM training is intended to increase the capacity of strengthening the organization, preparation and creation of business opportunities, including the implementation of practical and business skills training for residents. In addition, the social programs that are sustainable funding sought crate nutritional improvement programs and courses compulsory 9 years. Revolving funds are used in social activities, which is according to Saripuddin (2004) is a stimulant fund, different from the revolving fund in the field of social empowerment, which were borrowed so that it becomes mandatory for people to pay back.

Activities in the social field that had been carried out and still in the planning were the training of stone craft, iron-making training column, drug prevention education, maternal health education, and family planning counselling, Fogging for disease curing, free medical service, the establishment of the program package B and C, as well as scholarships for disadvantaged children. Some of the activities were driver training, abacus training and hands-on skills training. This form of training provided is expected to improve the livelihood of the people through providing education and skills.

Empowerment Program Environmental Field

Empowerment in environment is an effort intended to save the environment and to engage in interactions between humans and environment. Theseneighbourhood

empowerment activities, according to an interview with Sarlina (2004), are the activities expected to directly provide collective impact on improving access through improvement in environmental quality and healthy housing. The program is implemented by leading to how PNPM can empower people together with the government to be able to create an environment that has the quality of a healthy residential safely and orderly. The program is implemented by providing stimulant funds.

Some forms of environmental empowerment activities were carried out in the form of infrastructure development for housing and residential facilities both for the public and for the benefit of the poor. Specifically, according to the district head of Mariso, The environmental empowerment activities were carried out in the form of home improvement, construction of roads including drainage. This work was conducted as well as an effort to make the arrangement of community-based residential neighbourhood. Other environmental physical activity program of PNPM Urban District in Mariso were asphaltting roads, construction of latrines, manufacturing the drainage, land reclamation, construction of buildings, manufacturing the backrest roads, street lighting and arrangement of environmental sanitation.

The findings of this study indicate that in order to empower the community in synergy with the government, the government districts in Makassar carried out with reference to the Strategic National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) to alleviate urban poverty, by strengthening community institutions. Empowerment of the community institutions, aimed at creating self-reliance sustainable ability to convey the aspirations and needs of the public with regard to local level, both socio-economic and environmental, including housing and settlements.

Identification results show that the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) Urban independently in social, economic and environmental still face some problems in its implementation. These problems, baccording to Head of Makassar, were due to differences in socio- economic and environmental community that led to the city of Makassar in response to each different PNPM program. Another problem is due to the budget allocation of development: infrastructure, economic, and social problems in every location of the program. In fact, it showed a matter of necessity in each location is not in equal proportion. Therefore, the tendency of the budget allocated is no longer based on the level and types of needs but is set to generalize the needs of the recipient community.

Conclusion

Research on the evaluation of the performance of government districts in the city of Makassar in community development programs focused on the type of

empowerment program implemented by the government in the District of Makassar City consists of empowerment program in Economics, Social Affairs and empowerment program empowerment Environment Sector Programme. Program activities in the economic field form a revolving fund management activities and grants to be used simultaneously to create the independence of the community, the social field program activities that have been implemented are driving training, abacus training and hands-on skills training, as well as the environmental program of activities carried out in the form of infrastructure development common to settlements such as home improvement, construction of roads and embankments and road embankment including drainage and duekker plate.

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