



Institutional Restructuring Community Self-Reliance Agency (Bkm) to Suppress Poverty (Case Study of The National Program for Community Empowerment (Pnpm-Mp) in Semarang

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Abstract: Definition of institutions is still a matter of intense debate among social scientists. Even further Uphoff (1986), gives a clear picture of ambiguous between institutions and organizations. The terms of institutions and organizations, in general use, can be exchanged and it causes ambiguous and confusion between the two. Israel (1990) provides an explanation about the general concept of the institution covering at all levels of local or community, the project management unit, agency or department of the center and so on. The distinction between institutions and organizations are still very vague. Organizations that have gained special status and legitimacy of the public because of its success to meet the needs and expectations of society for a long period can be said that the organization has been institutionalized.

In theory, the institutional view politics as dealing with managing a country. In this case, Max Weber formulated the state as a community of the human family that successfully monopolize the legitimate use of physical force within a given area. Therefore, the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) establishing Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) located onshore village / sub-district as a local which is expected to be a forum aspirations of rural communities / villages.

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Keywords: PNPM, Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM), Poverty, Public Participation.

Introduction

Beginning in 1998 with P2KP then in 2007 became the forerunner of PNPM-MP imperceptibly already entered the year to 15. The program is scheduled to end in 2014 has a vision to achieve prosperity and self-reliance. Welfare means the fulfillment of basic needs. Independence means being able to organize themselves to mobilize the resources that exist in

the environment, it is able to access resources outside environment, as well as manage resources to address the problem of poverty.

Achievement program PNPM-MP by BKM is primarily the establishment of basic community infrastructure, education and health, activity fees, institutional and participatory development planning system. must always maintained its sustainability, especially with regard to institutional preservation. Institutional BKM



through participatory development planning system generated already running and has become an important capital in providing the widest possible opportunity to the public in participating in the construction.

The system of participatory development planning generated BKM not only to fulfill the mandate of the rule of law, but more than that, that the spirit of deliberation and mutual cooperation as well as social care has become a trade mark of Indonesian society since before the colonial period and the spirit that is continuously extracted and inflamed by the program to be returned to the community. Institutional preservation will be up to three things: who the parties are involved (either individual or social group), how the system of relationships between them (structural aspects), and how the rules of the game between them (cultural aspect).

Focus of Research Study

This study examines:

- a. BKM institutional restructuring in reducing poverty at the village level / village
- b. BKM institutional synergy is integrated horizontally / vertically (integration programs in the community, coordination between programs, partnerships and institutional cooperation)

Research Approach:

The study used a phenomenological qualitative approach with characteristics include: having an actual setting, the researcher becomes a key instrument, the data is descriptive, the emphasis on the process, the analysis is inductive, and meaning per event is an essential concern.

Research Purposes

Describing social events to reveal the real events in the field and reveal the hidden values, and more sensitive information that is descriptive and trying to maintain the integrity of the object studied according to the research focus.

Results and Discussion

1. Institutional restructuring of BKM

BKM as the representative of institutional PNPM-MP on district level is expected to be a receptacle mover is representative community activities, rooted and trustworthy, by making the noble humanitarian principles and values as the basis of institutional restructuring and progression. The fundamental strategy for BKM institutional restructuring is set up at the level of village communities about the presence of the institutional set up under critical awareness with the aim to resolve issues independently and participatory.

Description of Results

- a. BKM institutional restructuring impressed using structural paths and cultural aspects of development is weak. Organization structure previously built but not associated to the development of cultural aspects (vision, motivation, spirit, management, etc.).
- b. BKM was impressed limited institutional restructuring for the purposes of the distribution of aid to the people and strengthen the bonds of horizontally but it was weak in vertically bond in terms of control.



Solution Alternative

The existence of an institution such as the BKM determined by its ability to serve the demands of the local community within a very diverse, so it is not uncommon where an institution is suddenly lost. Then the forming of new institutions that are better able to serve the needs of local communities and can survive in the dynamics of society and have the functionality needed by the community. Therefore in BKM institutional structuring should be done by:

- a. Creating space or opportunities for community develop itself independently and in a manner its own choosing
- b. Keeping the public has the ability to utilize the created space or the opportunities.

2. Institutional Synergy

The essence of institutional synergy is to give an opportunity to all stakeholders (government, community, business world) contribute to the process of participatory program being studied institutional groove BKM namely the identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The essence of institutional synergy is to give an opportunity to all stakeholders (government, community, business world) contribute to the process of participatory program being institutional flow of BKM learning, namely identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluating.

From each of these activities are open how an institutional interventions against institutional value BKM thus becoming a growing program and in synergy with the

social institutions that have been developed in the community. Institutional structuring of BKM, hopefully, can be well-done. To do so, it requires control in administrative, and structural substantially through the control of the immediate and routine.

Thus, mechanisms of institutional synergy BKM is an integration of the results of the community planning program. It is the synergy of the Medium Term Development Poverty Reduction Program (PJM Pronangkis) with planning of the work units (SKPD) and planning of care group (community).

Description of Results

a. Program Integration in the Community

Basically institutional BKM not offer anything really new in the integration program in the community, but reminded of the principles and humanitarian values as the basis for the growth of social capital, so that the recycling process of participatory program offered a basis to build synergy.

Patterns to integrate community programs taken by BKM in preparing the PJM Pronangkis through fields blank plan of activities of each of the Neighborhood / Rukun Warga (RT / RW) are discussed and decided upon at the forum of elite RW, BKM, Village as a Development Plan Meeting (Musrenbang), Districts, Cities.

This pattern has not complied with the rules of community development cycle (cycle of PM) as a learning process and



institutionalization of community participation-based activities.

Solution Alternative

To develop a program of integration in society BKM can manage local resources to be mobilized and regulated their use in productive and sustainable activity based on specific knowledge of local and community behavior conditioned by norms and consensus of the community, by:

- a. Focuses on strengthening the role of BKM as community institutions (local) be a driving force in instituting and re-civilize human values and community as core values which underpin its activities in the local community.
- b. A better approach to foster participation, because people think that the existing program has been more on social factors that are not to be learning and empowerment
- c. Develop a set of norms and rules that grows in a society which is based on the fulfillment of basic needs of people who form its concrete is the essence or essential part of society and culture.

b. Interagency Coordination of Program

BKM make sense of coordination between programs in the village as the spirit of the Participatory Program Recycling (identification-planning-implementation-monitoring-evaluation) conducted jointly by government agencies with civil society organizations.

Stages of activities that have been undertaken to ensure that all the activities listed in PJM Pronangkis a preparation step sequence of activities that pro-poor budgeting. Therefore, to determine the activities to be funded by the Community Direct Aid (BLM), BKM always coordinate with the regional leaders at the village / base for the dissemination of the procedures for the disbursement and utilization of BLM relevant administrative and management activities as well as control-based Three-Power by each business unit. This activity is routinely done by BKM Government / District Village to ensure the disbursement of BLM running smoothly, transparent and accountable and meet operational technical rules that have been agreed.

Activities funded by the BLM is monitored by Management Unit (MU) each to escort the achievement of the substance of the activities to be underreported to BKM, Team facilitator, the Government of the Village, Project Officers (PJOK), Unit (SATKER) and the Coordinating Team for Poverty Reduction including asset maintenance which is from their activities.

Description of Results

The main function of BKM is keeping on the utilization of BLM in society as a form of intervention program (as a stimulant) to foster a critical attitude of society and learn to solve problems being faced by the coordination between programs in the community. But coordination between

the program is still seen as a procedure that makes communication patterns are built more personal and defined as the process of unification of objectives and activities at the level of a separate unit within an institution to achieve its intended purpose.

Thus not reached the actual collective awareness that is coordinated tasks, roles and functions of each institution in the community to develop institutional of BKM in the village. In other words, coordination should be centralized, so there is an element of control in order to avoid any moving parts on their own which is a characteristic present in every institution.

Solution Alternative

The necessary political will to develop a pattern of coordination that gives pressure on the tasks, roles and functions of institutions within institutional structuring BKM in the village in terms of eliminating the bureaucratic structure to build the institutional structure of the program that put emphasis on the provision of public services that facilitate community access in all aspects of life, in a way :

- a. Identifying community issues that could be coordinated between the institutions that exist both at City, District, Village;
- b. Analyzing and implementing strategies on coordination among institutions that promote the development of institutional of

BKM both at the City, District and villages.

c. Partnerships and Institutional Cooperation

In institutional restructuring BKM in urban village level, unification steps stakeholders should be directed to the same vision and mission to accelerate a variety of programs and communicate intensively in a formal forum could be facilitated by BKM and village governments through CBC (Community Learning the Village) or Volunteer Forum. Partnerships and institutional cooperation becomes an important part in the decision, because this is going to realize integration or synergy between institutions in accordance duties and functions of each. This condition is actually a good opportunity in implementing program policies, especially programs that are stimulants or empowerment program that requires community participation which would require a long process.

Description of Results

Forum facilitated BKM and the government of the village (CBC and Forum Volunteers) have not been optimally utilized, because there is a growing consciousness of each stakeholder that responsibility for development and institutional restructuring BKM in the village not only on board, but on three pillars, namely (society, government and care group).

In addition, to increase the intensity of inter-agency partnerships are often



hampered their inter-agency sectorial ego unnoticed that all development policies becomes constrained due to lack of coordination.

Solution Alternative

Partnerships and institutional cooperation (government, business, community) realized in channeling the program with other agencies to improve the bargaining position institutional of BKM at the village level with the base as a driving force in the development of villages, should be done by models that have been developed include:

- a) Cooperation between the Provincial and District / Village with third parties;
- b) Cooperation strategic partnerships;
- c) The cooperative partnership in the form of strategic alliances;
- d) Integrated Partnership Agreements (IPA).

Recommendations from Research

1. To develop and carry out institutional restructuring BKM at the village are able to synergize with other agencies required horizontally and vertically controls, partnerships and institutional cooperation. The aim is to improve the bargaining position of BKM as community trusts are able to create space or opportunities for community develop itself independently and in a manner its own choosing. Thus the institutional of future expected BKM in villages evolved as the driving force of development with Three-Power to develop its activities in the sectors of public life as a whole based on

the mapping of Self-Reliance data, as an illustration:

- c. Environmental Activity Management Unit (UPK) to develop environmental programs (residential development, self-help housing, slum neighborhood, usri, Pamsimas, etc.)
 - d. Social Activity Management Unit (UPK) can develop social programs (program Raskin, health cards, scholarships poor etc.)
 - e. Economics Activity Management Unit (UPK) can develop economic programs (SME / Cooperatives, SME Banking, etc.)
2. Although PNPM must be ended, institutional of BKM should be developed in anticipating the enforcement of Government Regulation No. 43 Year 2014 About the Implementing Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2014 About the Village.

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