

THE IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (PNPM) AT MASALLE DISTRICT OFFICE ENREKANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out how the implementation of the National Program for community empowerment policy-development of socio-economic Infrastructure of the territory (PNPM-PISEW) in Sub district Office Problem and how it impacts the national community empowerment Program-social economic infrastructure development Areas (PNPM-PISEW) towards the implementation of the national program Office policy Sub Masalle. The population in this research is the number of whole populations examined, which include government officials, community leaders and the community around the site or who benefit from the existence of the PNPM-PISEW. While the sample was about 10 (ten) people of the total population using Random Sampling. From the results of research and analysis conducted, it can be drawn the conclusion that the influence of National Community Empowerment Program policies-social economic infrastructure development Areas (PNPM-PISEW), and socio-economic impact of national community empowerment Program-social economic infrastructure development Areas (PNPM-PISEW) in Sub district Office Masalle. Very positive and significant with a score of 4.27. Category Either.
Keywords: implementation of national policies, programs, community empowerment

INTRODUCTION

The Government's attempt to improve social welfare to the community continue to be developed. It is meant to be touched all walks of life, both in the villages and in

the city evenly. However it is worth noting the effectiveness and efficiency of a government program of socio-cultural life in the community.

In fact the Government program was implemented in structured development that has implications on the quality of human life. This is because the construction of the development consists of a series of planned activities to advance the conditions of human life. This analogy implies that the work is carried out through a structured development in various areas of life during this time, turns out to have been delivering nation Indonesia entered the third millennium with different consequences. The development of social welfare as an integral part of national development, as well as take an active role in improving the quality of life of people of Indonesia. There are indications that over the past four years, Indonesia was successfully setting up and improving the quality of life of the people out ahead of the order of life inherited by the end of December millennium.

Long with progress in the field of social welfare are achieved within the last four years, it was realized that the success of the nation of Indonesia was still tinged variety of unresolved social problems. Entering the year 2013, the people of Indonesia still faced with problems, either primary or consequential problem due to non social impact/. that has not been entirely reasonable by processes of social welfare development.

Heru Dwi Sukoco (1991) defines social welfare as an organized activities with the aim of improving the well-being of the social through the granting of aid to people in order to meet the needs in some areas such as child and family life, health, social adjustment, spare time, standards of living, and social relations. The Ministry of social welfare to give major attention to the individuals, groups, communities, and the entities of the wider population it covers maintenance services or treatments, cures and prevention.

Other opinions about social welfare expressed by Friedlander in Dwi Heru Sukoco (1991) that social welfare is an organized system of social services and institutions, which are intended to assist individuals and groups in order to reach the standards of a satisfying life and health, as well as individual and social relationships that allow them to develop all your skills and improve their well being in tune with the needs of families and communities.

The above definition shows the concept of social welfare as the core of a system of institutions and social services. The purpose of the system is to reach the level of a prosperous life in the sense of the level of basic necessities and also social relationships with its environment. These goals can be achieved by increasing the ability of individuals both in problem solving as well as in fulfilling his needs, for that sense of social welfare is an organized activity aimed at helping achieve a mutual adjustment among individuals with their social environment. Social work itself debuted as a professional in charge of organizing and helping people use the programs/services-Ministry of social welfare.

The strategy of development in Indonesia is the improvement of equitable development and outcomes through sectorial development

policy direction and performance community, especially in the village. Construction of the village is as a subject of development, and as the movement of people in the development is based on perceived by consciousness to improve a better life. Note that almost all of the inhabitants of Indonesia live

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. With a population of many natural components and potential will get the asset allocation of the Fund through the village (ADD) based on local regulations article 211, paragraph 5, of the financial management of the village, and the village budget. This authority is performed by the village chief, is expected to prosperity and development in the village could become a reality in the village fund allocation is enabled by intensive and effective way to increase the welfare and the well-being of the people of the village. The rural development as the goal of development, in order to reduce the various gaps in the villages and towns will be able to be realized.

The village fund allocation (ADD) will encourage the implementation of the autonomy of the village, as well as empowering the Government of the village and the villagers, the provincial government and the District Government as a facilitator, to facilitate the people of the village to carry out the construction of the village.

The realization of the development goals, then the whole potential of nature has to be excavated, developed and utilized as best as possible. so it is with human potential a population that many numbers then their knowledge and skills, should be increased so that it is able to explore, develop and exploit the potential of the system to its full potential, and the implementation of the development program are achieved. Regional economy as it has been planned by the Government in applying it can accelerate the growth and development of in the village.

The village autonomy in Law Number 32 year 2004 had the sense that the village was able to initiate and to run his own, fostering community development performance, so the village has ample space in carrying out the construction, because it was no longer burdened program – development program the Government district/city, province and the Central Government. The village – law No. 32 of 2004 has the sense that:

The village or called by another name, hereinafter referred to as the village is the unity of Community law which has borders that are authorized to arrange and take care of the interests of the local community, based on the origin and local customs are recognized and respected within the unitary State of the Republic of governance system in Indonesia "

Village community participation in development is the consciousness that does not appear by itself. Such awareness should be guided and directed until they could reach her independence on its own. with the existence of the mental and emotional involvement ranging from involvement of policy formulation, implementation responsibilities to the utilization of the development will be felt evenly by society and not only absorbed by certain parties.

Empowerment of village community capacity and self-reliance are the community and improve his life. Empowerment is a process that runs continuously. Community empowerment among others made through performance community.

According to Widjaja (2002: 76) the performance of the community in the implementation of regional autonomy has a very close relationship with each other. The success of autonomy on one party requires the performance of in the village high society, on the other hand, the process of autonomy can give a chance in putting the power and resources to be closer, and clearer, so easy to set up by the Government of the village. In an environment where cultural communities is very low, autonomy can be the first step in creating the opportunities that are routine and regular basis for community interaction.

The institution of village community development performance will boils down to swakelola village of independently. Although, just put the ability of villagers to finance development. In the context of development independently or contain a wider meaning than merely the balance of responsibility for financing development.

Empowering communities village, reorient the role performed in addition to the Central Government, as well as systematically and consistently do the awareness towards the village society through the local issues that correspond to their needs and interests. Efforts are being made more participatory so that are can afford requires the ability of local communities. The other is conveniently located pressure politically to local institutions such as the Executive, legislative, and judicial authority in particular concerning the functional performance of them. This was done to pressure, encourage improvement on the performance of institutions – the formal institutions to respond, plan, and implement a growing aspiration among the people.

The Government apparatus must be able to work optimally in addressing changes in order to improve the quality of the service prima, empowerment, improvement of productivity and the capacity of the community.

The State Government apparatus as the man and the man of the society provide consequences to carry out the services professionally to society, because there has been a paradigm shift where the apparatus of Government as an agent of development that will further serve as a facilitator and motivator in the development process.

The efforts made during this Government seems to be satisfying yet so many parties, for example in the fulfillment of your needs and things – things that are related to facilities and infrastructure in various areas in Indonesia as well as in the village.

The national community empowerment program (PNPM) currently being a prima donna, particularly in accelerating the socio-economic development of society based on local resources, reducing disparities between regions, rural poverty alleviation, improving management of Government (good local governance) and the strengthening of institutions in rural Indonesia.

This program is a continuation and completion of the previous program, namely Rural Development (P2D), and referred to as the social economic infrastructure development programs in the region (a Regional Infrastructure for Social and Economic Development/RISE), which is then called with the socio-economic infrastructure of the Region Program shortened with PISEW. Nationally, several other similar programs are also intended as a poverty reduction efforts and a

reduction in the unemployment rate, has been integrated within a national policy framework, known as the national community empowerment Program (PNPM) independently. With the intervention of PISEW program technical assistance and basic rural infrastructure investment, built with oriented on the concept of "Community Driven Development (CDD" and "Labor Intensive Activities (LIA)", so then is categorized as one of the core program PNPM – independently. Thus then PISEW program known as PISEW PNPM.

The purpose of this research is to know the implementation of the National Program for community empowerment policy-development of socio-economic Infrastructure of the territory (PNPM-PISEW) in sub district Office Masala, and to be able to know the socio-economic impact of national community empowerment Program-social economic infrastructure development Areas (PNPM-PISEW) in sub district Masala.

A. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive research method using a quantitative approach. Type a descriptive research is research that is intended to make representations (description) about situation-a situation or event. According to Whitney in the Nazarene (1988), the descriptive method is fact-finding with the proper interpretation. Descriptive research studying the issues, ordinances that apply as well as particular situations, including about relationships, activities, attitudes as well as ongoing processes and influences of a phenomenon.

Descriptive Research methods in this study used to study systematically, the actual picture, and accurate about the facts, properties, and relationships between phenomena that are researched so as to show how the attitude of respondents good thoughts, feelings, and actions of the role of PNPM-PISEW Enrekang Regency Masalle district.

As for the basic research that is used is the subject of the survey, i.e. research conducted to search for, discover and collect data from the field (or the informant respondents as well as from other sources of data related to documents or literature that is relevant to the focus of the study) that is considered to be representative of the population as a whole

According to Burhan (2005), quantitative approach in social research in which the researcher views object has a naturalistic regular, empirical, and behavioristic, in which all objects can have to the researcher are reduced to facts that can be observed, is not too worried about the fact as meaning but worried about a phenomenon that seems, as well as all non-value or objective with the all-out opposition to the subjective attitudes. The quantitative approach used by the consideration that to describe the associated with the role of PNPM-PISEW enhance social welfare and in the economy of the community.

The population in the population study is a community in the District of Enrekang Regency Masalle along with the local community leaders. The sample in

this research is done in the sample Random Sampling, with respondents about 60 people, with the hope that the respondents are chosen to represent the population (Government officials, and community)

Data collection techniques used in this research are: observation, interview and question form. Data analysis techniques used in this research is quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis of data used to describe findings in field. Data analysis was done with the collection of data, this analysis is done by identifying the main themes that appear in the data, compiled a category and compare the differences. Interpretation the researcher will be confirmation back to the respondents. (Sugiyono, 2009).

Based on the focus of the research is the impact of participatory planning of community participation with respect to the implementation of the program PNPM – PISEW Masalle district, then that becomes the subject of the research is community who enjoy the results or benefits of PNPM-PISEW, community leaders, Governments and managers of PNPM-PISEW itself..

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THE DISCUSSION

Image of PISEW in District-PNPM Masalle

The scope of activities of the PNPM-PISEW Masalle in principle in order to improve the social and economic wellbeing through public participation activities, institutional capacity and increasing community and Government, as well as the infrastructure of the region

The Field Of Public Works

PNPM-PISEW Masalle in district development priority in physical form, i.e. by doing repairs or infrastructure development area that can guarantee the movement of residents to meet all his needs. in essence physical development conducted by the rural PISEW PNPM-Sub Masalle which was affecting a wide range of facilities and infrastructure in order to help the community such as health, education, places of worship, road repair and more. For more details can be seen in the following table.

Table 1
Activities of the PNPM-PISEW field of public works

No.	Activities
1	Highway Improvements
2	Road Repair Masque
3	Shallow Irrigation
4	The Addition Of Terrace Musolah
5	Rehab Musolah
6	Construction of the bridge

7	Construction PER
8	The opening of the road to the estate
9	Footpath repairs
10	Help the toilets/WC
11	procurement of clean water channels
12	procurement of culvert

Source : *PNPM-PISEW*

Description of the table above shows that the work program PNPM-rural Subdistrict PISEW Masalle more prioritized on infrastructure work in the area of population mobility access, such as the perbaikan Highway, the construction of the bridge until the supply of clean water, it would certainly give a positive impact on the lives of residents in district Masalle.

1. The Field Of Water Resources

Given the benefits of water in human life, the existence of clean water is becoming a necessity for human survival in fulfilling his needs. Therefore, Government policy in the context of empowerment-based development is expected to get around this, as for the work Program PNPM – pedesan in the field of PISEW water resources we can see in the table as follows.

Tabel 2
Activities of the PNPM-PISEW Field of Water Resources.

No.	Activities
1	Development of irrigation rice field
2	Drainage work
3	Development CEKDAM
4	The Manufacture Of Irrigation Dams
5	The Irrigation Weirs Rehab
6	Procurement of clean water

Source.: *PNPM-PISEW*

Research Results

1. The Identity of Respondents.

Based on the title, then in writing research authors select respondents that existing community in district Masalle who is selected at random or simple random sampling. Respondents selected it as many as 60 people in the

Sub-District of Enrekang Regency Masalle, as for research measures randomly selected sample random sampling.

2. Age

In the knowledge of population characteristics population terms, known for his influence on the process of demographic and socioeconomic behavior population. The most important population characteristics are age and gender, or often called as the structure of their age and gender. Population age structure can be seen in the annual or one age, also known as the age of the single (single age), and grouped in five yearly. In the sense of age demographic is age at last birthday.

Age is a staple for men, because as a limitation of the ability to perform activities of his life. Age is also the authorized capital in the life, many types of work standard age became the admission criteria and limits for work, quit the job because of the age factor is not possible anymore to work. A person's age difference really determine the extent of a person's level of maturity in the Act and behave as well as the maturity of the work. To find out the frequency of age respondent can be seen in the following table.

Table 3
Distribution of Respondents by Age

No	Age	Frequency	Personates (%)
1	20 – 24	10	16,66
2	25 – 29	10	16,66
3	30 – 34	10	16,66
4	35 – 39	10	16,66
5	40 – 44	10	16,66
6	>45	10	16,66
	The amount of	60	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

From the table above that respondents with a picture obtained by age group 20-24 years, a total of 10 respondents with a percentage (16,66%) then the second in age group 25-29-year-a total of 10 respondents (16,66%), and among the age group 30-34 years, a total of 10 respondents (16,66%), the next in age group 35-39 years total of 10 respondents (16,66%) in the age groups 40-44 years, a total of 10 respondents (16,66%) and in the age group 45 years of as many as 10 > respondden with persentse (16,66%) is.

From the table above shows that the respondents are generally productive age.

3. Ethnic Group

The ethnic group or ethnic groups is a group of human beings whose members identify themselves with each other, usually based on bloodlines that are considered the same. The identity of the tribe was also marked by the recognition from others is the hallmark of the Group and by common cultural, linguistic, religious, behavioral or biological traits. Indonesia is the country with the complexity class or race is his identity.

The interesting thing in a community is that the diversity or race is not a factor of progress and its development will be, even with such differences were mutually desire to trigger in hand as evidence of nationalism in its development. Similarly, in the Jenebatu neighborhood of ethnic or consists of different tribes, there are comes from the bugis and Makassar. As for the distribution of respondents according to the following rates:

Table 4
The Distribution of Respondents According To Ethnicity

No	Etnis	Frequency	Personates (%)
1	Dura	56	93,34
2	Enrekang	1	1,66
3	Toraja	1	1,66
4	Bugis At all	2	3,33
	The amount of	60	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

From the table above shows that the public in General Masalle comes from ethnic Thorns IE as much as 56 respondents, with the percentage (%) of 93,34, Enrekang ethnic as much as 1 respondents with a percentage (1.66%), the Toraja ethnic group as much as half the respondents (1.66%) and ethnic Bugis etc as much as 2 respondents (3.33 percent).

4. Respondents by Type of Work.

The work is a basis of every human being and every people has the right to get a job and obliged undergo the work with a vengeance. Work is everything done by humans with the purpose of sharing there is which does with there had to be sincere and some were doing the work to meet the necessities of life.

The drive to work for the residents of course in accordance with his/her abilities and skills. The villagers usually work in the agricultural sector for example farmers ' paddy fields and plantations.

The village Jenebatu typically residents work in the agricultural sector since most of the area is excellent for mountain area of rice fields and plantations.

To know the livelihood/employment respondents were on the table as follows:

Table 5
Distribution of Respondents by Type of Work

No	Type of Work	The frequency	The Percentage (%)
1	Farmer	50	83,34
2	Labour	2	3,33
3	PNS/Police/ARMED	2	3,33
4	FORCES	6	10
	The amount of	60	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

The table above shows the percentage of that communities who worked as farmers, with the percentage of respondents with 50 frekuens (83, 34%), the laborers, with a frequency of 2 respondents with percentage (3.33%) then the community with job Employees Country Civilian/Police/ABRI namely frequency 2 respondents with percentage (3.33%), and working as a self employed as much as frequency 6 respondents with a percentage (10%). Description of the table above shows that the community in General Masalle still work as farmers.

5. The Knowledge Of Respondents About The PNPM-PISEW

As mentioned earlier that education level is very determining human thought patterns including how in interpreting and assessing things. To find out the knowledge of respondents about the PNPM-PISEW found in the following table.

Table 6 The distribution of Respondents according to the knowledge of the PNPM-PISEW

No	Knowledge about the PNPM-PISEW	The Frequency of	The Percentage of (%)
1	Government program	3	5
2	Community programs	2	3,34
3	Government and community programs	55	91,64
	The amount of	60	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

The table above shows that as many as 55 respondents who agreed that the PNPM-joint Government program is PISEW community by percentage (5%), whereas the PNPM-community program as much as PISEW 2 respondents with a percentage (3.34 percent). and the PNPM-PISEW as government programs as many as 3 of the respondents with the percentage (%) of 91,64.

The above table shows the description of the knowledge society has been very good that the PNPM-PISEW as government programs with the community.

DISCUSSION

Community empowerment national program of social-economic infrastructure development Areas (PNPM-PISEW) is a national program aimed at accelerating socio-economic development of society based on local resources, reducing disparities between regions, alleviating poverty, improving the management of Government (local governance) and the strengthening of institutions in the country with the approach of the construction village in the district level, this is an the application of method that mandated law No. 25 of 2004 and ACT No. 32 of 2004 on National Development Planning System.

In practice the PNPM PISEW also has implemented a 5 (five) approach to law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the national development planning System, namely: (i) Political; (ii) Teknokratik; (iii) Participatory; (iv) top-down; and (v) bottom-up is implemented in the planning phase (T-1) where in determining priority-priority socio-economic Empowerment reunited RPJMD provincial, District, Subdistrict Renstra RPJMD, the village development plan (RPJM Village) and Participatory Planning implemented by communities in the villages of recipient programs. Through this planning process PNPM-PISEW as one of poverty reduction programs based on community empowerment, besides has initiated the implementation of the 5 (five) National Development Planning System approach/SPPM has also implemented a program cycle in accordance with the system of the national budget.

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Understanding the operation and maintenance

Understanding the operation and maintenance of the facility according to the planning and Monitoring of the community for service Means (Department of health, 2004) is the process of enabling and optimal components means that have been utilized. While the maintenance is the efforts to keep the facility that has been built is useful all the time, creating maximum usage of all existing facilities through maintenance and repair as well as maintain the attainment of age benefits means without a massive rehabilitation. Operation and maintenance of the facilities that have been built by the community and is calculated in detail the costs to be borne by the community for the operation and maintenance of the Organization's managers and arranged as well as it can be made to the operation and maintenance of the system that has been built.

▪ The Notion Of Participatory

According to the Society For Participatory Planning of service Facilities (Department of health, 2004), there are two main alternatives in the use of participation revolves around the participation as an end in itself or as a tool to develop themselves. Logically, the second interpretation is one of unity. Both represent the instrumental participation and transformational. The instrumental participation occurs when participation was seen as a way to achieve specific goals. Participation participation occurs when it is transformational on himself, considered to be a higher purpose, e.g. in the operation and maintenance of water supply is keswadayaan and can be sustained.

As an objective, participation generates empowerment that everyone has expressed opinions in decisions that concern their lives. Participation is interpreted as a means to achieve efficiencies in management to implement policies.

The Paradigm Of Participatory Development

- 1) In the framework of the achievement of the development results that can be sustainable, many circles agreed that a participatory approach needs to be

taken. A Pretty and Gujit (Mikkelsen Britha,, Methods for Development Work and Research: A Guide for Practitioners, 1995) describes the practical implication of this approach is a participatory approach to development must begin with the people who are most knowledgeable about their own system of life. This approach should assess and develop their knowledge and skills and provide the tools necessary for them to develop themselves. This requires an overhaul of the entire practice and thought, as well as development assistance. Simply required a new paradigm. The emergence of the paradigm of participatory development indicating the presence of two perspective:

- 2) The emergence of the involvement of local communities in the selection, design, planning and execution as well as operational and maintenance programs will be coloring their lives, so that it can be guaranteed that the perception of the local pattern of attitude and mindset as well as values and knowledge come into consideration in full.
- 3) Create feedback (feedback) that are virtually indistinguishable from the development activities.

Community Participation In The Management Of The Means

Understanding participatory methods that encourage the participation of every individual in a process group, regardless of age, gender, social class and educational background that grew out of a sense of awareness and responsibility (Participatory Community Planning For water supply and sanitation, Dit PPM & PL 2004 Department of health). This method proved to be very useful to encourage participation of women (which, according to local customs are usually considered less good when women talk too much or because it could not read write). Participatory methods are designed to build confidence and a sense of responsibility for decisions taken. Participatory methods of trying to make the process of taking over the decisions he took. Participatory methods of trying to make the decision-making process as easy and pleasant work of heart. Participants learn between each other and develop mutual respect for the knowledge and skills of his colleagues.

Participatory methods have been shown to yield success. Azas-azas is the underlying principle of adult education which has undergone field testing in many places. Field experience shows that participatory methods can lead social workers to the experience that much more impressive. If you've tried this method once and the results were encouraging, the social worker is usually no longer going back to the old method.

Types of public participation

The various forms of community engagement can be :

- 1) Donation idea/thoughts/ideas that were presented during the meeting or meetings, user group meeting village of sarana in discusses operational and maintenance including the development of clean water.

- 2) Donations of skill and energy, can be embodied in the activities of the mutual for the maintenance improvement of the means, the means as well as protection from pollution, the examples make channel waste water wasters. Also the implementation of hygienic quality of life improvement activities in communities and schools.
- 3) Material donations, his form is involved till the ingredients that are required in the repair, maintenance and development of the water supply. Example: sand, stone, gravel, floor brushes, brooms of tally etc.
- 4) Donations of funds/money, this is an absolute must, because clean water activities are entirely the responsibility of the community, including pembiayaannya for operations and maintenance (100%). In this case, if the difficulties in collecting dues in the form of money then can be substituted with items (natura) local results. Example: rice, corn, coconut, tobacco leaves and so on. Collected by KPS or the designated officer, having accumulated and then sold, the money can be used for operating costs and maintenance.

The Strategy Brought Together Public Participation

In order to compile the role (participation) the community needed step-by-step approach and management of what is donated is good. At the same time to foster a sense of belonging later. Step-by-step approach needs to be taken :

- 1) Provides information and a description of the means for what is maintained and developed, so that it will be able to know the objectives and the benefits felt by the community. This could be done through informal meetings (arisan, payroll, time and so on) and formal meetings (deliberation of the village and forth).
- 2) Provide description of anyone who should be responsible for the continuity of the means of development. Responsibilities of the community should be given a clear emphasis.
- 3) Describes where the cost to operationalize, repairing and taking care of them and also means the cost for activities to improve the quality of life a hygienic and so on.
- 4) The community actively involved in any decision-making regarding the types of activities, so that participation in all its kind can be realized for operation, maintenance and development of the means of.

Steps to organise Mutual Maintenance Means

The steps to note in organizing mutual in the maintenance of the water supply, the sequence includes :

- 1) Rajaalihaji.com and agree on the types of activities that can be implemented by mutual.
- 2) Give a detailed explanation to the public, either through home visits to the home as well as in the meetings (level of RT, RW, Hamlet and village), about the sense of the importance of clean water for people's health as well as

providing understanding that development is not supported without an ongoing willingness of the community to contribute their work on a voluntary basis.

- 3) Organized approach to community leaders and religious figures for memobilisasikan community in the implementation of mutual good time, home visits to the home as well as in the meetings attended by the citizens.
- 4) Organizing mutual activities for good by making the previous work schedule in advance agreed upon community and voluntary nature of work, but should be arranged in a neat division of duties so as not to collide each other/scramble among each other and equitable work so it will be clear who does what and when.
- 5) Took part in the execution of mutual good community leaders, religious figures and village officials are expected to give an example/move this activity so that it can grow on the community's motivation to perform mutual.

Based on the above, it can be drawn in an analysis that the PNPM-PISEW is one of the core programs of the PNPM has criterion-oriented on the concept of "Community Driven Development (CDD)" and "Labor Intensive Activities (LIA)". As part of the PNPM, PISEW has three main objectives, namely, first, reducing disparities between regions by means of shaping and building The Strategic district (KSK), secondly, strengthen the institutions of local government and local institutions at the village level, which will be implemented through the implementation of dissemination, dissemination and training at various levels of Government as well as the implementation of, forums and mentoring consultation involving the public, from village level to district and third, as the ultimate goal is to reduce the level of poverty and unemployment. All of these goals will be supported via community economic development acceleration approach based on local resources through the development of social infrastructure and economic base in the countryside.

In general the activities of PNPM-PISEW consists of two parts, namely activities provision of small scale rural basic infrastructure, and the implementation of training and mentoring the community and local government authorities. Small scale, rural basic infrastructure includes a 6 (six) categories, namely: (i) transport; (ii) an increase in agricultural production; (iii) increase in agricultural marketing; (iv) the clean water and environmental sanitation; (v) education; and (vi) health.

Whereas the establishment and strengthening of a strategic area district (KSK) directed the implementation of the Spatial Plan of the region of the County, so that the PNPM-PISEW also expected to become part of the implementation of Act No. 26 of 2007 about the arrangement of the space.

In the end, the PNPM PISEW activities are expected to open up and develop local potential, so that economic and social activities of the village woke up people's income could increase. Thus the expected levels of poverty

and unemployment, particularly in rural areas, can be decreased in line with the increasing prosperity of the local rural community.

Overview Of Questionnaire

This section will describe how the image of the national community empowerment Program Implementation-social economic infrastructure development Areas (PNPM-PISEW) towards the implementation of the national program Office policy Sub Masalle.

Description of the PNPM-PISEW Likert scale made in the qualitative, i.e. being quantitative with variabel IE: very good = Better = 5, 4, and 3 = Good, 2 = less good and not good = 1. Overview of this can be seen from the responses of the respondents as follows:

Table 7
How the PNPM Program Implementation-PISEW in Kec. Masalle

Opinions	Degrees	Frequency	Shoes	Percentage
Very Good	5	39	195	74,15
Better	4	5	20	7,60
Good	3	16	48	18,25
Less Good	2	-	-	-
Not Good	1	-	-	-
The Amount of		60	263	100
Average Score			4,38	

Based on the table above, it can be described by a statement of the respondent regarding: the implementation Program PNPM – PISEW Masalle, i.e. in district of 74,15% declared good, 7.60% stated better, 18.25% declared good, 0% State and 0% stated is not good, with an average score of 4.38 Either Category.

Table 8
How public participation in activities of the PNPM-PISEW

Opinions	Degrees	Frequency	Shoes	Percentage
Very Good	5	37	185	69,03
Better	4	14	56	20,90
Good	3	9	27	10,07
Less Good	2	-	-	-
Not Good	1	-	-	-
The Amount of		60	268	100

Average Score			4,46	
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Based on the table above, it can be described by a statement of the respondent concerning community participation in the activities of: the PNPM-PISEW, i.e. 69,03% of declared good, 20,90% stated better, 10,07% declared good, 0% State and 0% stated is not good, with an average score of 4,46 Category either.

Table 9
How infrastructure development since the PNPM-PISEW

Opinions	Degrees	Frequency	Shoes	Percentage
Very Good	5	20	100	38,62
Better	4	39	156	60,23
Good	3	1	3	1,58
Less Good	2	-	-	-
Not Good	1	-	-	-
The Amount of		60	259	100
Average Score			4,31	

Based on the table above, it can be described by a statement of the respondents regarding infrastructure since the existence of Circumstances: the PNPM-PISEW, i.e. of 38, 62% declared good, 60, and 23. % declare good, 1,58% declared good, 0% State and 0% stated is not good, with the average score was 4,31. Category Either.

Table 10
How does social welfare since the PNPM-PISEW

Opinions	Degrees	Frequency	Shoes	Percentage
Very Good	5	15	75	30
Better	4	40	160	64
Good	3	5	15	6
Less Good	2	-	-	-
Not Good	1	-	-	-
The Amount of		60	250	100
Average Score			4,16	

Based on the table above, it can be described by a statement of the respondent concerning the existence of community welfare: since the PNPM-PISEW, i.e. 30% said very well, 64% stated better, 6% said well, 0% State and 0% stated is not good, with an average score of orders of 4.16 Category either.

Table 11

How advances in education and health since the PNPM-PISEW

Opinions	Degrees	Frequency	Shoes	Percentage
Very Good	5	17	85	34,84
Better	4	30	120	49,18
Good	3	13	39	15,98
Less Good	2	-	-	-
Not Good	1	-	-	-
The Amount of		60	244	100
Average Score			4,06	

Based on the table above, the respondent's statement can be described as: advances in education and health since the PNPM-PISEW, i.e. 34,84% of declared good, 49,18% stated better, 15,98% declared good, 0% State and 0% stated is not good, with an average score of 4.06. Category Either.

Table 12
The Interpretation of the Criterion Variable Conditions Research

Average Score	The interpretation of the
4,2 – 5,0	Very Good
3,4 – 4,1	Better
2,6 – 3,3	Good
1,8 – 2,5	Less Good
1,0 – 1,7	Not Good

In accordance with the above criteria, then obtained the following results:

Table 13
Criteria has been reached Score Variables/74

Variable	Skor	Average
The Influence Of The Implementation Of The PNPM-PISEW	1.040	260

Source: Data Processing Results

Table 14
The Calculation Result

Variabel	Average	Criteria
The Influence Of The Implementation Of The PNPM-PISEW	4,27	Very Good

Source: Data Processing Results

From the analysis of the data above, it can be drawn the conclusion that the effect of the implementation of the National Program for community empowerment Policy-development of socio-economic Infrastructure of the territory (PNPM-PISEW) is very positive and significant, with a score of 4.27. The Category Is Very Good.

The impact of the PNPM-PISEW is reducing gaps between regions, alleviate poverty, and reduce the unemployment rate and also increase the ability of local governments in implementing decentralized development and autonomous region, as well as enhance the capacity and participation of local communities in development.

CONCLUSION

The Government's attempt to improve social welfare to the community continue to be developed. It is meant to be touched all walks of life, both in the villages and in the city evenly. However it is worth noting the effectiveness and efficiency of a government program of socio-cultural life in the community.

PNPM-PISEW is a government program that aims to tackle poverty, this is particularly felt by the majority of the community, as evidenced by masalle analysis and data showed a decline in absolute poverty levels from 24.1% in 2009 to be 8-10% in 2014, although there is still a small part of the community yet masalle can feel directly the impact of the program. This is because the Program PNPM – this new PISEW runs three years and also the limitations of the budget.

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