



Participation and Evaluation of Prodamas Program in Kediri, East Java

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ABSTRACT

Implementation of local government as regulated in Law No.32 Th. 2004 and amended by Law No.23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, prioritizing the implementation of decentralization which gives flexibility and most of the authority to the regions in implementing regional autonomy. Such discretion is in terms of the authority to determine and implement policies according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the community starting from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In Kediri City, there is a PRODAMAS program based on Kediri Mayor Regulation No.52 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Community Empowerment Facilitation Programs. This study aims to determine the implementation of PRODAMAS Kediri City Government. As well as evaluating the PRODAMAS program of the Kediri City Government. The research method is descriptive qualitative research and uses a survey approach. The results showed that the implementation of 98.6% of the community knew and the remaining 1.4% did not know the PRODAMAS program. From community participation, it can be seen that the involvement of community infrastructure empowerment is 69.4%, involvement in economic development is 38.4%, involvement of social empowerment is 58.4%. While the impact of PRODAMAS was an increase in community infrastructure by 98.4%, an increase in human resource development by 66.2%, an increase in community social empowerment by 77.6%, an increase in poverty alleviation by 66.8%, creating employment by 54.8% and an increase in community participation by 83.6%.

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1. Introduction

Implementation of local government as regulated in Law No.32 Th. 2004 and amended by Law No.23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, prioritizing the implementation of decentralization which gives flexibility and most of the authority to the regions in implementing regional autonomy. This discretion is in terms of the authority to determine and implement policies according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the community starting from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In the perspective of democracy in the era of regional autonomy, maintaining and / or increasing public satisfaction with public services is an important variable in governance. According to Kampen and De Walle (2006), public satisfaction is essential due to two things. First, the community has the right to get quality services that can meet the needs and expectations of society and second, satisfaction in service delivery has a relationship in creating trust (trust) in the relevant public institution and the government, the decreasing level of client (community) dissatisfaction has a strong influence. in increasing trust in the public sector.

Development for a region is something that must be implemented by local governments. This development can take the form of physical development such as infrastructure, economic, social, cultural, political and religious development. Kediri City Government in the process of regional development and also in the spirit of regional autonomy, the city government can make programs to empower its people. One of these programs can be realized in the community empowerment program (PRODAMAS). Based on the Regulation of the Mayor of Kediri No.52 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Community Empowerment Facilitation Program.

The target of PRODAMAS is the development of urban infrastructure, economy and social society quickly and evenly by developing, mobilizing initiatives and encouraging community participation at the lowest level, namely the scope of the Rukun Tetangga (RT).

In this program, the City Government of Kediri disbursed 50 million funds to each RT with a composition of 60% for infrastructure (physical), and 40% for the social economy.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Public Policy

Public policy according to Thomas R. Dye is whatever the government chooses to do or not do something in facing and solving a public problem (Winarno, 2002). Public policy is the output of a political system where in a political system what is known as a political process. Namely all activities and human interactions related to the process of making and implementing decisions that bind the general public (Surbakti, 1988).

Harold Laswell and Abraham Kaplan argue that public policy should contain goals, values and social practices that exist in society. When public policies contain values that are contrary to the values that live in society, the public policy will encounter resistance when implemented.



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2.2 Society participation

According to Isbandi (2007), participation is the participation of the community in the process of identifying problems and potentials in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to dealing with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur.

The importance of participation is stated by Conyers (1991) as follows: first, community participation is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local communities, without the presence of development programs and projects that will fail; second, that the community will trust more in a development project or program if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the project and will have a sense of belonging to the project; third, that it is a democratic right if people are involved in the development of their own society.

Usually the participation process takes place through the following phases (Wilcox, David 1994):

- a. **First, Initiation**, This is the earliest stage, usually marked by the desire of citizens to be involved and the government has started to think about what policy issues allow the citizens to be involved.
- b. **Second, Preparation**, At this stage the local government has started how the participatory process is carried out, has begun to establish communication and relationships with citizens and think about what participation approach will be most effective.
- c. **Third, Participation**, in this phase the local government uses a variety of existing participatory methods to engage citizens.
- d. **Fourth, Continuation**, is the final phase in participation. In this phase the local government focuses more on efforts to maintain the sustainability of the participation process.

Factors that influence community participation in a program can also come from outside / the environment. According to Holil (1980: 10) there are 4 points that can affect community participation from outside / the environment, namely:

- a. Intensive communication between fellow citizens, between members of the community and their leaders and between the social system in society and the system outside it;
- b. Social, economic, political and cultural climate, both in family life, association, games, schools, as well as society and the nation which is beneficial for and encourages the growth and development of community participation;
- c. Opportunity to participate. Environmental conditions and social processes and structures, value systems and norms that enable and encourage social participation;
- d. Freedom to take initiative and be creative. The environment in the community family or political, social, cultural environment that allows and encourages the emergence and development of initiatives, ideas, individuals or groups.

2.3 Policy Evaluation

According to Anderson in Winarno (2008: 166), in general, policy evaluation can be said to be an activity that involves estimating or assessing policy which includes the substance, implementation and impact of the policy implementation.

Basically, when someone wants to evaluate the impact of a policy, there are three things that need to be considered, namely:

- a. Policy evaluation seeks to provide valid information about policy performance. Evaluation in this case serves to assess the instrument aspects (how to implement) the policy and assess the results of the use of these instruments.
- b. Policy evaluation seeks to assess the certainty of the goals or targets with which the problem is encountered. In this function, policy evaluation focuses on the substance of existing public policies, the basic assumption that is used is that public policies are made to solve existing problems. What often happens is goals are achieved but problems are not resolved.
- c. Policy evaluation seeks to contribute to the evaluation of other policies, especially in terms of methodology. This means that policy evaluation is attempted to produce recommendations from the assessments conducted on the policies being evaluated.

3. Research methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive study using a survey approach. Survey research is a primary data collection method using oral and written questions. Research data is in the form of subject data which states opinions, attitudes, experiences or characteristics of research subjects individually or in groups. Besides quantitative data to enrich the research results.

The sampling method was multistage random sampling with a set sample size of 1000 respondents.

In this survey activity using variables that have been determined by the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 16 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Community Satisfaction Surveys on Public Service Delivery, including:

- a. Ease of Procedure
- b. Compliance with Requirements
- c. Clarity of Service
- d. Officer Discipline
- e. Officer Responsibilities
- f. Officer Abilities
- g. Service Speed
- h. Fairness of Service
- i. Officer Friendliness
- j. Fairness of Fees
- k. Cost Conformity
- l. Schedule accuracy
- m. Convenience of Location
- n. Location Security



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3.1 Study Results In terms of planning

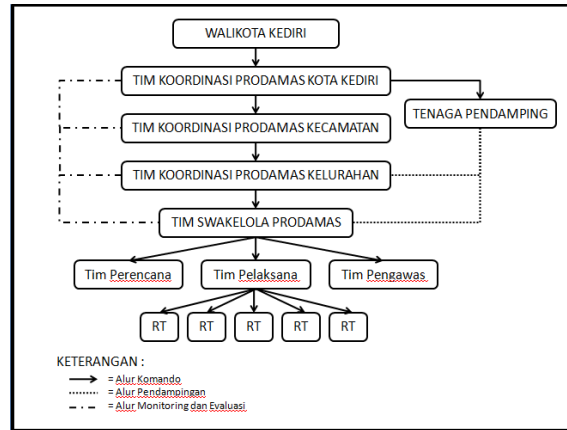


Fig 1 Flow of Implementation of the PRODAMAS Program

From Figure 1 above, it shows that the concept of development with a community participation approach can provide several benefits, one of which is the role of the government or non-governmental organizations only as a facilitator, while the initiative comes from the community.

The results of the study indicate that the level of public knowledge of PRODAMAS is:

Table 1
Community Knowledge About PRODAMAS

districts	Knowing PRODAMAS	Do not know PRODAMAS
Pesantren District	99.3%	0.7%
Mojoroto District	99.0%	1.0%
City District	97.6%	2.4%

This shows that the PRODAMAS program has been well socialized in each district. Based on the evaluation conducted by the community, it was seen that 86.2% of the people said it was good, while the remaining 13.8% said it was not good. PRODAMAS has provided many benefits for strengthening the community's economy, however in the aspect of supervision, monitoring and evaluation is necessary.

The results of the study indicate that satisfaction with the delivery of PRODAMAS services is as follows:

Table 2
Evaluation of the Involvement and Impact of PRODAMAS Kota Kediri

DATA RESULTS				
NO	INDICATOR	YES	NOT	TOTAL
1	Infrastructure Empowerment Engagement	694	306	1000
2	Economic Development Involvement	384	616	1000
3	Social Empowerment Engagement	584	416	1000
4	Improvement of Community Infrastructure	984	16	1000
5	Human Resource Development Improvement	662	338	1000
6	Increased Community Social Empowerment	776	224	1000
7	Poverty Alleviation	668	332	1000
8	Job Creation	548	452	1000
9	Increased Community Participation	836	164	1000

The community empowerment program which is the flagship program of the Kediri City Government has a high level of effectiveness to meet the needs of the community with a bootom-up planning pattern, it is proven that the program can read the real conditions of the community, provide opportunities for every community to participate in the development process and get equal opportunities and enjoy the results development according to his abilities.

The community empowerment program has been able to physically change the face of the neighborhood unit (RT) in Kediri, a slum area where the slum is clean as well as the narrow alleys to become cleaner and better.

Table 3
Evaluation of the Implementation and Budget of PRODAMAS in Kediri City

DATA RESULTS				
NO	INDICATOR	GOOD	NOT GOOD	TOTAL
1	Evaluation of Program Planning	958	42	1000
2	Amount of Program Budget Allocation	928	72	1000
3	Budget Management / Transparency	780	220	1000



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DATA RESULTS				
NO	INDICATOR	GOOD	NOT GOOD	TOTAL
4	Program Implementation	918	82	1000
5	Program Supervision	842	158	1000
6	Program Suitability with Community Needs	930	70	1000
7	Program Assistance	850	150	1000
8	Budget Transparency	844	156	1000

4. Conclusion

From the research results, the following conclusions were obtained:

- The PRODAMAS program has been well socialized.
- There was community participation and involvement, starting from planning (community consultation, preparation and verification of RAB, disbursement of funds), implementation of accountability, monitoring, and evaluation of PRODAMAS.
- PRODAMAS in the infrastructure sector and in the field of economic empowerment really helps the community according to their needs.
- The community hopes that PRODAMAS sustainability is very much expected to improve infrastructure and facilities that can improve the quality of human resources and the environment.
- Optimization of budget transparency is necessary with program supervision and assistance.

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