COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY IN DEVELOPING VILLAGE IN THE LAMONGAN DISTRICT

Abid Muhtarom *)

Rizal Nur Irawan **)

ABSTRACT

Coordination of development planning in any development plans villages need for synergy or cooperation between the community and the head of the village. Development plans villages need for synergy or cooperation between the institute for community empowerment with the head of the village. Researchers uses descriptive research with qualitative analysis method with literature study and field studies as the data collection techniques. Researcher concluded that there are some good functions to be executed to enhance the development of the Institute for Community Empowerment, like (1) as a means of community participation in planning and implementing development; (2) cultivating understanding and appreciation and awareness of the Pancasila; (3) digging, harness, potential and mobilize self-help mutual aid societies to develop; (4) as a means of communication between the government and the community and between citizens themselves; (5) improving the knowledge and skills of the community; (6) To foster and mobilize the potential of the youth in development; (7) Fostering cooperation between institutions in society for development; (8) Implementation of other tasks in order to help the village government to build resilience established.

Keywords: Role of the Institute of Community and Rural Development

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Society is a group of people in a particular area. Humans have an instinct to stay together and get together with each other. In the development of emerging social groups that were born and formed by institute. Social institutions play a role in the life of a social group. Civil society is a system of specific norms that organize a course of action that is patterned to meet human needs in a common life, where the community organizations must have a system of norms that govern the actions and the actions regular aims to meet human needs. Based on Law No. 6 of article 23 of 2014 explained that local governments are given the authority to regulate and manage the household affairs, in other words that the local government has the authority to take care of their own governmental affairs and public interests at its own initiative based on the aspirations of the people in the system The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Implementation of Regional Autonomy is part of the ideals of reform to make government oriented to political decentralization. Basically regional autonomy aims to realize welfare community with the aspirations and needs of society as well, are expected through aspiration and community participation in the planning through monitoring will be easier to develop local resources optimally to support its welfare state realized through regional autonomy. While the function and role of empowerment public agencies as a partner of Government is planting and fertilizing a sense of unity and cohesion of rural communities / villages. Coordination of development planning. As a means of public participation in the planning, implementation and control of construction. Explore and exploit the potential and mobilize self-help mutual aid societies for development, as a medium of communication between the community and the government and among the people themselves, empower and mobilize the potential of the youth development, encourage, establishing and empowering the role of women in the welfare of the family, build cooperation among agencies in the community in order to improve people's economic development to improve their lives.

Development plans villages need for synergy or cooperation between the institute for community empowerment with the head of the village. It is hoped that development plan that produced by each other can suit with the needs and capabilities of the village, therefore it will increases the welfare of rural communities level.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the research background, researcher are interested in studying the function and the role of the institute for community empowerment in developing rural area in Lamongan 2015.

1.3 Research Purpose

This research aims to know and examines the function and the role of the institute for community empowerment in developing rural area in Lamongan 2015.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Position and Privileges Institute for Community Empowerment In Development In the Village In Village Governance System

Institute for community empowerment is a container that is formed on the initiative of the community as partners with government, sub-district, and urban village in accommodating and realizing the aspirations and needs of the people in the field of development. Position institute for community empowerment is the community institutions that are local and organisationally independent and based in the village. Forming community institutions whose names are Institute for community empowerment. institute for community empowerment formed to continue the already established previously and make adjustments from existing ones according to the needs and socio-cultural community participation in the implementation of development, grow develop dynamic condition of society in improving the resilience of national micro governance, privileges institute for community empowerment in rural system in the village administration is plan development by consensus, stir and increased public participation in the implementation of development, and cultivate dynamic condition of society and enhances national security by the micro government.

2.1.2 The Institute for Community Empowerment in Performing Its Functions and Its Role in Development in The Village

To run the function and role of the institute for community empowerment, it needs community participation in planning and implementing development, cultivating the understanding and awareness of Pancasila, digging, harness potential, and mobilize self-help mutual aid societies to develop, communication between the Government and the community and between each citizens, improving the knowledge and skills of the community, to foster and mobilize the potential of the youth development, fostering cooperation between institutions in society for development, also implementing any tasks in order to help the village government build their resilience.

2.1.3 The Obstacles That Arises in Implementing Community Empowerment

As for the obstacles that arise in the implementation of the function and role of community empowerment in this study are the absence of implementation of a good management system, transparency issues, and nepotism culture.

2.1.4 The Level of Community Participation in Providing Support and Success in Empowering the Community

In the realization of development goals, then all the natural potential to be explored, developed, and used well. Similarly, the potential of the human form of the numerous population should be improved so that their knowledge and skills, be able to explore, develop and exploit the natural potential to the

maximum, and the implementation of development programs reached. Plans and development programs as a form of implementation of government was created and implemented in the districts, both implemented by the central government through agencies.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Researchers uses descriptive research with qualitative analysis method with literature study and field studies as the data collection techniques. Qualitative analysis uses by researcher in this research to describe and explain data that have been obtained and further elaborated in the form of an actual explanation. In general, there are three phases that used by researcher to run this research like data collection, data reduction (withdrawal or verification), data presentation and conclusion.

4. RESEARCH RESULT AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Research Discussion

In planning the development of consensus-based the Institute for Community Empowerment needed in their aspirations and support of the community in terms of its residents and village officials for the implementation of development can be done well. Things that can be done so that the aspirations and the support of the public can walk is the first to provide clear information to the public about the real conditions of rural development. The latter being honest and avoid corruption, it is useful to provide a sense of trust and secure with existing conditions. The third good planning, systematic and sustainable. Stir and increased public participation in the implementation of development is the way in which provide motivation and encouragement to the community. Cultivate the dynamic conditions would certainly be possible. It can provide resilience in the village so that society becomes more advanced.

The existence of good container in order to boost the development of the village so that the aspirations of the people can be well and also the support of the village government to accept the aspirations of the people will be easier to plan and implement development. Instill understanding and awareness of the appreciation and practice of Pancasila is as basic a village under construction. Comprehension their good and appreciation of Pancasila to have the building has direction and purpose. Since the village can not be separated from the Republic of Indonesia as a unitary state and sustainable development.

Explore, exploit, self-potential and move people to build their mutual cooperation are largely determine potential eye pencarihanya the Institute for Community Empowerment is Farmers, however not sertamerta they become Farmers, villagers can improve their earnings with the Institute for Community Empowerment is to recognize, harness, potential and self stir mutual cooperation. For example, farmers raising chickens or cows.

As a means of communication between the Government and the community and between citizens themselves, their bridge between the government and the villagers made the measure of the success of building the village the Institute for Community Empowerment, because of a lack of cooperation from both sides so it's hard to development will be impossible. the Institute for Community Empowerment as a container or a representative of the people in the village.

Improving knowledge and skills of their people in the village the Institute for Community Empowerment can be a means of knowledge and improve skills in village communities the Institute for Community Empowerment This is not out of the participation of the Institute for Community Empowerment board itself. If the the Institute for Community Empowerment Society included a stake in building the village. But the opposite would apply if only certain people then it is not possible knowledge and these skills can not be properly channeled to the community.

Nurture and mobilize the potential of the youth in development should be done the Institute for Community Empowerment and the village government is shaking the potential of local youth as future generations. Due to the the Institute for Community Empowerment youth who participate directly could

boost rural development. Many are given support and opportunities can make the youth more creative and innovative. However this should not be separated from government supervision and motivation.

Fostering their cooperation between institutions in society to development can be done by way of a coordinated inter-agency cooperation and coordinated in accordance with the vision and mission village. The more support inter-agency coordinated the development program held the Institute for Community Empowerment and the government, it can be done well.

Implementation of other tasks in order to help the village government to build resilience are well established, by way of giving information and knowledge about the latest developments and government the Institute for Community Empowerment The support of all the residents and village government could be established increase resistance. And also can perform other policies that support development.

As for the obstacles that arise in the implementation of the function and role of community empowerment in this study are

a. The absence of implementation of a good management system

PJM implemented every year, but the management is carried out. An organization to grow and maintain its existence needed a good performance and no-nonsense either from the board or from members of the the Institute for Community Empowerment itself. To support those in need efforts to increase knowledge and skills through the provision of training and guidance in order the Institute for Community Empowerment can understand his ability that need to develop, meaning a capacity assessment of the performance capabilities of an organization that carried out jointly by the board and the members are very necessary as one personal mirror an organization, which results into a foothold to strengthen and develop skills in the pursuit of its goals.

b. Lacking openness in information.

Information becomes valuable of an organization, especially the Institute for Community Empowerment because with good information and delivery of information in accordance with reality to make something worthwhile. With good information and correct the the Institute for Community Empowerment policy can be implemented well too, so it's not their problem within the village community in the development process. The good information is appropriate, good, it is understood, the source can be accountable.

c. Their sectoral political element in the stewardship/Nepotism

This is the problem many the Institute for Community Empowerment is not independent in the sole discretion of sectoral politics because there are elements in the management / nepotism, the number of cases that occur together with the management board the Institute for Community Empowerment Village. the Institute for Community Empowerment board because the case in favor of the election of village headman And other. However this is not necessarily be a bad thing in the village administration or the Institute for Community Empowerment because if runing accordance with the interests of the villagers it will run very well.

d. The Institute for Community Empowerment in the village we studied seem still not optimally perform its role in channeling the aspirations of rural communities in rural development. The members / officials the Institute for Community Empowerment sparse dialogue with the public so that the aspirations of their people can not know "(Informant: Kalipang village residents, Kebonagung, Adirejo And Sidokumpul).

e. Results of an open study with informants also revealed that the Institute for Community Empowerment in villages in the region of 10 districts in Lamongan district is working on the preparation of village development plans, but not optimal. The following statements from informants who had in research. "Each participatory village development plan compiled in forums / meetings held to that performed by the Institute for Community Empowerment and involves all elements related to both the village government, BPD officials, community leaders and villagers who are considered to be involved. However, it must be recognized that this function is not optimal because it can be implemented by the Institute for Community Empowerment employed several constraints such as limited human resources

and lack of operational funds" (Informant: Chairman of the Village the Institute for Community Empowerment Sugio, Kebonagung, Adirejo And Sidokumpul).

In realizing the objectives of development programs at each institution requires a managerial pattern in development management, managerial pattern is intended that the development benefits and other government programs can be felt and enjoyed by society. One thing that is needed is the awareness and active participation of the entire community in supporting the successful implementation of development programs. It also calls for government policy to direct and guide the community to jointly implement development programs.

Community participation is the main capital in an effort to achieve the goals of government programs throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Success in achieving the goals of the development program is not based solely on the ability of government officials, but also with regard to efforts to achieve capacity and safety of the community to participate in the implementation of development programs. Their participation will be able to compensate costs and the ability of government in achieving the implementation of the development program.

Based on the above, a variety of things sought by the Institute for Community Empowerment namely: the provision of assistance to support the community activities, the formulation of policies that can give people an opportunity to participate in the implementation of development programs. Giving creativity, and motivation for the growth of community participation in the implementation of development programs.

In reality, not all members of society to participate, for various reasons. This is realized due to several factors that influence. Here is necessary to reassure the public about participation in development, namely the communication between village government by the people or vice versa. Such a situation would change the attitude and actions of society which then becomes support to participate.

This shows just how big a role the government to improve community participation in order to achieve maximum implementation of development programs. As a means of public participation in the village has been in the form of institutions such as the Institute for Community Empowerment and the well-being of Community Empowerment Institution. Through this agency, the community is expected to help speed up or streamline development in the District and National Development in generally. Increased community participation in development, in addition to the expected attention in the aspect of justice and equitable development and results of development should also oriented to the interests of the community that really correspond with what is needed and felt by them. Similarly, the development in the village every year the Institute for Community Empowerment PJM implemented in the District Kedungpring: Sidomlangean Village, Village Tlanak; Subdistrict Sugio: Jubellor Village, Village Gondanglor; Subdistrict Sukodadi: Village Sukodadi; Lamongan District: Desa Tanjung, Desa Made; District of Karangbinangun: Karangbinangun Village, Mayong village; the District Kembangbahu: Pelang Village, District Mantup, Kedungsoko Village, Village Sukosari; Subdistrict Deket: Village Tukkerto; Subdistrict Sambeng: Village Ardirejo; Subdistrict Tripe: Kebonagung Village. However, the management is carried out, it appears from year to year has increased, especially the construction of public facilities such as roads, bridges, posts kamling, places of worship, educational facilities and so forth.

The entirety of the four discussion that resulted from the research cited above suggests that the performance of the functions of the Institute for Community Empowerment in rural development in 10 districts of sample locations turned out of five key functions the Institute for Community Empowerment studied was only four functions that have been quite effective, but also have not been up that function village plans, functions implement plans / programs of rural development, the function of moving the participation, non-governmental functions in rural development and function of accommodating the aspirations of the people. But for the aspirations of the functions can be implemented, but the community has been less than effective. The overall results of this study can give an idea of the effectiveness of the implementation of the role and functions of the LPM in rural development in general.

5. RESEARCH CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the description and discussion of the issues that have been raised previously, the author gives the following conclusion:

- a. Privileges institute for community empowerment in developing rural system in the village administration is plan development by consensus, stir and increased public participation in the implementation of development, cultivate dynamic condition of society and improving the resilience of the National in micro government.
- b. To run the function and role in the development of the institute for community empowerment must comply with the rules villages and villages that have been made. However, there are some good functions to implemented in order to boost the development, community participation in planning and implementing development, cultivating the understanding and awareness of Pancasila, digging, harness potential, and mobilize self-help mutual aid societies to develop, communication between the Government and the community and between each citizens, improving the knowledge and skills of the community, to foster and mobilize the potential of the youth development, fostering cooperation between institutions; also implementing any tasks in order to help the village government build their resilience.
- c. As for the obstacles that arise in the implementation of the function and role of community empowerment in this study are the absence of implementation of a good management system, transparency issues, and nepotism culture. The sum of the four discussion that resulted from the research cited above suggests that the performance of the functions of the Institute for community empowerment in rural development in the ten districts location of the samples turned out of five key functions the Institute for community empowerment studied apparently only four functions that have been quite effective, but also not maximized the function village plans, functions implement plans / programs of rural development, the function of moving the participation, non-governmental functions in rural development and function of accommodating the aspirations of the people. But for the aspirations of the functions can be implemented, but the community has been less than effective. The overall results of this study can give an idea of the effectiveness of the implementation of the role and functions of the Institute for Community Empowerment in rural development in the district in general.
- d. In the realization of development goals, then all the natural potential to be explored, developed, and used well. Similarly, the potential of the human form of the numerous population should be improved so that their knowledge and skills, be able to explore, develop and exploit the natural potential to the maximum, and the implementation of development programs reached. Their level of community participation in providing support and empower success in high society to improve development.

5.2. Recommendation

Once we conclude the analysis, researchers will try to put forward suggestions for appropriate uses in this study, namely:

- a. For village community, existence of openness in information. Information becomes valuable of an organization, especially the institute for community empowerment because with good information and delivery of information in accordance with reality to make something worthwhile. So that the information should be conveyed properly, through the government continued to the village board meeting the institute for community empowerment.
- b. For the institute for community empowerment, eliminating the sectoral political element in the stewardship/nepotism Many institute for community empowerment is not independent in the sole discretion of sectoral politics because there are elements in the management/nepotism. Looking ahead, the institute for community empowerment board should be selected from those who have the

ability in the management of rural development, as well as have the will, awareness and a deep commitment to community empowerment.

c. For the government, to improve the effectiveness of the institute for community empowerment function in rural development, the quality of human resources the institute for community empowerment officials should be enhanced through training in management development undertaken agency/team coaches or academics. To improve the effectiveness of the performance in rural development, the institute for community empowerment must be able to establish a good cooperation and harmony with the village authorities and the BPD. By adjusting the PJM at each village so the village government programs and the institute for community empowerment can work together / in line.

REFERENCES

Arief, S. 1993. Economic Research Methods. LPFE-UI, Jakarta.

- Bappeda.jatimprov. http://bappeda.jatimprov.go.id/. Profile of East Java Province. 03-April-2012.
- Boediono. 1985. The Theory of Economic Growth. BPFE, Yogyakarta
- Daryanto, Arief and Hafizrianda, Yundy. 2010. Analysis Input-Output and the Social Accounting Matrix for Local Economic Development. IPB Press, Bogor.
- Office of Population of East Java Province. 2010. Population and Employment in East Java Province
- Hasan, M.Iqbal. 2002. Principal Materials Research Methodology And Application. Jakarta
- Hoover, Edgar M. 1974. An Introduction To Regional Economy, Second Edition. New York: Alfred A. Knopf
- Mangiri, K. 2000. Integrated Planning Autonomous Region Economic Development (Input-Output Model Approach). Publisher's Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta.
- Nugroho, Iwan, and Dahuri, Rochmin. 2003. Regional Development: Perspectives on Economic, Social and Environmental. LP3ES, Jakarta.
- Indonesian Presidential Regulation No. 32 Year 2011. 2011. Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) 2011-2025.
- East Java Provincial Regulation No. 1 of 2009. 2009 Regional Long Term Development Plan 2005-2025 of East Java Province.
- Rachbini, Didik J. 2001. *Economic Development and Human Resources*. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Tambunan, Tulus T. H. 2001. *Economic Transformation in Indonesia: Theory and Empirical Discovery*. Four Salemba Jakarta.
- Tarin, Robinson. 2004. Regional Economics: Theory and Applications. PT. Earth Literacy, Jakarta.
- Tjokroamodjojo, Bintoro. 1993. Development Planning. CV. Haji Masagung, Jakarta.
- Todaro, Michael P. 2000. *Economic Development in the Third World*. The seventh edition. Volume 1. Erland, Jakarta.
- Law Number 17 Year 2007 2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025.
- Law No. 12 of 2008 regarding the Second Amendment to Law Number 32 Year 2004 2008 Local Government.

- Widodo. 2006. Development Planning: Computer Applications (Regional Autonomy). UPP STIM YKPN, Yogyakarta.
- Wijono, Wiloejo W. 2001. Uncovering the Sources of the Indonesian Economy In Five Years. Paper Intern Bappeki, Yogyakarta.
- *) Abid Muhtarom, Islamic University of Lamongan
- **) Rizal Nur Irawan, Islamic University of Lamongan

JENAA