Empowering youth development and empowerment program (P3MD) in the District of Lappariaja, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. Development and empowerment programs for rural communities are expected to be able to have an impact on youth empowerment. This study aims to determine the impact of youth empowerment in P3MD in Lappariaja District. This research is classified as a qualitative descriptive study. The subjects of this study were P3MD experts, village assistants, sub-district governments, village governments / village officials, the Office of Community and Village Empowerment and Youth Groups. Data collection is done by using interviews, observation, documentation. Researchers are the main instrument in conducting research. Techniques used in data analysis are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The results showed that youth empowerment on the implementation of the P3MD program had an impact on empowerment with two levels of empowerment, in accordance with the empowerment indicators issued by UNESCO.

1. Introduction

Development basically aims to realize the welfare of the community. In accordance with the objectives of Indonesia stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution the fourth paragraph is to educate the life of the nation, create public welfare, protect all of Indonesia's blood spills, and help carry out world order and lasting peace. Development as in general, becomes self-projected reality which then becomes a reference in the development process. Development is often also a kind of ideology of developmentalism [1]. Development is a very basic thing in state activities. True development is not only focused on urban areas, but also must be done in rural areas. Development in rural areas is certainly aimed at the welfare of rural communities, so that they do not carry out massive urbanization to urban areas which can cause complex problems in urban areas.

Law No. 6 of 2014 or better known as the Village Law, which was passed and promulgated on January 15, 2014, is an embodiment and recognition of the country's respect for villages with the diversity they have. In the Village Law regarding village development there are two things that become the main key, namely what is called the Village to build and Build the village. Village builds means that the village has full authority to manage its own village. The village government together with the village community works together to advance and develop their own village. In a way the
village has the authority in making programs that can improve the economy of the community. The village decides for itself the needs of its village and the village itself which looks for ways to meet those needs. Village development means that the village is no longer the object of development but the subject of development, by the village, and for the village \[2\].

For the Village as stated in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning the Village that the development of the Village aims to improve the welfare of the Village community and the quality of human life and poverty alleviation through meeting basic needs, the development of Village facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment by prioritizing, family and mutual cooperation in order to bring about peace and social justice. The realization of these objectives is carried out based on the authority possessed by the Village by prioritizing the empowerment of the Village community based on community initiatives, original rights, and village customs.

Community empowerment as a strategy, has now been widely accepted and even has developed in a variety of literature in the western world. Community empowerment as a development concept encapsulates the social and cultural values that develop dynamically in the community and reflects the development paradigm that is people centered or centered on society as the subject and agent of development. Conceptually, community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of the layers of society which in their present condition are unable to escape the pitfalls of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words empowering is enabling and independence of the community \[3\].

The Village Law is implemented with the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) by the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. This program aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through the provision of meeting basic needs, the construction of facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. The Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) has existed in Bone District since 2015, the implementation consists of 328 villages from 24 sub-districts, Lappariaja sub-district is one of the sub-districts implementing the program from 2015 to 2019, which consists of 9 Village.

Judging from the implementation of the program within a span of approximately four years, the author received a lot of information and assumptions from various parties, that in the process of implementing the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) in Lappariaja District it was said that youth had been empowered in the success of the program. The culture is seen in the participation of program implementation in various sectors, both in terms of planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation. This is inseparable from the awareness of youth as agents of change and agents of social control in society. However, this assumption has not been based on empirical facts, so that it still revolves in terms of mere perception. In reality, the empowerment process and forms of youth participation and the impact of youth empowerment have not been seen in detail in the implementation of the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD). This assumption has not been able to provide empirical conclusions regarding youth empowerment from the implementation of the program. This study aims to determine the impact of youth empowerment in the implementation of P3MD in Lappariaja District.

2. Methods

2.1. Location and study design

The study was conducted for 3 months from May to July 2019, which included the collection and collection of field data, data processing and data analysis. This research was conducted in Lappariaja District, Bone Regency. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive description. The data collected is the result of the field obtained through primary data collection such as observation, interviews, and documentation studies, and secondary data collection such as supporting data obtained from existing documents or written literature that is closely related to the title of the study.
2.2. Data collection methods

Data sources are all things that can provide information about the data. Based on the source, the data can be divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data [4]. Primary data were obtained directly from informants involved in P3MD, namely: village community empowerment experts, village empowerment / technical assistance, village local assistants, sub-district governments, village / village apparatus officials, youth groups, and community and village empowerment agencies. Determination of the informants chosen purposively. Whereas secondary data was obtained from documents, records, reports and official archives obtained from the service and related agencies.

2.3. Data analysis

To answer the research objectives, the data analysis steps used in this study are Analysis Interactive Models. Activities in data analysis are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification [5].

3. Results

The impact of youth empowerment in P3MD in Lappariaja as follows:

3.1. Welfare

Youth sub-district said that since the P3MD program their income had increased although the increase was not significant, the increase in income was derived from incentives as Posyandu cadres who were given monthly incentives. In addition, youth are also active in village planning activities such as making simple RABs, they get incentives from making these RABs. According to the village head / village apparatus, in terms of physical implementation in terms of development activities carried out through P3MD youth also get paid by being workers on physical activities carried out by the village. Village development activities are carried out with a cash-intensive system with the provision that 30% of the total budget is used to pay wages for workers and artisans, with the system providing additional income for village communities including youth.

Also, the improvement of the welfare of the village community in Lappariaja Sub-district is supported by the availability of health facilities and infrastructure that provide services to youth who need health services. The results of the documentation study on health infrastructure facilities in Lappariaja Subdistrict, it was found that in each village has health infrastructure that consists of; Mattampaewali village has 1 Village Health Post (Poskesdes) and 3 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); Lilirattang Village has 1 Village Health Post (Poskesdes), 2 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); Waeekecece Village has 1 Supporting Community Health Center (Pustu), 2 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); Sengengpalie Village has 1 Village Health Post (Poskesdes), 2 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); Tenri Pakkue Village has 1 Supporting Community Health Center (Pustu), 2 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); Pattuku Limpoe Village has 1 Community Health Center (Puskesmas), 3 Supporting Community Health Centers (Pustu) and 1 Integrated Service Post (Posyandu), [6], for more details, see table 1.
Table 1. Lappariaja district health facilities and infrastructure

| Village          | Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) | Supporting Community Health Centers (Pustu) | Village Health Post (Poskesdes) | Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) | Total |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Matampawalie     | -                                   | -                                          | 1                              | 3                                 | 4     |
| Liliriattang     | -                                   | -                                          | 1                              | 2                                 | 3     |
| Waekecece        | -                                   | 1                                          | -                              | 2                                 | 3     |
| Sengengpalie     | -                                   | -                                          | 1                              | 2                                 | 3     |
| Tonronge         | -                                   | -                                          | 1                              | 2                                 | 3     |
| Tenri Pakkua     | -                                   | 1                                          | -                              | 23                                | 3     |
| Pattuku          | -                                   | 1                                          | -                              | 2                                 | 3     |
| Limpoe           |                                     |                                            |                                |                                   |       |
| Ujung Lamuru     | -                                   | -                                          | -                              | 3                                 | 3     |
| Patangkai        | 1                                   | -                                          | -                              | 1                                 | 2     |
| Lappariaja       | 1                                   | 3                                          | 4                              | 19                                | 27    |

The existing infrastructure is supported by the availability of health workers in charge of providing services to the community in each village; Matampawalie village has 2 midwives, 1 other health worker, Liliriattang village has 1 midwife and 1 other health worker, Waekecece village have 2 midwives, Sengengpalie village has 2 midwives and 1 other health worker, Tonronge village has 2 midwives and 1 other health worker, Tenri Pakkua village has 1 Nurse, 2 Midwives, and 1 Other Health Worker, Pattuku Limpoe Village has 1 Nurse, 1 Midwife, and other Health Workers, Ujung Lamuru Village has 2 Midwives, Patangkai Village 2 Medical Personnel, 23 Nurses, 13 Midwives, 1 Pharmacy and 7 Personnel-Other health [7], as for the health workers, can be seen in detail in table 2.

Table 2. Lappariaja district health workers

| Village          | Medical | Nurses | Midwives | Pharmaceutical | Other |
|------------------|---------|--------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Matampawalie     | -       | -      | 2        | -              | 1     |
| Liliriattang     | -       | -      | 1        | -              | 1     |
| Waekecece        | -       | -      | 2        | -              | 0     |
| Sengengpalie     | -       | -      | 2        | -              | 1     |
| Tonronge         | -       | -      | 2        | -              | 1     |
| Tenri Pakkua     | -       | 1      | 2        | -              | 1     |
| Pattuku Limpoe   | -       | 1      | 1        | -              | 1     |
| Ujung Lamuru     | -       | -      | 2        | -              | 0     |
| Patangkai        | 2       | 23     | 13       | 1              | 7     |
| Lappariaja       | 2       | 25     | 28       | 1              | 13    |

3.2. Access
The access that is owned by the youth of Lappariaja District consists of access to information and access to resource use. According to the youth of Lappariaja Subdistrict, every activity that would be carried out by their village would always get information, such as village deliberations that would be carried out by the youth village, getting invitations to participate in these activities. With this
information access, young people get information about policies that will be implemented by the village so that the youth can provide advice. The openness of information in the village opens space for all community members to find out about the progress of the P3MD program. Openness made by the village can be seen in the transparency of the APBDes board which is installed in front of the village office and information boards about the development activities carried out by the village. In the information board, the amount of budget used for the implementation of the activity is stated. In terms of access to the implementation of P3MD according to the village facilitator, the implementation of activities, especially the physical activities of all members of the community including youth, have the same opportunity to work, because since the Cash Intensive Labor System (PKT) was implemented before the activity began, the village government first opened the registration that was announced at the office village or in the mosque. In terms of access to resource use especially infrastructure that has been built by the village, according to youth with the construction of sports facilities in the village, they routinely exercise every afternoon, can play soccer using the field built by the village pack with the village budget, which previously did not have a field futsal.

3.3. Critical Awareness
According to one of the youths in Lappariaja Subdistrict, said that so far the youth have almost never criticized the village head for the policies implemented by the Village Head, because the Village Head sometimes gives another response to criticism from the youth. Whereas the other youth said that youth actually sometimes realize when there are things done by the village that are not in accordance with the regulations but on one hand the youth are still reluctant to deliver directly to the village because the youth are worried about the consequences of criticism given to the Village Head.

3.4. Participation
Youth participation in the implementation of P3MD consists of physical or energy participation as well as participation in ideas and ideas. Youth participation in terms of ideas according to the Village Head is participation through Hamlet Level Deliberation (Musdus) or Village Level Deliberation (Musdes), in the Village Level Deliberation (Musdes) activities youth provide ideas about activities / policies that will be carried out by the village. In addition, youth also participated in village planning activities, this was said by youths who became village infrastructure cadres that in addition to participating in village Village Level Deliberation (Musdes) activities, youth were also involved in planning activities to make village draft budget (RABs). Youth participation in the implementation of P3MD according to the Village Secretary that development activities in the village involve youth workers, because many young people become workers on physical development in the village. Participation of youth in the evaluation of youth activities not involved. This was said by local village facilitators. The evaluation process in the village did not involve village youth because the evaluation carried out so far was only carried out by the government through the inspectorate and DPMD, while the evaluation process carried out by the BPD administrative, so there is no room for the community in this case the youth to provide input related to activities that have been carried out by the Village.

3.5. Control
The village facilitator said that the Village Level Deliberation (Musdes) activity was a place for youth to control the policies in the village because everything that would be done in the village was discussed in the Village Level Deliberation (Musdes) but sometimes the youth only participated in the Village Level Deliberation (Musdes) not giving their input. In addition, the Office of Community and Village Empowerment said that in the village the control function was with the BPD agency but the BPD had not worked in accordance with its main tasks and functions so that the existing policies were not well controlled.
4. Discussion

This study shows that the impact of youth empowerment in P3MD in Lappariaja District has had an impact on youth empowerment with second level empowerment. This is evidenced by the achievement of welfare and the availability of youth access to resources in the village. The welfare indicator is the basic level of empowerment / one and access is at the level of empowerment two according to the empowerment indicator set by UNESCO.

The purpose of P3MD is to Build villages from the periphery and make villages become independent and prosperous. Based on these objectives two important meanings can be understood namely "Prosperous" and "Independent". According to [3], said that prosperity is 'safe, secure and prosperous'. The meaning of welfare includes security, safety and prosperity. In the narrow sense, people's welfare aims to improve the quality of human life, namely matters relating to programs or social services to overcome social problems such as poverty, neglect, physical and psychological dysfunction.

The welfare of the community will be fulfilled if there is a guarantee of safety and health for every citizen regardless of social status. Welfare in terms of health / basic social services will be easily achieved if supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. The availability of health facilities and infrastructure in Lappariaja District indicates that there is a guarantee and convenience for the community to obtain health services, because these health facilities and infrastructure have been supported by adequate human resources / health personnel. In addition to the availability of health infrastructure, with the existence of P3MD, community members or poor families and unemployed youth have gotten work by becoming workers in development activities carried out by villages, from their involvement as workers in development activities, youth get wages from these activities which are paid weekly. This development work is known as a cash-intensive system that aims to empower the poor and unemployed, so that the system is expected to have an impact on the economic conditions of the community in general and youth in particular.

The implementation of P3MD provides broad access to youth including access to information, access to implementation and access to the use of village resources / facilities. For every activity to be carried out by the village, there are no boundaries or barriers for youth with the community in general to obtain information, participate in and utilize existing facilities. This is evidenced by the openness carried out by the village government by inviting youth to participate in Village Level Deliberation (Musdes) activities, opening registration for prospective workers who want to become workers in development activities in the village, as well as providing space for youth to utilize infrastructure facilities that have been built by the village, both road and sports facilities.

As for the level of empowerment three to five is critical awareness, participation and control, at this level of empowerment the implementation of youth P3MD not yet at that level of empowerment. This is due to the lack of space for youth to express criticism to the village government regarding policies that will and have been implemented by the village government. youth as young people who have a critical attitude should youth be able to be a counterweight to the policies of the village government, if the policy does not favor the interests of the community and youth. Bargaining position of youth in the process of implementing development in the village should be able to be improved by the youth themselves, because youth play a strategic and extremely important position. As pioneers of youth change, they have organizers or mobilizers who organize and help as media makers or facilitators whose function is to convey the aspirations, complaints and desires of citizens; and as a leader, a leader in the community, being a public / citizen administrator [6].

In Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, Article 16 states that Youth plays an active role as a moral force, social control, and agent of change in all aspects of national development. This means that youth is a person / group that is expected to be able to bring change and must be involved in the development process. The role of youth in development is the participation of youth to contribute physically and non-physically in the implementation of development.
Youth participation in the implementation of P3MD has not been fully empowered because youth are only empowered in deliberation activities which in this case provide ideas / ideas about village planning and physical work activities, but youth are not empowered in terms of evaluating village activities, so it is unknown whether the activities that have been done by the village is right on target or not. In the absence of this evaluation, the youth's inability to control the policies in the village has an impact, this inability results in the loss of the control function carried out by the youth over the village government.

5. Conclusions
The impact of youth empowerment in P3MD in Lappariaja District has had an impact on youth empowerment with second level empowerment. This is evidenced by the achievement of welfare and the availability of youth access to resources in the village. The impact of empowerment has not been significant, based on indicators that have been used as a benchmark for empowerment. Therefore, the village government should pay more attention to the empowerment of youth in making policies so that the impact of P3MD implementation can be increased and become better.

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