EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION (KSM), SELF - SUPORTING AGENCIES SOCIETY PERFORMANCE (BKM), MANAGEMENT REVOLVING FUND AND THE LEVEL OF SUCCESS PROJECT SELF PNPM URBAN (EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN THE DISTRICT OF KEDIRI AND LABUAPI WEST LOMBOK REGENCY)

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Abstract

Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) is needed is a competent self-supporting agencies, for a success rate of PNPM Urban influenced by the participation of the community in the planning process, community self-supporting body performance more improved and managing revolving funds good, transparency and accountability. In fact there are many people who have not felt that participates in the activities, the performance of Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) is still inadequate, management revolving funds still must be addressed. This study aimed to determine the effect of public participation, performance Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) and the effect of a revolving fund management PNPM project success.

This research was conducted at Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) in the district of Kediri and Labuapi District of West Lombok regency. The data collection was done by distributing questionnaires to give a set of written questions to the respondent to answer by using a Likert scale (4). Data analysis techniques used are validity and reliability, normality test, Multicollinearity Test, Test Heteroskidastity, and hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression analysis (Multiple Regression Analysis) using SPSS version 21.

The results of this study are: (1) Public participation negatively affect project success PNPM Urban, (2) Performance Board Self-Reliance Community (BKM) positive effect on project success PNPM Urban, (3) Management of the revolving fund has a positive effect on the success of PNPM project Independent Urban. Based on the research put forward some suggestions for further research is expected to develop research instruments to reproduce reference, literature, adding another independent variable that has not been studied, as well as expanding the research object.

Keywords: Public Participation, Performance self-Suporting the Agency, Fund Management, Success of the Project.

INTRODUCTION

The National Program for Independent Community Empowerment in West Lombok Regency began to enter in 2007. There are several government programs to tackle poverty cases such as PNPM Rural, PNPM Marine, PNPM Tourism and Urban PNPM, PNPM Rural dealing with infrastructure and social activities in each village but Has no cycle and Community Self-Help Agency (BKM). PNPM Marine deals with infrastructure and social activities focusing only on coastal areas. PNPM Tourism deals with infrastructure and social activities focusing only on tourist areas and tourism products, while PNPM Urban deals with infrastructure, social and economic activities (Tridaya) and focuses on handling household production activities, skill activities, capital increase for traders and more empowerment For the community.

This program is very strategic because it prepares the foundation of community independence in the form of community leadership institution that is representative, entrenched and conducive for the development of social capital of society in the future as well as preparing medium term society program in poverty alleviation which become binding in community partnership with local government and Local care groups. Such an entrepreneurial, representative and trustworthy community leadership institution (generically called the Community Self-Help Agency or BKM) is formed through the critical awareness of the community to re-dig the noble values of humanity and social values as the foundation of the social capital of the people. BKM is expected to be a forum for the struggle of the poor in voicing their aspirations and needs, as well as a motor for poverty reduction efforts undertaken by the community independently and sustainably, ranging from the process of determining needs, decision-making, programming process, program implementation to utilization and maintenance. Each BKM with the community has developed a Medium Term Plan for the Poverty Reduction Program (later known as PJM Pronangkis) in a participatory manner, as a community initiative to tackle poverty in its territory independently, on government facilitation and community initiatives. (PNPM Mandiri Urban Guidelines, 2004)

The success of development in regional development is largely determined by the extent to which development planning is able to involve community participation. According to Cleland and King (2002), some organizations have their own way of measuring the success of the project team's performance. Despite the differences in culture and philosophy, there are several foundations for measuring the performance of the project team, one of which is the performance seen from the success of the project that has been done. Human development-oriented development planning in its implementation strongly requires direct community involvement of the recipient community of development programs. This is achieved by the participation of the recipient community of the program, then the success rate of development will be in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the community itself. (Mediawati, 2011)

Based on the phenomena - phenomena that occur in the community and the above exposure then Kediri and Labuapi chosen to be the object of research because in Kediri and Labuapi District is the location of PNPM Mandiri Urban who is still active and running. In Labuapi and Kediri sub-districts there are also PNPM Mandiri urban built sites that are self-sufficient and there is also a location that is not yet self-sufficient, in that area is also a tourism area of Lombok people of West Nusa Tenggara because there are many pottery villages visited by foreign tourists . As well as from one location has become a pilot location and has been recognized by Word Bank that the fund management rolling is very good and the level of participation is high enough, as well as the performance of the Board of Self Keswadayaan (BKM) is very good and transparency so that later will look effective or not existence of program pnpm And to see the extent to which local community participation and the performance of community self-help agencies and the management of revolving funds have an effect on the success rate of the Mandiri Urban Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) project in Kediri and Labuapi Sub-districts. The question raised in this research is how the influence of community participation on the success of PNPM Mandiri Urban project in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi ?, how is the influence of the performance of Community Self-Help Agency to the success of PNPM Mandiri Urban project in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi ?, how the influence of revolving fund management against Success of PNPM Mandiri Urban project in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi ?. The purpose of these questions is to determine the effect of community participation on the success of the PNPM Mandiri Urban project in

Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi. Influence of performance of Community Self-Help Agency to success of urban self-pnpm project in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi. Analyzing the effect of revolving fund management on the success of PNPM Mandiri Urban project in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOTHESES

Referring to the performance theory, performance in general is an embodiment of work performed by employees commonly used as a basis or reference assessment of employees within an organization. A good performance is a step towards achieving organizational goals therefore, performance is also a decisive means in achieving organizational goals so it needs to be strived to improve employee performance. According to Rivai (2005: 309) the concept of performance is the real behavior that is displayed every person as a work presentation produced by employees in accordance with its role. Meanwhile, according to Ilyas (2005: 55) said that the notion of performance is the appearance, the work is not limited to personnel who hold functional or structural positions but also to the whole range of personnel within the organization.

Mircea (2011) at the level and form of community participation itself that is socialization, consultation, Partnership, delegation, liveliness of citizens, decision making, at the Implementation stage ie community assistance in the form of money, manpower, and material.

Mahsun (2006: 26) in Teddy 2013 also delivered performance indicator refers to the performance appraisal refers to the performance appraisal indirectly that is matters that are only indicative of the performance, so tends to form qualitative, while the performance measure is the performance criteria referring On a direct performance appraisal that tends to be quantitative. Indicators and measures of performance are needed in assessing the achievement of organizational goals viewed from the goals, objectives and strategic.

The types of performance indicators according to Mahsun (2006: 31) include:

A) Input indicators (Input)

B) Process indicator (Process)

C) Output indicator (Output)

At the level of revolving loan policy there are 4 factors to be considered are goals, approaches, principles and strategic. (2014 Revolving Loan Technical Instructions).

The project success rate variables use indicators based on Ancient Theory in Listya (2010: 20) that is seen through the conformity of results, the relevance of the actors, the recommendations, and the monitoring system. The indicators underlying the assessment consist of:

A. Conformity of results

To assess the results of the harmonized indicators seen from the form of infrastructure in accordance with the predetermined plans.

B. Conformity of the actor

This indicator is assessed by looking at the parties involved already or not in accordance with the field in question that has been agreed upon by the community.

C. Recommendations

With the completion of the project there will be a new policy recommendation which can be felt directly or indirectly by the Society.

D. Indicator monitoring system

The monitoring system is assessed from the monitoring conducted by pnpm Mandiri Urban at the time The project is finished, so it will know the benefits of the project and can be used for the next development program. The assessment is based on the consideration that monitoring is inseparable from the community's assessment of community participation with the government for environmental improvement.

The objectives of this research are to analyze the influence of community participation, performance of Community Self-Help Agency and management of revolving fund for project success in PNPM Mandiri Urban project in Kecamatan Kediri and Sub-district of Labuapi and to know the influence of Performance of Self-Helping Society toward community participation, Poor in the implementation of PNPM Mandiri Urban. In this study there are 3 things that will be hypothesized in the research are:

1. The influence of community participation on the success rate of urban self-pnpm project in Kediri and Labuapi sub-districts.

2. Effect of performance of Community Self-Help Agency on success rate of urban self-pnpm project in Kecamatan Kediri and Sub-district of Labuapi.

3. Effect of fund management on the success rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban project in Kecamatan Kediri and District of Labuapi.

   To facilitate an understanding of the basic concepts and flow of thoughts in this study, a conceptual framework is developed as follows:
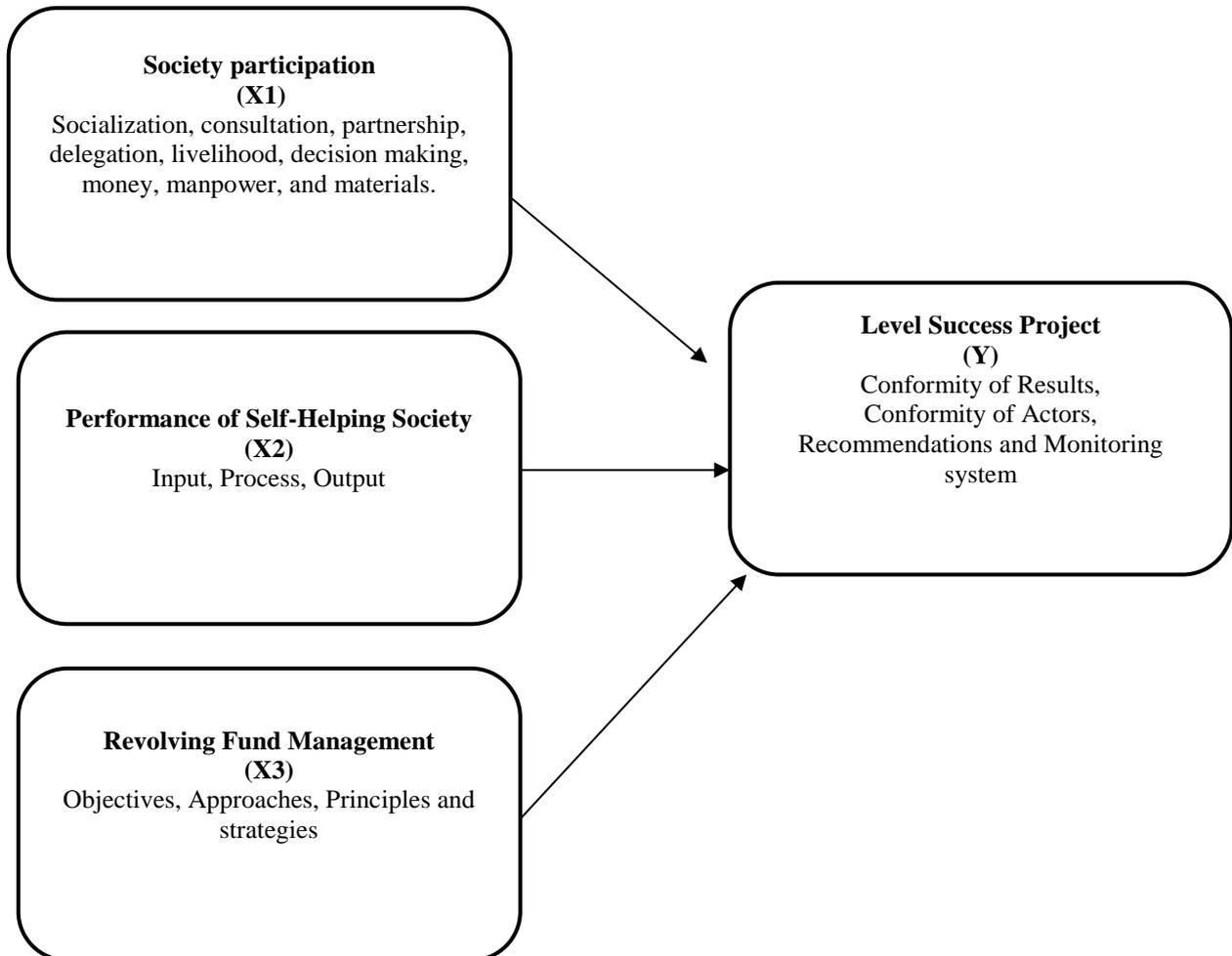

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOTHESES

The Effect of Community Participation on Success Level of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project in Kecamatan Kediri and Kecamatan Labuapi

From the model structural test in Banyuwangi Regency conducted Listya (2010) it is found that the variable of community participation influences the variable of project success rate. If there is a change in the participation of the community then the success rate of the project will change. Changes are happening in the same direction because the two equations are marked positive so that the increase in community participation will bring improvement to the achievement of project success rate. In other words, the higher the community participation in the PNPM Mandiri Rural project, the more success will be achieved from the project. The opposite happens when citizen participation declines or is lower. According to Listya (2010) on the success rate of the project, the most influential variable is the act of the actors involved. Indicating that it is more influential than other variables, which indicates the magnitude of community power in a project can achieve the appropriate target on the original plan of the project.

H1: Community participation has a positive effect on the success of the pnpm mp project in

   Kecamatan Kediri and Kecamatan Labuapi.

The Effect of Performance of Community Self-Help Agency to Success Level of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project in Kecamatan Kediri and Kecamatan Labuapi

Mahsun (2006: 25) said performance (performance) as a description of the level of achievement of a program, activities and policies in realizing the goals, goals, vision and mission of the organization. Performance in the public sector includes individual performance, group performance and organizational performance. Where to achieve organizational goals required a balance between the performance of individuals, groups and organizations.

Bastian Indra (2002) states that performance is a description of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity / program in realizing the goals, objectives, mission and vision of the organization contained in the formulation of an organization's strategic scheme.

According to research Riska (2013) formulate the level of community participation and leadership is very positive influence in the success of the National Program of Community Empowerment Mandiri.

H2: The performance of the Self-Helping Society has a positive effect on the success rate of the

   urban self-pnpm project in Kediri and Labuapi sub-districts.

The Effect of Revolving Fund Management on the Successful Performance of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi.

Paulina (2013) stated that the management of revolving funds of PNPM greatly affects the income level of the community so that the existence of this revolving fund program is very helpful for the improvement of the society's own economy.

H3: Fund management has a positive effect on the success rate of urban PNPM Mandiri projects in Kediri and Labuapi sub-districts.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

Based on the formulation of the problem, then this type of research pertained to associative research. Associative research / relationship is a study that aims to determine the influence or also the relationship between two variables or more than two variables. Sugiyono (2003: 11). The relationship used in this research is causal relationship (causal effect) that is relationship caused by cause, which test the influence of Community Participation, Performance of Self-Helping Society and Revolving Fund Management as independent variable have an effect on to Success Rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project. Data of this research is primary data that is research data obtained or collected directly from original source (without intermediary). While the primary data source in this study was obtained from the answers to the questionnaires distributed to the respondents. To measure the opinions of respondents used five-point Likert scale.

Population and Sample Research

The population in this study is the BKM group in the recipients of PNPM Mandiri urban assistance in Kediri and Labuapi subdistricts is known as many as 206 people. Sampling using the approach Tabachinick and Fidel (2007). According to (Kusumadjaja, 2014: 24) sampling with tabachinick and fidell techniques

Research variable

This study used 4 variables where each variable consisted of indicators used as the basis of the questionnaire distributed. The above variables each have a relationship, where the relationship is mutually affect each other. The effect can be seen by using a relationship matrix.

Definition of Operational Research

The value of each criterion may vary depending on the number of elements for each variable. Each variable has indicators that underlie that assessment. Variable X1 there are 7 indicators, Variable X2 there are 3 indicators and variable X3 there are 4 indicators whereas variable Y there are 4 indicators

Society participation

The variables of community participation in this study used an Indicator based on Arnstein's (1969) theory in Mircea (2011) on the level and form of community participation itself, namely socialization, consultation, partnership, delegation, liveliness, decision making, Money, labor and materials.

Performance of Self-Helping Body (BKM)

Mahsun (2006) in Teddy (2013) also delivered performance indicators of the NGO (BKM), which includes input, process and output aspects. Wibowo (2014) stated that the performance of Community Self-Helping Agencies in the management of funds is very influential because it is seen from the aspect of member's co-capacity, the ability of the community aspiration, and the mechanism of fund management. Bastian (2002) states that performance is a description of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity / program in realizing the goals, objectives, mission and vision of the organization contained in the formulation of an organization's strategic scheme. Meanwhile, according to Kane and Johnson in afriana (2009) performance as an illustration of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity / program / organization policy in realizing organizational goals, outcome of the organization's work in realizing the strategic objectives set by the organization, customer satisfaction and contribution to the economic development of society .

Revolving Fund Management

Fund management variables use indicators based On the level of revolving loan policy there are 4 factors to be considered are goals, approaches, principles and strategic. (2014 Revolving Loan Technical Instructions)

Project Success Rate

Variables of project success rate using indicators based on Ancient Theories in Listya (2010) are viewed through the conformity of results, the relevance of the actors, recommendations, and monitoring system.

Data Analysis Procedure

To analyze the data already obtained using multiple linear regression analysis. Before doing multiple linear analysis, firstly tested the validity and reliability test, then continued with the classical assumption test on the data to be processed. The classical assumption test aims to eliminate any deviations that may occur in the regression analysis so that the results to be obtained can be more accurate and close to or equal to reality. Test the classical assumptions made are:

Test Validity and Reliability Test

Validity test

Validity test is used to measure the validity or validity of a questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the statement on the questionnaire is able to reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire (Ghozali, 2005). The correlation used is Person Product Moment. If the correlation coefficient (r) is positive and greater than r table, then it is stated that the statement item is valid or valid. If otherwise, negative, or positive but smaller than r table, then the statement item is declared invalid and must be removed.

Test Reliability

The reliability test is intended to test the consistency of the questionnaire in measuring a similar contract or stability questionnaire if used from time to time. Reliability test is done by Internal Consistency method. Reliability of research instrument in this research is tested by using coefficient cronbach's Alpha. If the value of alpha coefficient greater than 0.60 then it is concluded that the research instrument is reliable or reliable (Ghozali, 2005).

Descriptive statistics

Description analysis is the most fundamental analysis to describe the state of the data in general. The analysis of this description includes several sub-descriptive statistical descriptions such as frequency, descriptive, data exploration, cross tabulation and ratio analysis. Descriptive analysis used in this research is frequency analysis. Where the frequency analysis is an analysis that includes a picture

of the frequency of data in general such as the mean, the minimum value of data, the maximum value of data. The data used for descriptive statistics in this study is quantitative data.

The principle of the average category of respondents scores adopted from Umar (2002: 98), namely through the range of maximum scores with minimum scores divided by the number of categories desired. Then the average score of respondents are categorized according to the classification table. The criteria used in the assessment of the average score of respondents is as follows:

Table 1
Criteria assessment score respondents

Response Score	Assessment
1,80 – 2,60	Never
2,61 – 3,40	Sometimes
3,41 – 4,20	Often
4,21 – 5,00	Always

Source: Umar (2002: 98)

Classic assumption test

The classical assumption test aims to eliminate any deviation deviations that may occur in the regression analysis so that the results to be obtained can be more accurate and close to or equal to reality. Test the classical assumptions performed, namely:

Normality test

Normality test aims to test whether in the regression model the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is to have normal or near-normal data. For the test can be done with graphs and see the amount of Kolomogorov-Smirnov. Basic decision making of the normality test is to see the probability> 0.05 then the data is normally distributed, otherwise if the probability <0.05 then the data is not normally distributed. The possible treatment for the data to be normal, among others, by increasing the amount of data, eliminating data that is considered the cause is not normal data, converting data into logarithms (Ghozali, 2005).

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model found a correlation between independent variables (independent). If independent variables are mutually correlated then those variables are not orthogonal. The orthogonal variable is an independent variable whose correlation value between sesame independent variables equals zero. Multicollinearity can be seen using tolerance values or using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). Tolerance values <0.10 or equal to VIF> 10 indicate the presence of multicollinearity (Ghozali, 2005).

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroskedaticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a variance inequality of the residual one observation to another observation, it is called Homocedatisitas and if different is called Heterocedatisitas. To detect the presence or absence of heterokedatisitas used park test (Ghozali, 2005).

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The method of analysis used in this study is linear multiple analysis. Multiple linear regression analysis was done to find out the relationship between dependent variable with independent variable. To change the data from qualitative to quantitative by using Likert scale for interval data using score 1 to 4. The regression equation developed in this research as follows:

Where:
$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Y = Success Rate
X_1 = Community Participation
X_2 = Performance of Self-Helping Society
X_3 = Revolving Fund Management
α = Constants
β = Coefficient
e = Error

Hypothesis testing

Based on the calculation results using SPSS program can be used to prove the hypothesis proposed. Proof of hypothesis using statistical test in the following way:

A. T-test is used to determine the influence of each independent variable to the dependent variable.

T test is done by comparing between t arithmetic with t table. To determine the t value of the table is determined with a significant level of 5% with degrees of freedom df = (n - k - l) where

n is the number of respondents and k is the number of variables (Ghozali, 2005). The steps as follows:

1. Determining the Formula

    A. Ho: b1 = bn = 0 (independent variable has no effect

      Significant to the dependent variable)

    B. Ha: b1 ≠ bn ≠ 0 (independent variable has a significant influence

      Against the dependent variable)

2. Determine the degree of n-k freedom and the level of significance or degree of reality $\alpha = 5\%$

3. Determine the area of accept and reject area Ha

    The criteria are:

        Ho is accepted if $-t\alpha / 2 \, (n-k) \le th \le t\alpha / 2 \, (n-k)$

        Ha is accepted if $th > t\alpha / 2 \, (n-k)$ or $th < -t\alpha / 2 \, (n-k)$

4. Determining t arithmetic with the formula

        According Widarjono (2010) t count value can be calculated by using the formula as

    Follows :

$$t_h = \frac{bi - \beta_1}{Sb_i}$$

(Source: Widarjono, 2010)

Information:

b_i is the sample regression coefficient

β_1 is the population regression coefficient

Sb_i is the standard deviation

RESEARCH RESULTS

Test of Validity and Reliability of Community Participation Variables / KSM (X1), Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM (X2), Revolving Fund Management (X3), and Success Rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project (Y).

Participation Variables / KSM (X1), Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM (X2), Revolving Fund Management (X3), and Success Rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project (Y) shows correlation coefficient value> 0.30 and Cronbach Alpha level is greater than 0.60.

Thus all question items that will be used to measure each variable have been deemed eligible for continued testing, as the results are shown in the following table :

Table 2. Recapitulation of Test Result Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

Variable	Item	Validity (Coefficient)	Information	Reliability	Information
Community Participation / KSM (X1)	P1	0.876	Valid	0.824	Reliable
	P2	0.521	Valid		
	P3	0.401	Valid		
	P4	0.507	Valid		
	P5	0.407	Valid		
	P6	0.871	Valid		
	P7	0.440	Valid		
	P8	0.796	Valid		
	P9	0.436	Valid		
Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM (X2)	P10	0.784	Valid	0.898	Reliable
	P11	0.851	Valid		
	P12	0.878	Valid		
Revolving Fund Management (X3)	P13	0.865	Valid	0.676	Reliable
	P14	0.450	Valid		
	P15	0.805	Valid		
	P16	0.459	Valid		
Success Rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project (Y)	P17	0.863	Valid	0.802	Reliable
	P18	0.450	Valid		
	P19	0.805	Valid		
	P20	0.718	Valid		

Descriptive Statistics Test

This descriptive statistical test has the purpose to provide a description (description) of a data so that the data presented becomes easily understood and informative for people who read it. Descriptive statistics describe various data characteristics such as mean, standard deviation, minimum

and maximum values. To test it can be done with One of the frequently used data processing program is SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). The result of research is whether to explain various data characteristic such as mean, sum, standard deviation, minimum and maximum value and so forth or not, can be seen in the following table :

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Test

	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
TTL_JWBN_RESPONDEN	33	79	4618	62.41	1.146	9.855
TTL_ITEM_JWBN_RESPONDEN	219	247	4618	230.90	1.944	8.693
Valid N (listwise)						

Data source processed (2016)

Classic Assumption Test Results

A. Normality test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is to have normal or near-normal data. To test it can be done with a graph and see the amount of Kolomogorov-Smirnov. The result of the research is whether the residual is normally distributed or not, can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Normality Test
Test results Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual
N	74
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0.653
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.788

Data source processed (2016)

B. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model found the correlation between independent variables. A good regression model should be free of multicolinearity problems. The results of the detection of multicolinearity can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Community Participation / KSM	0.097	10.292
Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM	0.190	5.251
Revolving Fund Management	0.130	7.701

Source: primary data processed (2016)

C. Hesteroscedasticity Test

Table 6. Hesteroscedasticity Test Results

Source: primary data processed (2016)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Community Participation / KSM	-.281	0.062	0.480	-4.560	.000
Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM	0.417	0.79	0.398	5.285	.000
Revolving Fund Management	1.285	0.112	1.048	1.506	.000

D. Results of Multiple Regression

Partial Test (t test)

The t test or partial test is intended to find out whether the independent variables of Community Participation / KSM (X1), Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM (X2), Revolving Fund Management (X3), have significant effect on Success Rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban Project (Y) Dependent.

Table 7. Partial Test Results (t test)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	Community Participation / KSM	-.281	0.062	0.480	-4.560	.000
	Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM	0.417	0.79	0.398	5.285	.000
	Revolving Fund Management	1.285	0.112	1.048	1.506	.000

Source: primary data processed (2016)

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The test using the simultaneous significance test (F statistical test) is intended to find out whether the independent variables of Community Participation / KSM (X1), Performance of Self-Helping Body / BKM (X2), Revolving Fund Management (X3), significantly influence the Success Rate of PNPM Mandiri Project Urban (Y). Table F Test can be seen below:

Table 8. Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	355.276	3	1.118	28.578	0.000[a]
	Residual	29.008	70	0.414		
	Total	384.284	73			

Source: primary data processed (2016)

Adjusted R square test (R^2)

Table 9. Results Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.962[a]	0.925	0.921	0.644

Source: primary data processed (2016)

DISCUSSION

This study examines the influence of community participation (KSM), self-help body performance (BKM) and revolving fund management on the success rate of PNPM Mandiri Urban projects.

The influence of community participation on the success of the PNPM Mandiri Urban project. Community participation is essentially the active involvement and participation of the community in a process of achieving the goals undertaken by the individual / organized group or individual, and based on adequate ability and willingness, participate in deciding goals with full sense of responsibility which is imbued with a sense of belonging Marjono, (1985) in Listya (2010). The need for community participation has a primary mission in an effort to improve the sustainability of each activity. Development programs initiated by the government to the rural and urban areas will certainly involve Facilitation Facilitation. Community participation support is able to access local leadership, technical resources and skills that may be provided and help to overcome any problems through negotiation of various conflicts between political and group factions. The community will be motivated to participate in the village development normally if the participation is made through a recognized or existing organization within the community concerned, that participation provides immediate benefits to the community concerned, the benefits gained through such participation can fulfill the public interest Local, in the process of participation is guaranteed the control of the community so that will affect the level of community participation in an urban (Wahjudin, 2010).

Based on respondents' answers to the distributed questionnaires, community participation in Kediri and Labuapi sub-districts included socialization, consultation, partnership, delegation, community activism, decision making, personnel assistance, financial aid and material assistance. So, the level of community participation (KSM) in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi West Lombok is very good. But when viewed from the distribution of partial test results that significantly public participation negatively affect the success of urban self-pnpm project. It is known that, simultaneously all independent variables affect the variable success rate of urban pnpm program of 96.2%, mean the rest of 3.8% can be explained by other variables outside the model that has not been used in this study. This is likely to affect the results of testing the data so that it affects significant values.

The first hypothesis (H1) states that the community participation variable (KSM) has a negative effect on the success rate of the PNPM Mandiri Urban program. The regression results show that the community participation variable (KSM) has a t count of -4.560 with a significance of 0,000 (see table 4.6). The value of significance is 0.000 less than the degree of trust (α) 0.05 so the hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Impacted results have a negative effect because not all community activities participate such as activities that substance and require expertise in doing it.

Influence of performance of Community Self-Help Agency to success of PNPM Mandiri Urban project.

Mahsun (2006: 24) said performance (performance) as a description of the level of achievement of a program, activities and policies in realizing the goals, goals, vision and mission of the organization. Performance in the public sector includes individual performance, group performance and organizational performance. Where to achieve organizational goals required a balance between the performance of individuals, groups and organizations. Mahsun (2006: 26) also delivered performance indicator refers to the performance appraisal refers to the performance appraisal indirectly that is matters that are only indicative of the performance, so tend to form qualitative, while the performance measure is the performance criteria referring to the performance appraisal Directly so that it tends to be quantitative. Indicators and measures of performance are needed in assessing the achievement of organizational goals viewed from the goals, objectives and strategic. However, in this study only use 3 aspects to explain a performance of Non Governmental Organization (BKM), which cover input aspect, process and output because according to research by just taking three element in indicator have already feel enough to explain a performance from institution or agency .

Based on respondents' answers to the questionnaires distributed, community participation in Kediri and Labuapi sub-districts includes input, process and output is good. Thus, the performance of self-supporting community in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi, West Lombok regency is very good. It is known that, simultaneously all independent variables affect the variable success rate of urban pnpm program of 96.2%, mean the rest of 3.8% can be explained By other variables outside the model that have not been used in this research. This is likely to affect the results of testing the data so that it affects significant values.

The second hypothesis (H2) states the performance of self-help body (BKM) has a positive effect on the success rate of urban pnpm program. Regression results show that the performance variable self-help body has t count equal to 5.28 with significance 0,000 (see table 4.6). The value of significance is 0.000 less than the degree of trust (α) 0.05 so the hypothesis (H2) is accepted.

Effect of revolving fund management on the success of PNPM Mandiri Urban project.

Implementation of revolving fund loans made by PNPM Mandiri Urban is one of the effective programs for poor people to be able to increase household economic income by opening or developing micro-based business and the increase of income is triggered by several factors such as:

1) the existence of business expansion,

2) efficient capital turnover, and

3) strategic location (Hikmatul, 2014).

Based on the respondents' answers to the distributed questionnaires, the management of revolving funds in Kediri and Labuapi sub-districts included objectives, approaches, principles, and strategic issues. Thus, the management of revolving funds in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi, West Lombok regency is very good. It is known that, simultaneously all independent variables affect the variable success rate of urban pnpm program of 96.2%, meaning the rest of 3.8% can be explained by Other variables outside the model that have not been used in this study. This is likely to affect the results of testing the data so that it affects significant values.

The second hypothesis (H3) states that revolving fund management has a positive effect on the success rate of urban pnpm program. Regression results show that the revolving fund management variable has t arithmetic of 2,492 with significance 0,000 (see table 4.6). The value of significance is 0.000 less than the degree of trust (α) 0.05 so the hypothesis (H3) is accepted.

CONCLUSION

The success rate of the National Program for Independent Community Empowerment is determined by the extent to which the development plan is able to involve community participation, the

performance of the community self-help body, the management of revolving funds, while the results of this research are:

A. Community participation negatively affects the success of independent pnpm projects

   Urban areas in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi.

B. The performance of Community Self-Help Agency has a positive effect on the success of the project Urban self-pnpm in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi.

C. The management of revolving funds has a positive effect on the success of the project pnpm Self-supporting urban areas in Kecamatan Kediri and Labuapi.

   If there is a change in the participation of the community, the performance of the community self-help body, the management of revolving funds, the success rate of the project will change. Changes are happening in the same direction as these three equations are marked positive so that improvements in community participation, performance of community self-help agencies, revolving fund management will lead to improvements in achieving project success rates. In other words, the higher the community participation, the performance of the community self-reliance agency, the revolving fund management of the PNPM Mandiri project, the more success will be achieved from the project. The opposite occurs when participation, performance of community self-help agencies, management of revolving funds decreases or is lower. In this study the three variables put forward by the researcher is very influential on the success of PNPM Mandiri project. Thus the three variables can not be separated in the achievement of the success of this program.

RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

   The results of this research findings have three implications: theoretical, practical and policy implications. These three implications are described as follows:

Theoretical benefits

1. Able to contribute to the development of future research.

2. Referring to the performance theory, performance in general is a manifestation of work done by employees commonly used as a basis or reference assessment of employees within an organization. A good performance is a step towards achieving organizational goals therefore, performance is also a

decisive means in achieving organizational goals so it needs to be strived to improve employee performance.

Practical benefits

1. Provide useful information to the government regarding the impact of community participation, BKM performance and fund management on the success rate of the project.

2. Provide information on the importance of cooperation between the government and the community in order to eradicate poverty in the regions and in urban areas, because with good collaboration between the government and the community then all programs that will be disbursed by the government will run smoothly.

Policy benefits

1. The results of this study can serve as a benchmark of government policy for the sustainability of poverty reduction programs.

2. The results of this study is expected to be one of the considerations and inputs for the government in taking a policy related to what programs will be later disbursed for community welfare.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions that can be submitted based on this research are:

1. The community must cooperate with each other so that the management of aid funds runs smoothly, because with good cooperation will create a harmony relationship with others. So that any government activities in eradicating poverty run smoothly.

2. Timing appropriate to the implementation of the program so that people are able to participate optimally without having to collide time to earn a living.

3. Community self-help performance should be improved in order to provide better assistance to the community.

4. There should also be a regular monitoring system so that it will be known the perceived benefits from the completion of the project.

5. The role of institutional active is also very necessary in determining the program needed by the community so that the program implemented by the government is the right target that is in solving the poverty.

6. Self-supporting institution is a competent self-supporting body, because the success rate of PNPM Mandiri in Kecamatan Labuapi and Kediri is influenced by the participation of the community in the planning process, the performance of the self-supporting community body is improved and the management of revolving funds, transparency and accountability.

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