

Coordination Planning Needs of State Property in the Center Of Community Development and Rural Poor

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ABSTRACT: BBPMD Malang in its effort to achieve the goal is to be supported infrastructure that helped facilitate the activities of the office. The implementation of effective planning and coordinated rules are supported by clear goods in carrying out its duties and responsibilities will create jobs and better results. Given the importance of planning needs of state property for the government as well as the amount of state expenditures associated with these assets, it has become imperative for the government to coordinate the planning needs of state property in a professional, effective and forward the economic aspects that expenses to be precise goals, proper use, proper implementation and proper in accordance with the legislation in force. Of course, coordination is easier said than done. There are the obstacles or problems that arise in the implementation and coordination of those barriers must be minimized in order to coordinate the planning needs of property of the State could be going according to plan. This thesis research examines key issues regarding the coordination of: (1) How to coordination in the planning needs of the State Property conducted by the Center for PMD Malang? (2) What are the barriers - barriers faced in coordinating the planning needs of the State Property conducted by the Center for PMD Malang? This study aims to identify and analyze coordination in the planning needs of the State Property in the Great Hall of PMD Malang is already well established and know the obstacles - obstacles encountered in implementing the coordination of planning needs of the State Property conducted by the Center for PMD Malang. The data analysis technique used is the type of qualitative research with descriptive approach using analytical methods Milles, Huberman and Saldana. Data collection techniques in this study using: (1) interview, (2) observation, (3) documentation. Researcher as a instrument, then performs validation by understanding the research methods that will be using triangulation. The results showed that the coordination in the planning needs of state property cannot be up there are still many obstacles that exist. Vertical internal coordination has not gone well, horizontal internal coordination goes well, the internal coordination diagonal run well, and external coordination goes well. Barriers experienced by coordination are the lack of discipline of employees in completing the work, the lack of direct contact between agencies, implementation coordination meetings that are not scheduled. Based on the study results and conclusions can be submitted suggestions that should BBPMD Malang create Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and follow the training or training on planning BMN needs. Great Hall Malang PMD can also benefit from the coordination meeting for the determination of the proposed by plan needs of BMN.

Keywords: Plan, coordination, needs of BMN

I. Introduction

The Center for Community Development Malang as a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in the Field of Community Development which is under and responsible to the Director General of the Ministry of Interior Village Administration is located in the Raya Langsep Road Number 7 Malang City. Organization and Work Institute of the PMD Malang arranged in Permendagri 21 In 2006, consists of Division of Administration, Division of Administrative Reform and Empowerment Community Institutions Division. Administrative Division consists of three sub-sections: Sub Division of Program, Sub Division Officer and letter, and Sub Division of General and Finance. Apparatus field consists of the Village and Sexy Sexy Irish Village. While, the empowerment Community Institutions Division consists of Section Institutional and Socio-Cultural and Community Economic Enterprise Development Section.

In supporting the implementation of service to the community through programs and activities that are the principal objectives and functions of government requires facilities and infrastructure should be used optimally. This requires careful planning of the needs of other what is necessary in carrying out the purpose and functions of the Center for PMD Malang. The planning process is good by itself would be good also in the process of managing overall, while planning that is not right will definitely not affect either the process further management, for planning needs is the first step SOA management play an important role and have a big impact on the cycle of SOA management / D next stage. The interests increasingly felt at the time to make savings in various fields to fund the wheels of government that require large budgets from year to year. BMN

Requirements Planning is the initial part of the cycle of SOA management. The planning of BMN is the basis for optimizing the management for BMN requirement proposal included in the Work Plan Budget Ministry or Agency (RKA-K / L) which is part of the state financial management / ministerial / agency having regard to the availability of existing BMN. Wahyu (2012) states that the planning needs of BMN require an inventory to determine the availability of BMN.

Bowersox (2002, h.11), describing the overall logistics management concept as follows: "Management of the logistics regarding the operation and coordination. Logistics operations are concern to transport and strategic storage. In order to achieve the mission of total operations, the necessary coordination with emphasis on aspects of integration, physical distribution, materials management, and internal inventory transfer. "Thus, in a simple logistical planning can be defined as the process of formulating the needs of the logistics that will be used in the future to promote the goals of the organization / company effectively and efficiently.

In the end, planning organization / company cannot allocate adequate financial resources for the procurement of goods. In this planning activity carried out the analysis process, thought, research and calculations in an effort to meet the needs of logistics. It is necessary for qualified human resources in the field of logistics planning is so that it can take decisions accurately and quickly. This planning activity has benefits, namely: (1) as a director, (2) minimize the uncertainty, (3) minimizing the waste of resources, (4) the standard in quality control.

Logistics planning is important because in this plan discussed regarding the following matters: (1) forecast the number and quality of the items required, (2) the ultimate goal to be achieved from what he had planned the whole, (3) a program consisting of a series of acts of activities to achieve the goals of logistics management based on priorities for implementation, work schedules logistics so that it can be completed on time, (4) the budget to allocate the resources that exist on the basis of efficiency and effectiveness, the budget is expressed in terms of money, way right in the procurement and distribution logistics, policy interpretation to be taken in order to ensure the harmony and uniformity logistics activities as well as actions to be performed. In the process of planning needs of state property right and requires detailed coordination of each - each work unit.

Gani (2014) also states the relationship between communication and the employee's performance can be simply described that the effectiveness of communication will improve organizational performance. While Lubis (2012) stated that the leadership style and the style of the language used by the leader are also very important in the course of activities of the organization. PMD Great Hall of Malang in their efforts to achieve the goals need to be supported infrastructure that helped facilitate the activities of the office. The implementation of effective planning and coordinated rules are supported by clear goods in carrying out its duties and responsibilities will create jobs and a better result anyway. Given the importance of planning needs of state property for the government as well as the amount of state expenditures associated with these assets, it has become imperative for the government to coordinate the planning needs of state property in a professional, effective and forward the economic aspects that expenses that be precise goals, proper use, proper implementation and proper in accordance with the legislation in force.

Theoretical Framework

Public administration

Administration English word derived from the word administrare in Latin that have meaning to serve that provide services, care, help, serve or serve. The main characteristics of the administration are to provide services and the best possible service to the public. According Islamy (2003, H.2) administration is managing, leading or directing all human activities in order to achieve a common goal.

State Property (BMN)

Definition of state property in accordance with Government Regulation No. 27 of 2014 on the Management of State / Regional are all goods purchased or acquired at the expense of budget revenue and expenditure is derived from the State or other legitimate acquisition. BMN diversity in a diverse, both in terms of form, the purpose of acquisition, as well as expected with life. Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010 concerning the Government Accounting Standards (SAP) dividing state property into inventory at the post inventory, fixed assets, intangible assets, other assets, and historic assets. Understanding its own assets by SAP are: Economic resources are controlled and owned by the government as a result of past events and from which economic benefits or social in the future is expected to be obtained, both by governments and communities, and can be measured in terms of money, including non-financial resources necessary for the provision of services for the public and resources are preserved for historical and cultural reasons.

Logistics Planning in the Government Sector

According to Abe (2002, h.24) planning comes from the word that means the design plan or order something to be done. The simple understanding can be described some important components, namely the objectives (what is to be achieved), activities (measures to realize the goals), and the time when (when the activity was about to

do). Furthermore, Abe (2002, p. 27) describes the planning is the formulation of a systematic regarding the steps to be undertaken in the future, with considerations carefully the potential, internal factors and parties interested in achieving certain goals.

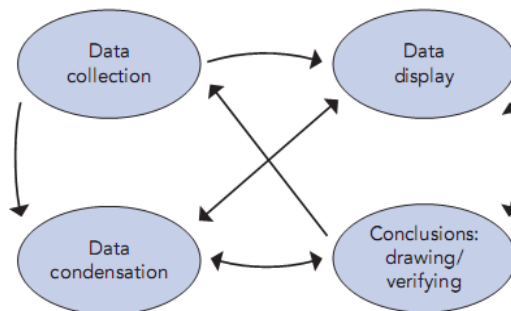
Coordination

The term is derived from the English coordination coordination. Coordinate word formed from two words namely co and ordinate that have meaning set. Thus, in terms of coordination already contained the meaning of the setting. According to the Dictionary of the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture (1991, h.524) coordination is about arranging an organization and its branches so that the regulations and measures to be implemented are not contradictory or confusing. According Siagian (1982, h.110) Coordination is the arrangement of the relationship of a concerted effort to get the unity of action in achieving common goals anyway.

II. Methodology

In this study, discussing and presenting data used a qualitative research with descriptive approach. Bogdan (1982, H.5) explains: "Qualitative research is defined as research that produces descriptive data about the word - words spoken or written, and behaviors that can be observed from the people - those who studied". As for the focus on research coordination in the logistical planning in the Great Hall of PMD Malang. In this study, the research location is the Center for Community Development Malang, Raya Langsep Road, Number 7. This study uses data sources derived from primary data and secondary data.

In accordance with this study, the data analysis technique used is the technique of data analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2013, p14). Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2013, p14) explains the three flow data analysis activities as follows:



Picture 1 Component-component Analyse of Data: Interactive Model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2013)

III. RESULTS

Requirements Planning Coordination Mechanism of State Assets

According Siagian (1982, h.110) Coordination is the arrangement of the relationship of a concerted effort to get the unity of action in achieving common goals anyway. Governance is the study of the network that emphasizes the role of diverse social actors in a network negotiation, implementation, and distribution of results involving the actors to accelerate the public interest in a more equitable and spread it more evenly role in accordance with the realities of the plurality of interests and actors there. Staff in carrying out its duties are required to apply the principles, integration and synchronization vertically and horizontally in each environment as well as inter-unit work in environment in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and fostering a cooperative relationship with the working area of the Great Hall. Each unit leader in environment by Great Hall has the obligation:

- a. Prioritizing the coordination of the operations;
- b. Provide guidance and direction to staff for the smooth implementation of the tasks;
- c. Complying with the policy outlined the organization; and
- d. Delivering activity reports periodically or at any time if necessary.

Constraints - Constraints in the Interagency Coordinating Officer

In the planning needs of BMN, Great Hall PMD Malang should involve all employees to the need for capital expenditure can be achieved according to the priority needs of BMN. Performance-based budgeting approach should create a bottom-up principle in planning BMN needs so that the role of all employees are needed to support the creation of effectiveness and efficiency in the execution of the duties the Great Hall of PMD Malang. There are some employees who have a workload that is too heavy and not in accordance with their capacity causing pending work, for example the abolition of the goods and the handover of goods procurement in 2015 so that the damaged goods allowed to accumulate in warehouse and procurement of goods in 2015 go unpunished has not handed over. This will interfere with the performance in the Great Hall of PMD Malang for

needed goods cannot be used, as appropriate to support the duties and functions while the goods there are just piling up in warehouses. Handoko (2003, h.197) revealed four (4) types of differences in attitudes and practices among diverse individuals as a barrier to coordination among employees, differences exist in the Great Hall of PMD Malang example:

1. Differences in orientation towards a particular goal.

Employees from different parts develop their own views on how to achieve the interests of good organization. Employees of the financial sector assumes that cost control is more important than anything else while on the training field and many assume diverse training even more important if the Great Hall of PMD Malang going forward.

2. Differences in time orientation

Some employees such as for example the administration pay more attention to the problem - a problem that needs to be addressed in a short time. While the coordination of planning needs property of the State takes a long time from identification of needs, coordination of planning, implementation, and evaluation of needs.

3. Differences in interpersonal orientation

Each individual in the organization is always different orientation needs work. For example the common parts and the financial need of a vacuum cleaner for cleanliness in the civil service need lots of cabinets. And each - each section would like to take precedence interests then it is clear certain coordination is needed to make the perception.

4. Differences formality structure

When the removal process of goods damaged, the process is very long and tiered, common parts and finance to propose to the administration and forwarded to the Head of PMD Malang is further proposed to the Directorate General of Village Government and further to the Secretariat General of the Bureau of Accounting and Budget Planning Ministry State then proposed to the Ministry of Finance. In 2016 changes Directorate General of Community and Village becomes the Directorate General of Village Government. In the Great Hall of the PMD Malang is also a change of leader the Head of PMD Malang was replaced by Head of Administration. In addition, there are four employees of the learning task. In the same year, there are two employees of the Center for PMD Malang who will retire so that the number of employees of the Center for PMD Malang will wane. The impact of mis-communication form of interruption of communication, coordination, and oversight policy changes. Coordination disturbed because their decisions are often different, the monitoring mechanism is changed, and competition lead to decreased work motivation that happen in the Great Hall of PMD Malang. However there are also positive effects encountered in the form of refresher new atmosphere. Handyaningrat (1985, h.129) mentioned obstacles could occur in vertical and horizontal coordination. Various obstacles, coordination in the Great Hall of PMD Malang as follows:

a. Barriers - barriers and vertical coordination (structural)

Formulation duties, powers and responsibilities of each - each unit of work is less clear. In addition, their relationships and working procedures are poorly understood and sometimes - sometimes doubts

b. Obstacles - obstacles in functional coordination

1. The officials are often unaware that the task he is performing only some of the overall task within the organization to achieve the goal.
2. The officials themselves often see their task as the most important task than the task - the task to another.
3. Overload task or job. The division of labor or excessive specialization in the organization. In a large hall PMD training institute Malang should have its own special teams coach thought of conducting training both inside and outside the classroom so that no jobs are stacked Neither officials nor the staff has a dual role as organizers and trainers. So that there is limited human resource capabilities in explaining the need for State Assets instead focus on things that it is not the principal duties and functions.
4. Lack SOPs so that the formulation of the tasks and functions, powers, and responsibilities of each - each officer or organizational unit is less clear
5. The lack of communication between official forum that can be done by sharing information and creating mutual understanding in order to smooth the implementation of the cooperation.

Based on the results of research and discussion it can be concluded as follows:

1. Relationships BMN needs to plane coordination in the implementation of basic tasks and functions in the Great Hall of PMD Malang include:

a) Internal coordination

- Vertical Coordination / structural not run well between the Head of Administration with the Planning and Works is not well coordinated. BMN requirements planning in the Great Hall of PMD Malang poured in the

form of proposed capital expenditure, but less so in the planning coordination plan needs not correspond to the items required.

- Horizontal coordination has been running well, eg Internal Monthly reconciliation between manager SIMAK BMN and manager SAKPA
- Coordination diagonal been running well, for example the coordination of the Directorate General of Village Administration with the Center for PMD Malang in Preparation of Work Plan and Budget (RKA-KL)

b) External coordination, has been running well for example the coordination of the Head of PMD Malang with the State Property Office and Auction (KPKNL) Malang in reconciliation Listen BMN per semester

2. Many factors inhibit the progress of coordination in the Great Hall of PMD Malang include:

a. Barriers - barriers and vertical coordination (structural)

Formulation duties, powers and responsibilities of each - each unit of work is less clear. In addition, their relationships and working procedures are poorly understood and sometimes - sometimes doubts

b. Obstacles - obstacles in functional coordination

- Overload task or job. The division of labor or excessive specialization in the organization. In a large hall PMD training institute Malang should have its own special teams coach thought of conducting training both inside and outside the classroom so that no jobs are stacked Neither officials nor the staff has a dual role as organizers and trainers. So that there is limited human resource capabilities in explaining the need for state property instead focus on things that it is not the principal duties and functions.
- The absence of SOP between the Head of PMD Malang with the Head of Administration, Subsection. General, Finance and Treasurer of Goods in the preparation of BMN demand planning so that the formulation of tasks and functions, powers, and responsibilities of each - each officer or organizational unit is less clear
- Lack of communication between official forum that can be done by sharing information and creating mutual understanding in order to smooth the implementation of the cooperation.
- The provisions of consistency between the rules with one another and less obvious. PP No.27 of 2014 Article 9 paragraph (4) stated that except for the elimination of demand planning, guided by the standards of goods, standard requirements; and / or the standard price. While the Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 150 / PMK.06 / 2014, based on the requirements planning BMN rensta K / L, standard goods, the standard needs.

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