

Community Participation through Garden Always in Makassar City

by Ridwan Ridwan

Submission date: 12-Apr-2023 09:56AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2062164266

File name: 680-Article_Text-1464-1-10-20221023.pdf (867.75K)

Word count: 3362

Character count: 19114



Community Participation through Garden Always in Makassar City

Ridwan; Andi Mamu

Institute of Domestic Administration (IPDN) Kampili, Pallangga, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi, ⁷Indonesia

Email: ridwanipdn@gmail.com

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i10.680>

Abstract

This research was conducted in Makassar City which wanted to see the extent of community participation carried out by the Makassar City Government. Community empowerment where the locus is in the slums, smelly and less attractive to look at. This situation became better after being touched with the Lorong Garden Program (Lorong). Of the 14 sub-districts in Makassar City, many of which were previously slums, now it looks much better than after being touched by the Lorong Garden Program. Because the benefits are very good, the community is able to empower themselves without any more intervention from the government. The impact of this program is felt directly by the community because every day mothers can reap the results where part of it for consumption can partly be sold as household income. There is no problem with marketing because the pagandeng (sellers with ontel bicycles) come directly to the aisles to buy them and then they resell them.

Keywords: *Garden Aisle; Participation; Community Empowerment*

Introduction

²⁸The implementation of autonomy in Indonesia is an acceleration of reform of the government system. Through regional autonomy, the central government gives authority and responsibility to the Regency or City Region. ²⁵accordance with the situation and conditions they have, regions can carry out community empowerment more optimally, especially to stimulate active community participation in building (Barnes et al., 2007). The concept of regional autonomy, government and society in an area has an important role in improving the quality of development in their respective regions (Moonti, 2019; Siregar & Badrudin, 2019). This is mainly due to the fact that in regional autonomy there is a shift of authority which was originally administered by the central government, but now becomes the business of the respective regional governments.

With ¹³centralization, spatial planning in Indonesia is regulated by each local government. Based on law no. 23 of 2014 concerning regional governments, it is stated that provincial regions have the authority to regulate spatial planning. The essence of these regulations is how humans can manage and utilize environmental resources wisely and wisely without destroying them (Conover, 2001). If there are residents, both individually and in groups, violating these rules, they should be subject to appropriate sanctions regardless of status. On the other hand, the community should support the programs.

Empowerment in Indonesia does a lot of things that can provide quality improvements that are seen from various aspects of the life of the nation and state as well as efforts in realizing a prosperous community life. Indonesia as a developing country is doing a lot of effort in development and empowerment which is progressing towards a change for the better and more advanced. This requires the stages that must be passed to realize the goals to be achieved.

The scope of this research is more to describe the context related to the focus of the research, which is more to Community Empowerment Through the Lorong Garden Program (LONGGAR) in Ujung Pandang District, Makassar City. To narrow the scope, the author focuses on research to be carried out on Community Empowerment through the Lorong Garden (LONGGAR) Program in Ujung Pandang District, Makassar City. The purpose of this study is to describe how the Makassar City government's efforts in community empowerment through the Lorong Garden program, the supporting and inhibiting factors of Community Empowerment Through the Lorong Garden Program, can obtain a comfortable and productive hallway layout, so that the hallway community can feel the comfort of space in the hallway. The area through the arrangement of green open spaces and also experienced an increase in welfare with the urban farming program "Urban Farming".

Theoretical Review

It is said by Koswara (2021) that what is meant by government is in a broad sense covering all government activities both in the legislative, executive and judicial fields. In a narrow sense, it includes activities that include government activities that only concern the executive field. Furthermore, Koswara (1999) explains that the science of government is a science that independently conducts studies on the ways in which state government is structured and functioned, both internally and externally in an effort to achieve state goals. The science of government is an applied science because it prioritizes aspects of use in practice, namely in terms of the relationship between those who govern (rulers) and those who are ruled (people).

According to Koswara (2003), the characteristics of a government that is oriented to the continental system, among others; (1) Concentration of power in the hands of the executive; (2) There is a predominance of national authorization; (3) the professionalism of the government apart; (4) Psychologically separating from the common people and the government's responsibility to the Administrative Courts; (5) Centralized tendency.

C.F Strong in Koswara (2003) gives the meaning of government as follows: Government shows that the government has the authority that can be used to maintain the peace and security of the State both internally and externally. To exercise this authority, the government must have certain powers, including military strength or the ability to control the armed forces, legislative power, or law-making as well as financial strength or the ability to suffice public finances in order to finance the existence of the state for the implementation of regulations. All these powers are carried out in the context of implementing the interests of the state.

Definition of Civil Service

The essence of government is to provide services to the community (Wasistiono & Polyando, 2017; Rasyid, 1998; Widodo, 2001; Djiwowitzo, 2001) meaning that government is not held to serve oneself, but to serve the community and create conditions that allow every member of the community to develop their abilities and creativity in order to achieve common goals (Rasyid, 1998).

The definition of the Civil Service concept according to Sadu Waisistiono (2017) is Government Apparatus (Central and Regional) specifically educated to carry out government tasks with basic

21)mpetencies of Coordination, Collaboration and Consensus (3K) in order to provide public services and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia.

Definition of Empowerment

The word empowerment is related to the exploration and development of community potential. Kartasasmita (1996) says that "every human being and society has potential that can be developed, so empowerment is an effort to build that power by encouraging, motivating and raising awareness of their potential and to develop it" to empower the community the main approach is that the community is not used as an object but the subject of various development efforts. Empowerment efforts must be targeted empowerment programs must directly involve or even be implemented by the target community (Erlistyarini, 2022).

Garden Aisle

Lorong Garden, is one part of the Mainstay Program of Makassar Mayor Danny Pomanto, namely "Makassar Not Rantasa", Lorong Garden and See Garbage Take (LISA) is part of the MTR program which is echoed in every Kelurahan and sub-district in Makassar City. The presence of the Makassar City Government program, namely Lorong Garden (Longgar), is appreciated and considered to create public awareness in creating environmental cleanliness.

The Lorong Garden or urban farming program has begun to be developed in 2014. It is hoped that this concept can become a new culture that is not only ecologically beneficial but also 24) as economic and aesthetic value. Prior to the presence of the Lorong Garden Program, people did not pay attention to the cleanliness of the environment where the hallway and its surroundings were very dirty and smelly. When Lorong Garden exists, the situation is inversely proportional to where people fix the hallway walls in paint and paint the walls planted with flowers, vegetables and fruits such as eggplant, kale, pumpkin and so on. Where the results can improve the community's economy.

Methods

Research Design

26) In order to get the correct and maximum results in this research activity, it is very necessary to have a research, research design that is in accordance with the situation and conditions under study which aims to facilitate the process of carrying out the research. In essence, research design is a description related to how the author carries out his research, which in the initial step there are many main questions that must be answered such as the substance of the problem to be studied, the location of the research to be carried out, implementation time, costs required, and much more. Questions related to these problems will have to do with how a research design will be structured. In carrying out this research, the writer will use descriptive qualitative research with an inductive approach. The term approach method refers to the final writing guide that begins with real and specific observations and is directed to identify some general principles related to the object to be studied and observed. This approach aims to make the writer understand better so that he can build knowledge to find out what happened.

With this method, the author will conduct research as a complete and complex research with the results in the form of systematic, factual, and accurate words related to describing the implementation of policies regarding the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste in Tanasitolo District, Wajo Regency by studying and observing facts or problems of a specific nature by collecting data so that a general picture of the problems at hand is obtained.

Data Collection Technique

In this study, the authors used data collection techniques with data triangulation techniques. Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines several data collection techniques, so actually the author collects data which also tests the credibility of the data, namely checking credibility with various data collection techniques and various data sources.

The data collection techniques used in this internship are: The data collection techniques that researchers will use are:

Interview

Researchers conducted in-depth interviews (in-department interviews) with key informants based on the pre-arranged interview guides. Giving questions to informants is done openly and flexibly in accordance with developments that occur during the interview process in order to absorb information about the perceptions, patterns and opinions of the informants.

Documentation

The author collects the data needed in this study by collecting and studying documents that are related to this research, such as books, journals, newspapers and so on.

Observation (Field Observation)

Observations were carried out by direct observations by the author at the research location to see the facts and social facts so that they could be matched between the results of interviews or informants from informants with facts in the field. The data processing process moves between data acquisition, data reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions / verification. This means that the data consisting of descriptions and descriptions are collected data, then an understanding is compiled with an understanding of the meaning called data reduction, then followed by the preparation of data presentations in the form of systematic stories, then an attempt is made to draw conclusions with verification based on all the things contained in the data. data reduction and data presentation.

Data Analysis Technique

In research, it is not enough to just collect data, but there must be final data that is processed to be used as a reflection as relevant information that needs to be analyzed in order to produce conclusions on the research that has been done. Nazir (2018) states that data analysis is a very important part of the scientific method, because with analysis, the data can be given meaning and meaning that is useful in solving research problems.

The stages of data analysis used in this research activity according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2017) include:

Data Reduction

The data obtained from the results of interviews, observations and documentation at the internship location are written in the form of a detailed description. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, so that data is obtained that gives a clear picture and facilitates further data collection.

20

Data Presentation

After reducing the data, the next step is the presentation of the data. Very large data will be difficult to handle and difficult to see the relationship. Therefore, efforts are made to make data that can be understood easily through data presentation. Silalahi et al. (2015) states that the presentation of data is as a set of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.

Conclusion Drawing or Data Verification

Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before. Initial conclusions that have been set temporarily will easily change if new and strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. But if the initial conclusions have been supported by valid and consistent data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Overview of Research Sites

Makassar City is one of the cities/regencies within the scope of South Sulawesi Province, legally formally based on Law Number 29 of 1959 concerning the Establishment of Level II Regions in Sulawesi, as stated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1959 Number 74 and Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1822 Subsequently, Makassar City became the Capital of South Sulawesi Province based on Law Number 13 of 1965, (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 94 of 1965), and then based on Law Number 8 of 1965, Makassar Municipality Level II Region. was changed to the Makassar Municipality Level II Region.

Community Empowerment Through Lorong Garden Program

In the study of Community Empowerment through Lorong Garden, the author uses various theoretical foundations derived from several pieces of knowledge needed related to the research that the author is doing. These theories are related to the phenomenon that the author faced while doing an internship/research entitled Through the Lorong Garden Program (LORONG GARDEN) in Ujung Pandang District, Makassar City. To respond further to the phenomenon under study, it is necessary to review it using the concept of community empowerment.

The theory taken by the author to be used as the basis for research internship is the theory expressed by Mardikanto (2015) formulating 4 (four) main efforts in every community empowerment activity, namely: Human Development, Business Development, Environmental Development, Institutional Development.

Human Development

Human development is the first and foremost effort that must be considered in every effort to empower the community. This is based on the understanding that the purpose of development is to improve the quality of life or human welfare and improve the bargaining position of society.

Business Development

Business development becomes an important effort in every empowerment. Business Development includes increasing technical knowledge, improving management, and increasing accessibility.

1

Community Development

Since the development of the sustainable development school, environmental issues have become very important. This can be seen in the obligation to carry out an Environmental Impact and Benefit Analysis (AMDAL) in every investment activity, ISO 1400 on environmental safety, ecolabel certificates. This is considered important, because environmental conservation (physical) will greatly determine the sustainability of investment activities and operations (especially those related to the availability of raw materials).

Institutional Development

Community empowerment through Human Development, Business Development, and Community Development requires the availability of institutions that function effectively (Fortunato & Alter, 2015; Fawcett et al., 1995). That is, Institutional Development is not enough to form the necessary institutions, but far more important than their formation is how far the institutions that have been formed have functioned effectively. In the research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Lorong Garden program in Ujung Pandang District has been very good because the enthusiasm of the community and the sub-district government is very high, but there are still shortcomings that arise because there are no regulations governing Lorong Garden itself.

Conclusion

The efforts made by the Makassar City Government, especially the Ujung Pandang District Government, namely the socialization of the garden hallway program is continuously carried out massively by involving all existing stakeholders. In implementing the Lorong Garden Program, the Government together with the community changed the face of the hallway by paying attention to the cleanliness around the community's living environment. With the development in the hallway, the community will also automatically increase security, maintaining order in the neighborhood. With the Lorong Garden, it will create an environment that is of beauty value and will foster a family spirit because the construction of the hallway is carried out by the community in mutual cooperation.

References

- Barnes, M., Newman, J., & Sullivan, H. (2007). *Power, participation and political renewal: Case studies in public participation*. Policy Press.
- Conover, M. R. (2001). *Resolving human-wildlife conflicts: the science of wildlife damage management*. CRC press.
- Dwijowijoto, R. N. (2001). *Reinventing Indonesia: menata ulang manajemen pemerintahan untuk membangun Indonesia baru dengan keunggulan global*. Elex Media Komputindo, Kelompok Gramedia.
- Erlistyarini, Y. (2022). Implementation of The Corporate Social Responsibility Program of PT. Adaro Indonesia as a Community Empowerment Effort. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 12(2), 2095-2102.
- Fawcett, S. B., Paine-Andrews, A., Francisco, V. T., Schultz, J. A., Richter, K. P., Lewis, R. K., ... & Lopez, C. M. (1995). Using empowerment theory in collaborative partnerships for community health and development. *American journal of community psychology*, 23(5), 677-697.



- Fortunato, M. W., & Alter, T. (2015). Community entrepreneurship development: an introduction. *Community Development*, 46(5), 444-455.
- Kartasasmita, G. (1996). Power and Empowerment: Sebuah Telaah Mengenai Konsep Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *Jakarta: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional*.
- Koswara, A. (2021). Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Dalam Pemberian Dan Pengajuan Kompensasi Dan Restitusi Terhadap Korban Pelanggaran Ham Berat Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 3 Tahun 2002 Dan PP Nomor 44 Tahun 2008. *Doctrinal*, 6(1), 1-10.
- Koswara, E. (1999). Otonomi Daerah yang berorientasi kepada kepentingan rakyat. *Insitut Ilmu Pemerintahan Magister Ilmu Pemerintahan, Depdagri, Jakarta*.
- Koswara, M. (2003). *Sanksi terhadap pendatang tanpa ijin yang dipulangkan oleh pemerintah Malaysia Ke Nunukan Kalimantan Timur* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Tarumanagara).
- Mardikanto, T. Soebiato, Poerwoko. (2015) *.Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Publik. Alfabeta. Bandung*.
- Moonti, R. M. (2019). Regional Autonomy in Realizing Good Governance. *Substantive Justice International Journal of Law*, 2(1), 43-53.
- Nazir, Y. (2018). Hubungan Kerja Pemerintah Desa Dengan Lembaga Adat Dalam Pengelolaan Kekayaan Desa Di Desa Lubuk Siam Kecamatan Siak Hulu Kabupaten Kampar. *Jurnal Kajian Pemerintah: Journal Of Government, Social and Politics*, 4(1), 87-101.
- Rasyid, R. (1998). Muhammad, Kajian Awal Birokrasi Pemerintah dan Orde Baru. Jakarta: Yarsip Watampone.
- Silalahi, M., Napitupulu, D., & Patria, G. (2015). Kajian Konsep dan Kondisi E-Government di Indonesia. *Jupiter*, 1(1).
- Siregar, B., & Badrudin, R. (2019). The Evaluation of Fiscal Decentralization in Indonesia Based on the Degree of Regional Autonomy. *Journal of Reviews on Global Economics*, 8, 611-624.
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Wasistiono, S., & Polyando, P. (2017). *Politik Desentralisasi Di Indonesia Edisi Revisi Yang Diperluas* (pp. 1-523). IPDN PRESS.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Community Participation through Garden Always in Makassar City

ORIGINALITY REPORT

27%
SIMILARITY INDEX

24%
INTERNET SOURCES

11%
PUBLICATIONS

12%
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	repository.ub.ac.id Internet Source	4%
2	Submitted to Washington State University System Student Paper	3%
3	www.bircu-journal.com Internet Source	3%
4	ijersc.org Internet Source	2%
5	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	1%
6	ijemr.politeknikpratama.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya Student Paper	1%
8	Submitted to Konsorsium Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Indonesia Student Paper	1%

9	www.scribd.com Internet Source	1 %
10	Cornelia Tri Wahyuni, Darius Antoni, Widya Cholil. "E-Warung Systems Development", 2022 International Conference on Informatics, Multimedia, Cyber and Information System (ICIMCIS), 2022 Publication	1 %
11	jkp.ejournal.unri.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
12	www.journal.umuslim.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
13	eprints2.ipdn.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
14	ojs.unm.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
15	core.ac.uk Internet Source	1 %
16	www.myaidconference.com Internet Source	1 %
17	Najmudin Najmudin, Isti Nuzulul Atiah, Elif Pardiansyah. "Economic Empowerment of Underdeveloped Village Women Based on Islamic Philanthropy (Study on Members of the Women-Based Microfinance Cooperative	1 %

(KKM-BP) Assisted by LAZ HARFA, Pandeglang
Regency)", Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak,
2022

Publication

18	ejournal.iainkendari.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
19	jurnal.unmuhjember.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
20	jurnal.dharmawangsa.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
21	jurnal.unissula.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
22	Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Student Paper	<1 %
23	eprints.umm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
24	repository.uinsu.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
25	ijmmu.com Internet Source	<1 %
26	internationaljournalcorner.com Internet Source	<1 %
27	scholarzest.com Internet Source	<1 %

28

Baldric Siregar, Rudy Badrudin. "The Evaluation of Fiscal Decentralization in Indonesia Based on the Degree of Regional Autonomy", *Journal of Reviews on Global Economics*, 2019

Publication

<1 %

29

Ohoiwutun, Yosephina, Jonathan Salusu, Suradi Tahmir, and Muhammad Akbar. "The Implementation of Hospital Ethics in the Public Service at Abepura Provincial Hospital, Jayapura", *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 2016.

Publication

<1 %

30

Suryansyah Suryansyah. "Legal Protection on Intellectual Property Rights in the Development of Creative Economy in Mamuju Regency", *Substantive Justice International Journal of Law*, 2019

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On