



## The Analysis of Goal Attainment of Empowerment Program in Mangkubumen Sub-District, Surakarta

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### **Abstract**

Poverty becomes a crucial problem for the urban cities, including Surakarta, the center of the Javanese traditional kingdom. The local government tries to overcome poverty by promoting empowerment programs. This article analyzes the goal attainment and the driven factors as well as challenges of empowerment program of Mangkubumen society namely Mangku Sinah Klamben, Mangku Lawren, and Mangku Dolan. Qualitative analysis based on Talcott Parson's theory of AGIL was used as a method of analysis. The findings of the research show that the goal attainment of three leading empowerment programs in Mangkubumen covers economic, social, and cultural objectives. The economic goal aims to solve poverty through the improvement of economic activities especially for the MSMEs in the Mangkubumen area. The social objective tries to change people's mindsets about moneylenders. The socio-economic problems are solved through collective funding in the form of infaq. The cultural objectives relate to the effort to preserve cultural values of society to the younger generation by traditional game awakening. The driving factors of the empowerment programs in Mangkubumen lies in the collective movement of a local agent, society, and also local government. The challenge of the programs is the pandemic covid-19 that changes economic and social interaction among people.

**Keywords:** *Empowerment; Social; Economic; Cultural*

### **Introduction**

Along with the city development, public welfare and poverty become problematic in most of the cities in Indonesia, including in Surakarta, a cultural city and the center of Javanese tradition. Public welfare can be defined as a condition of being fulfilled, especially in terms of economic, physical, and mental health. The economic growth and distribution of income can be indicators to determine the level of public welfare (Yasa, 2015). From the basic needs approach, poverty is the condition when the community is unable to meet their basic needs. Poverty is an economic inability to meet basic needs as measured from the expenditure side.

The data of the Central Statistics Agency, the poverty rate in Surakarta at the end of 2018 was 9.08 percent or about 47,000 people living in poverty. In 2019, the number of people living in poverty was 45,200 (8.70 %). The number of poor people rose to 47,000 people (9.03%) in 2020. The problem of

poverty can be found in every sub-districts in Surakarta. Poverty in Surakarta can be found along the railroad, such as settlements built along the Manahan railway, riverbanks, or even in state-owned land.

According to Unified Data Base Update, the district that has the highest number of poor people is Banjarsari. The number of people who live in poverty is about 45.604 people. Mangkubumen is one of the sub-district in Banjarsari. The number of poverty in Mangkubumen is above the normal threshold, which is around 17%. This means that from 100 families in Mangkubumen 17 families are living in poverty. Based on data from Banjarsari District, the number of residents according to gender and sex ratio in Mangkubumen Village in 2019 was 4,719 males while 5,032 females. The number of prosperous families (economic and non-economic) in Mangkubumen are as follows: Pre-Prosperous Family was 116, Prosperous Family I was 1472, and Prosperous Family II was 366. Unlike other sub-districts in Surakarta, there is no cultural tourism spot in Mangkubumen.

The number of poverty is high, therefore the sub-district government of Mangkubumen creates innovative programs to improve the economic, social, and cultural welfare of the community. Under the three programs started in 2018, namely Mpok Sinah Klamben, Mangku Lawren, and Mangku Dolah, Mangkubumen is expected to be able to overcome the economic problems, especially poverty. The implementation of the three programs certainly encountered many obstacles experienced by all stakeholders, both the village government and community members.

The goal attainment of the three socio-economic cultural empowerment programs of the Mangkubumen becomes important to be examined by the structural-functional theory of Talcott Parson, especially in looking at the adaptation process, goal attainment which is then integrated with the flagship program of economic empowerment, the core program of social empowerment, and the core program of cultural empowerment and how the pattern of maintenance takes place. This article analyzes the goal attainment of the Mangkubumen Program of Community empowerment. The analysis focuses on the explanation of the goal attainment of the three leading programs for socio-cultural-economic empowerment of the Mangkubumen and the supporting and inhibiting factors for goal attainment of the three leading programs of socio-economic and cultural economic empowerment of the people of Mangkubumen Surakarta.

## Goal Attainment

Society is a system in which all social structures are integrated into one, each having different but interrelated functions and creating conventions and social order and the elements of the whole adapt well to internal and external changes of society (Ritzer: 2017). A good social system consists of integrated elements that are interrelated and united. According to Ritzer, in explaining the social system, it is closely related to structural functionalism. The basic assumption of structural functionalism theory is that every structure in a social system is also functional towards others. On the other hand, if it is not functional, the structure will not exist or disappear by itself.

Talcott Parsons is best known for his four functional imperatives for the system of action, namely the AGIL scheme. AGIL functions as a directed collective activity to meet one or more system requirements. Talcott Parsons believes that the development of society is closely related to the development of the four main subsystem elements, namely culture (education), justice (integration), government (attainment of goals), and economy (adaptation).

Goal Attainment upholds an understanding of achieving goals, which is one of Talcott Parsons' theories. Talcott Parsons explains that AGIL theory is related to all activities directed at meeting needs where four absolute requirements must exist for society to function. The four requirements are adaption, goal attainment, integration, and latency (Talcott Parsons in Rahmawati, 2019).

Adaptation means that the system must cope with external situational needs. An individual should be able to adapt to the environment and also align the environment to his needs. Goal Attainment means that the system must define and reach its main goals. Integration means that the system must regulate the relationship of the elements. It must also regulate the relationship between the three functional imperatives namely Adaptation, Goal achievement, and Latency. Latency (pattern maintenance) means that the system must complement, maintain and renew individual motivation and the cultural patterns that create and maintain that motivation.

The basic assumption of structural functionalism theory is that society is integrated based on the agreement of its members on certain social values that can overcome differences so that society is seen as a system that is functionally integrated into a balance. Thus society is a collection of social systems that are interconnected and interdependent.

### **Method**

The research location is in Mangkubumen Banjarsari Surakarta City. Surakarta is a low-lying area with an altitude of  $\pm 92$  meters above sea level and a land slope of 0% to 15%. This research was started on December 1, 2019, to June 21, 2021. Previously, a survey was conducted on August 21, 2019, to see the location and conduct research observations. This research is exploratory qualitative research, which prioritizes verbal data. The verbal data was obtained through an interview process with various related parties who were selected as informants. The key informant is the head of Mangkubumen Sub-district as the policymaker and the person in charge of the sustainability of the activities. Data were collected through interviews with key informants, observation in the Mangkubumen sub-district area, and document analysis on Sub-District yearly monograph. Data were then analyzed through a triangulation approach including data reduction, data display, and verification regarding goal attainment of three empowerment programs in Mangkubumen (Miles and Huberman, 1992).

### **Findings & Discussion**

#### *Goal Attainment of Mpok Sinah Klamben, Mangku Lawren, and Mangku Dolan*

Empowerment programs of Mangkubumen, namely *Mpok Sinah Klamben*, *Mangku Lawren*, and *Mangku Dolah* represent social, economic, and cultural aspects. This program was initiated by Beni, the head of Mangkubumen sub-district. Beni tries to modify people's behavior with unplanned and spontaneous action. The goal attainment of Mangkubumen's empowerment programs was started from the problem analysis. After being analyzed, there are three main problems, namely the economic aspect of the community, the social community, and the cultural aspect. The analysis generates three empowerment programs. The first is the MPok Sinah Klamben or Art Group and Small-Medium Enterprises in Mangkubumen as the answer for the community's economic problems. The second program is Mangkubumen Lawan Rentenir (Mangku Lawren) program as the concern for its people who are in debt from moneylenders. Then the last programs are Mangku Dolah (Mangkubumen Dolanan Bocah) as a program to preserve culture by gathering children to play traditional game.

The first program is economic empowerment. The economic empowerment programs of Mangkubumen community can be explained in the Friedmann's framework (1992). The local government focuses on empowering the economy of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector (MSMEs), because traders and entrepreneurs occupy the second largest position in the livelihoods of the Mangkubumen community. Such as the program of Mpok Sinah Klamben, initially it was formed based on the idea or initiative of Beni as the head of Mangkubumen to elaborate all of MSMEs in the Mangkubumen area. Aris as the chairman of the Mpok Sinah Klamben committee told that the beginning of the establishment of the Mangkubumen program began with seeing an opportunity from a deserted building. Empowerment

activities are carried out by strengthening the potency of the community through concrete steps involving the provision of various inputs and opening up various opportunities that will make the community more empowered such as providing various facilities needed by MSMEs. The goal attainment of Mpok Sinah Klamben can be seen in the table 1 below:

Table 1 Goal attainment of Mpok Sinah Klamben

AGIL Schematic	Mpok Sinah Klamben
<i>Goal Attainment</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrating MSMEs in Mangkubumen area</li> <li>2. poverty alleviation</li> <li>3. Holding events that can unite MSMEs and can improve the welfare of the community</li> </ol>

The second programs are social empowerment that represent in the terms of Mangku Lawren. The local government install a poster in the neighborhoods to prohibited moneylenders. This is expected as a reminder for people to refuse moneylenders from entering their area. The moneylenders is not in line with the social empowerment program. The main concept of Mangku Lawren is the nature of voluntary citizen contributions and awareness for the community in form of the awareness to continue to donate even though the debt has been paid off and the advice to avoid debt from moneylenders in the future. The goal Attainment of the Mangku Lawren program is to free society from moneylenders by relying on the care of others such as infaq. The detailed explanation of goal attainment of Mangku Lawren can be seen in tabel 2:

Table 2 Goal attainment of Mangku Lawren Program

AGIL Schematic	Mangku Lawren
<i>Goal Attainment</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Freeing traders from the snares of loan sharks</li> <li>2. Creating moneylender-free in Mangkubumen</li> <li>3. Training sensitivity and social spirit among fellow loan shark victims</li> </ol>

The third program is related to the cultural empowerment of Mangkubumen society that represent in the form of Mangkubumen Dolanan Bocah (Mangku Dolah) Program. Beni said that the traditional game in the Mangkubumen sub-district, especially the Mangku Dolah program, have a function as a regeneration of future leaders. The concept embedded in the children's play in Mangkubumen is a traditional game played by children. There are two groups, the first is children who only follow the game and the second is children who have joined the arts and dance group. Mangku Dolan is not only used to familiarize children in the Mangkubumen environment. This can also be used as a medium for children to interact with their peers as well as a preparation for regeneration for the next generation and preserve Javanese culture. The detailed description of Mangku Dolan goal attainment can be seen in table 3 below:

Table 3 Goal attainment of Mangku Dolan Program

AGIL Schematic	Mangku Dolah
<i>Goal Attainment</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introducing the Mangkubumen children to traditional games</li> <li>2. Minimizing the impact caused by modernization</li> <li>3. Introducing children to their surroundings</li> <li>4. Preparing the next polite and cultured generation</li> </ol>

### *The Driven and Challenge*

The supporting factors of Mpok Sinah Klamben Program were the enthusiasm of the community to join the Mangkubumen Arts and Small and Medium Enterprises Group. The challenge of the implementation of the innovation program is the change of the head of the sub-district when the program

is not yet mature. On the other hand, the Covid-19 pandemic has worsened coordination and shifted the focus of the sub-district government in dealing with the pandemic. The challenge and driven factors of Mpok Sinah Klamben, Mangku Lawren, and Mangku Dolan Programs can be summarized in table 4:

Table 4 the challenge and driven factors of Mangkubumen's empowerment programs

No	Programs	Driven factors	Challenges
1	Mpok Sinah Klamben	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The enthusiasm of traders in the Sasana Krida area</li> <li>2. Active management</li> <li>3. Good coordination between the management and the village government</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unable to collaborate with each other</li> <li>2. Unsuccessfulness of the Mpok Sinah management planning</li> <li>3. Forums and discussion are rarely held during Covid-19</li> </ol>
2	Mangku Lawren	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial support from BAZNAS</li> <li>2. The awareness of community to provide routine infaq</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no proposal for cooperation besides BAZNAS</li> <li>2. Most of the actors are the traders who have been affected by the impact of Covid 19</li> <li>3. The uncertainty income of traders, especially during the covid pandemic</li> <li>4. There is no forum to discuss the sustainability of the program</li> <li>5. Lack of Infaq withdrawals from urban villages</li> <li>6. There are no written rules</li> <li>7. The sub-district government is less pro-active</li> </ol>
3	Mangku Dolah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The large number of children</li> <li>2. Enthusiasm of children and parents</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The sub-district government chose to prohibit children to prayer in mosque to protect them from the COVID-19 pandemic</li> <li>2. The sub-district government is less pro-active</li> </ol>

Based on Talcott Parson's framework (1951), every social elements need a functional requirement in which they should be able to adapt their behavior with the environment. Moreover, people acts are directed to reach collective interest. In reaching the objective, society should be able to integrate themselves. Preserving social system becomes important to guarantee that its elements work properly. The latency system should support, preserve, and maintenance cultural pattern to create social motivation.

Considering this framework, the MSMEs in Mangkubumen try to adapt their activity into new normal protocol. The goal attainments of the programs are strengthened by integrating MSMEs, freed Mangkubumen from moneylenders, and transmitting local values to the younger generation. The integration processes are implemented in several collective events, weekly forum meeting, collective movement such as collecting infaq, and playing together. The empowerment programs are supported by public facilities and governmental commitment in Mangkubumen.

Based on the above findings and discussion, it can be highlighted that the empowerment program in Mangkubumen sub-district was initiated by local agent covering three essential aspect of people namely economic, social, and cultural. The first program, Mpok Sinah Klamben, is economic empowerment focusing on strengthening the MSMEs through providing space and facilities. This program become important to poverty alleviation. The second program, Mangku Lawren, is a social empowerment focusing on freeing people from moneylenders through collective funding for the people who living in poverty. The system of moneylenders is unfruitful therefore people should be not took any loan from them. The third program, Mangku Dolan, can be categorized as the effort to preserve and transmitting cultural values for the younger generation.

### **Conclusion**

The goal attainment of three leading empowerment programs in Mangkubumen covers economic, social, and cultural objectives. The economic goal aims to solve poverty through the improvement of economic activities especially for the MSMEs in the Mangkubumen area. The social objective tries to change people's mindset about moneylenders. The socio-economic problems are solved through collective funding in the form of infaq. The cultural objectives relate to the effort to preserve cultural values of society to the younger generation by traditional game awakening. The driving factors of the empowerment programs in Mangkubumen lie in the collective movement of the local agent, society, and also local government. The challenge of the programs is the pandemic covid-19 that changes economic and social interaction among people.

The limitation of this research lies in the inability to analyze the history and sustainability of the empowerment programs. The historical research becomes important to depict more deeply the changes and continuity of the programs. Therefore, further research should be focused on the changes and continuity of the programs. Along with this research, the government should support local initiatives especially in funding innovative and creative programs. The local initiative, such as the empowerment program in Mangkubumen, should be disseminated to trigger other creative programs in the Surakarta area.

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