

**EVALUATION OF MANDIRI CINTA FARMERS (SARI TANI) VILLAGE
PROGRAM IN NAEKAKE "A" VILLAGE, MUTIS SUB-DISTRICT,
TIMOR TENGAH UTARA DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by several problem groups where there is a lack of public understanding of the Sari Tani program, lack of socialization related to the Sari Tani program, assistance that is not optimal, and Sari Tani assistance has not been utilized properly so that the Sari Tani program has not been fully implemented. The purpose of this study was to analyze and describe the evaluation of the Independent Village Cinta Farmer Program (Sari Tani) in Naekake "A" Village, Mutis District, Timor Tengah Utara District. The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research with the research focus on Input Indicators, Process Indicators, Output Indicators, Outcome Indicators. Data sources are informants and documents. Data collection techniques are through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and data verification/conclusion. The results of this study are the first on input indicators, namely by providing financial assistance in the form of loans worth Rp. 5,000,000.00 as a source of supporting funds and basic materials for program implementation; secondly on process indicators is the implementation of socialization to increase the understanding of beneficiary groups; thirdly, on output indicators, namely that the provision of assistance in the form of loan funds was realized and it was also found that there had never been a joint evaluation with the community; and fourth, namely the impact indicator is the increase in people's welfare in the economic field.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Program, Sari Tani*

A. PRELIMINARY

Poverty is a problem experienced by almost all regions, especially areas that are densely populated and areas that have limited natural resources. The Timor Tengah Utara District Government views that poverty is a multidimensional and multisectoral problem that must be addressed immediately because it involves

human dignity and worth, so the Government is trying to solve the problem of poverty with various programs.

Table 1
Village Name and Number of Sari Tani Members in 2012

No	Village Name	Number of Members
1	Humusu Sainiup	31 persons
2	Naekake A	51 persons
3	Manusasi	48 persons
4	Nilulat	48 persons
5	Luniup	56 persons
6	Fatuneno	24 persons
7	Fafinesu A	106 persons
8	Fafinesu C	36 persons
9	Tasinifu	21 persons
10	Usapinonot	51 persons

Data Sources: BPMPD Timor Tengah Utara District (2022)

From the data in table 1, there are 10 villages and the number of Sari Tani members in 2012 where the number of members from 10 villages totaled 472 people. "In 2010 the number of poor families in Timor Tengah Utara Regency was 65.62 percent or as many as 31,375 temporary family heads. Therefore, with the decrease in the poverty rate in TTU as a result of the solid program, the percentage of poverty decreased to 34.10 percent. Therefore, with the reduction in the poverty rate in TTU as a result of the Sari Tani food work-intensive program, direct assistance from farmer groups from the district budget through animal husbandry, agriculture and fisheries. The problem of poverty is not only economic, but also social, cultural, political and ideological. In general, the condition of poverty is marked by vulnerability, powerlessness, isolation, and the inability to express their aspirations and needs. In connection with the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, poverty has also caused various impacts in real life, including: (1) socio-economically it can be a burden on society, (2) low quality and community productivity, (3) low community participation. (4) decreased public order and public order, (5) decreased public trust in the bureaucracy in providing services to the community, (6) the possibility of a decline in the quality of future generations (Strategic Plan of the Department of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure, 2002).

One of the policies of the Timor Tengah Utara District Government to overcome and get the government out of the shackles of poverty is the Independent Village Cinta Farmers Program (Sari Tani). This TTU Regency Government program is contained in Regent Regulation Number 18 of 2013 concerning guidelines for the implementation of Sari Tani, chapter 1 article 1 paragraph 5 states that the Independent Village Cinta Farmers Program (Sari Tani). Sari Tani is one of the programs run by the Regent of Timor Tengah Utara to date. The program, which is better known as the Sari Tani program, is expected to be able to make the community more advanced and independent. The Sari Tani

Program is an evaluation of the Timor Tengah Utara District policy strategy for empowering village-based communities through the budgeting paradigm of the Poor People's Towards Prosperity (Sari Tani).

Based on the *Peraturan Bupati Timor Tengah Utara (TTU) Nomor 18 Tahun 2013* concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Sari Tani Program, chapter 1, article 1 paragraph 5 states that the Mandiri Cinta Pentani Village Program (Sari Tani) is an elaboration program of the 2011-2011 RPJMD 2015 which is coordinated by the regional government to achieve regional development goals and objectives, namely increasing village fiscal capacity and efforts to reduce village poverty through empowering the village people's economy in order to realize village independence. The presence of the Independent Cinta Farmers Village Program (Sari Tani) in Naekake Village "A" Mutis District, Timor Tengah Utara Regency began to be applied in 2012 and is targeted for achievement in 2015, by allocating APBD funds of Rp. 250,000,000.00 million. This can be done by increasing the welfare of rural communities through the creation of job opportunities that focus on developing productive economic enterprises. The Independent Village Cinta Farmer Program (Sari Tani) is designed to improve the community's economic business wherever possible through the development of the District's superior products. This departs from the fact that most of the people in Timor Tengah Utara District have agricultural livelihoods with high potential but low productivity.

The reality of the Independent Cinta Farmers Village program in Naekake "A" Village, Mutis District, Timor Tengah Utara Regency, is quite good, although its implementation has not run optimally according to what has been mutually agreed upon. In the village of Naekake "A" has very good productive growth, namely in terms of human resources and natural resources. This is an opportunity for the people of Naekake Village "A" to be able to develop this program to increase the economic productivity of the community in order to achieve success from this program.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Beni Setiawan (1999:20), the main dimensions of evaluation are directed at the results, benefits and impacts of a program. In principle, what needs to be made is an evaluation device that can be measured through four dimensions, namely:

1. Input indicator (Input)
2. Process Indicator (Process)
3. Output Indicator (Output)
4. Impact Indicator or (Outcome)

Evaluation is a way to prove the success or failure of the implementation of a program, therefore the notion of evaluation is often used to indicate the stages of the program management cycle which include:

1. Evaluation at the planning stage. At the planning stage, evaluation is often used to select and determine priorities from various alternatives and possible ways of achieving the goals that have been formulated previously.

2. Evaluation at the implementation stage. At this stage, evaluation is used to determine the level of progress of program implementation compared to a predetermined plan.
3. Evaluation at the Post Implementation stage. At this stage the evaluation is directed to see whether the achievement of the program is able to overcome the problem to be solved.

The relationship between the three stages is very close, furthermore there are differences in methodology between evaluation of program policies that focus on the budget and those that focus on implementation mechanisms. Program evaluation that focuses on the budget is carried out in two ways, namely: evaluating program performance indicators based on outputs and results and program evaluation studies based on programs that arise. The first method is carried out through a comparison of planned target performance indicators with realization, relevant and sufficient information must be easily available before a performance indicator is deemed appropriate. The second way is carried out through the collection of data and information that is more in-depth about the results and benefits of the programs that have been implemented. The most important thing is about the information generated and how the information is obtained, analyzed and reported. Information must be independent, objective, relevant and reliable.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research uses descriptive qualitative in other words a type of social research that aims to provide a little definition or explanation of the concepts or patterns used in the research. This research was obtained by means of interviews and information providers who were the Sari Tani Community Group Facilitators (PKM) by the Head of Naekake Village "A" and the community in Naekake Village "A", Mutis District, Timor Tengah Utara Regency. A large number of facts and data are stored in materials in the form of documentation. Most of the available data is in the form of letters, diaries, souvenirs, reports, artifacts, photographs, and so on. The documents in this research were conducted in Naekake Village "A", Mutis District, Timor Tengah Utara District. The research focus is a way of limiting research, the focus of this research can limit studies by placing the study focus as a research boundary so as not to cause confusion and verify, reduce and analyze data, the focus of this research is the Evaluation of the Independent Village Cinta Farmer Program (Sari Tani) in Naekake Village " A", Mutis District, Timor Tengah Utara District, with research sub-focus:

1. Input Indicator (Input)
2. Process Indicator (Process)
3. Output Indicator (Output)
4. Impact indicators (outcomes)

Data collection techniques used Observation, Interview, Documentation and Data Analysis Techniques using a systematic data collection process to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions. Data analysis according to Bogdan in Sugiyono is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data

obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials so that they can be easily understood and the findings can be informed to others. According to Miles & Huberman (1992: 16), the analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification.

D. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Input Indicator

According to the International Federation of Red Cressent Societies (2002: 1), the Logical Framework can also be used to see the success or failure of a program from the results, impacts (long term), outcomes (medium), and outputs (products), activities (activities) and inputs (financial, human, material resources). In addition, the results of this study are supported by the theory according to Bridgma and Davis (in Farida Yusuf, 2000) which states that input indicators focus on assessing whether Supporting Resources and basic materials are needed in implementing the program. This indicator can include Human Resources, Money or other Infrastructure. Based on the theory and research results, the authors conclude that the input indicator in the Sari Tani program assistance is money worth Rp. 4,500,000.00 as supporting resources and basic materials for program implementation. With this assistance, the community can develop criteria for farmer groups with very good results.

Procces Indicator

The theory put forward by Brigma and Davis (in Farid Yusuf, 2000) states that "Process indicators focus on research on how a program is transformed in the form of direct service to the community. This indicator covers aspects of the effectiveness and efficiency of the methods or methods used to implement certain public programs. The form of the process indicators carried out in the Sari Tani program in the village of Naekake "A" is the socialization that is continuously provided to the program beneficiary communities, with the aim that they better understand the purpose of the assistance, so that the management is not careless.

Output Indicator

Outcome indicators refer to the final output of a program. This is supported by the theory put forward by Brigma and Davis (in Farid Yusuf, 2000) which states that "output indicators focus assessment on results or products that can be produced from public policy systems or processes. This outcome indicator is for example the number of people who have successfully participated in the program. The output indicators or results from the research are that there has never been a joint evaluation with the communities receiving assistance from the Sari Tani program so that the assistants also do not know whether the communities benefit or not, meanwhile according to the community that they benefit personally from the results of the farming.

Outcomes Indicator

This is supported by the theory put forward by Brigma and Davis (in Farid Yusuf, 2000) which states that "impact indicators (outcomes) focus on the impact received by the wider community or parties affected by the policy". This impact

indicator refers to effects that can be felt directly by the community, for example increasing people's welfare.

The impact indicator of the Sari Tani program in Naekake Village "A" is the increase in community welfare in the economic field, this is proven because in the process of activities carried out there are no inhibiting factors that hinder the program when the community manages it.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the Sari Tani program has been well implemented, but there are a number of things that need to be improved, this is evidenced by the variables below:

- a. that the input indicator (input) in the assistance of the Sari Tani program is money worth IDR 4,500,000 as supporting resources and basic materials in implementing the program. With this assistance, the community can develop criteria for farmer groups with very good results.
- b. The process indicators carried out in the Sari Tani program in the village of Naekake "A" are:
 - Technical and operational policies for UPST and KSM are implemented properly by describing how technical policies and sources of operational costs are.
 - socialization which is continuously provided to program beneficiary communities, with the aim that they better understand the purpose of the assistance, so that the management is not careless. However, in reality the socialization was only carried out once at the beginning before the distribution of DST funds, the socialization should have been carried out continuously so that the community would continue to understand how the Sari Tani business was developing.
 - Facilitating and forming groups has been realized. The groups were divided into 5 namely the Melati farmer group, the Kasih Ibu farmer group, the Malomis farmer group, the Moen Mese farmer group, and the Feot Mese farmer group.
 - Monitor DST administration development and rollover facilitation.
 - Conduct regular meetings to discuss the implementation of DST. However, in its realization, the meeting was held only once in the early stages of implementing the Sari Tani program.
- c. Output indicators or results from research indicate that the budgeted funds have been realized, the implementation process is also good, where the proceeds from sales provide benefits to group members, especially to improve the household economy, but there has never been an evaluation jointly with the communities receiving assistance from the Sari Tani program so that the assistants also did not know whether the community benefited or not, whereas according to the community they personally benefited from the agricultural output.
- d. The impact indicator of the Sari Tani program in Naekake Village "A" is the increase in community welfare in the economic field, this is proven because in

the process of activities carried out there are no inhibiting factors that hinder the program when the community manages it.

The suggestion from this study is that the Independent Village Cinta Farmer Program (Sari Tani) in Naekake "A" Village has been running effectively and efficiently and the community also feels very fortunate in this case helping the family's economy. However, in the future it is necessary to carry out regular socialization so that the management of assistance to farmer groups is not misused even though so far it has been going well but socialization is very much needed so that the management of the Sari Tani program in the future will be more optimal. As long as the program is ongoing, outreach regarding the management of the Sari Tani program has not been carried out. It is hoped that the Naekake "A" village government will conduct outreach to the community in the future.

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