



## Empowering The Head of Poor Women's Family in Efforts to Improve Welfare ( Case Study for Empowering The Head of Poor Women's Family in Sidoarjo District )

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### ABSTRACT

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Poverty is a complex problem, which is interrelated with one another, including: low skill levels, low capital ownership, low employment opportunities, low income levels, low education levels, low health levels, low productivity . One approach to solving the problem of poverty is through a community empowerment approach ( community empowerment ). Through this empowerment approach, it provides opportunities for the community to play an active role in development by developing their potential as the basic capital of development, and giving full authority to the community in making decisions according to their wants and needs. Penanggu circles in poverty for Sidoarjo regency , one of them reached by way of women's empowerment, by providing training for Poor Women Headed Households that a partnership with several employers. What is interesting about the empowerment program in Sidoarjo is that the target is aimed at women as the head of poor families, on the grounds that the basis for selecting the program is that women have a position in a country, society and even in the household. Based on the findings from the results of data processing on the variables studied, it can be concluded that the implementation of poverty alleviation with an empowerment approach to the Head of Poor Women's Family in Sidoarjo is still not optimal in reducing the number of poor people, therefore there needs to be an increase, especially in the entrepreneurial aspect of women

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### 1. Introduction

Ismid Hadad (2008: 1), the elimination of poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and therefore a prerequisite for sustainable development. Therefore, the leaders of world countries at the Summit (Summit) Millennium at the United Nations (UN) New York in 2000 set efforts to reduce half of poverty in the world. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for UN member countries that must be achieved by 2015.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, as one of the countries that signed the MDGs declaration, Indonesia has a commitment to implement and become an integral part of national development programs in the short, medium and long term. In essence, each of the MDGs goals and targets was in line with government programs long before the MDGs became the global development agenda (2008: 1).

The MDGs Development Goals for UN member countries that must be achieved by 2015 are the welfare of the nation through 8 target channels, namely: (1). Halve the proportion of the world's population who earn less than 1 US dollar per day and the proportion of the population suffering from hunger, (2). Halve the proportion of the population who do not have healthy drinking water, (3). Ensure that all children, boys and girls complete primary school, (4). Reducing up to 2/3 of the mortality rate for infants and children under five years of age, (5). Stop the spread of HIV / AIDS, malaria and other types of infectious diseases, (6). Eliminating gender inequality in schools, (7). Consequently applying sustainable development policies, (8). Develop partnerships for development at all levels.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia published a special publication on the development report on the achievement of the MDGs for the first time in February 2004, which was then updated in November 2007. In the first publication due to data limitations, the objectives of 8 MDGs had not been calculated, but several indicators on goals 1 to 7 experienced an increase. , adjusted to the needs, namely into 41 indicators. In the second publication the 8 MDGs have been calculated by making some modifications so that the total number of indicators is 59 indicators. (BPS, 2008: 2)

Although Indonesia has participated in the implementation of the global agreement (MDGs) to reduce poverty and increase the Human Development Index (HDI) announced by the United Nations since 2000, in the "Human Development Report 2003" or the 2006 Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development program. (UNDP) shows that the quality of Indonesia's human development has deteriorated in the last ten years. In the report, Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) is measured by income, real per capita, life expectancy, literacy level and quality of basic education.

The poor population in Indonesia, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020, recorded 9 , 78 percent of Indonesia's population. This number is an increase compared to the year 2019 ,



which reached 14.1 percent. Poverty is a multidisciplinary problem, not only due to economic factors , but also related to social, cultural, political and other problems.

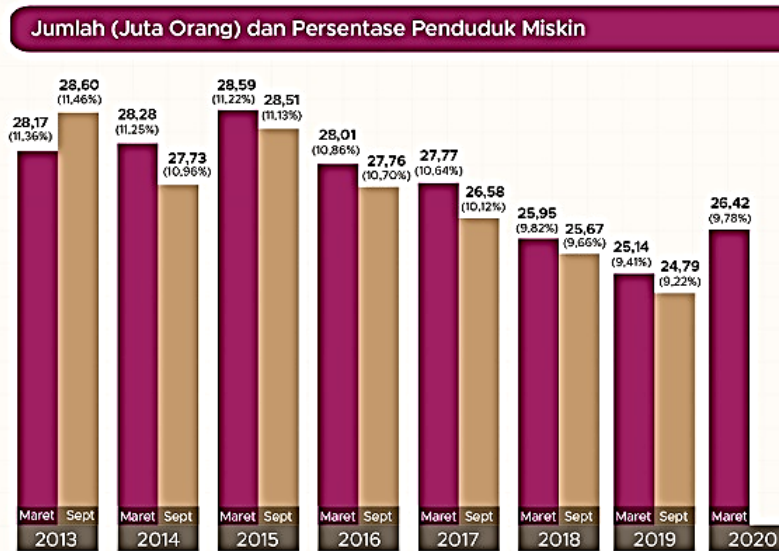


Fig 1. percentage of poor people

Source: BPS

Based on Figure 1. , Indonesia has experienced a decline in the COVID- 19 pandemic in the last 5 years, poverty has decreased, but during this pandemic in 2020, Indonesia experienced an increase in the poor . This situation is certainly a cause for concern and a planned development needs to be carried out.

**2. Literature Review**

Poverty is one of the world's problems that must be avoided, therefore every country in any part of the world strives to free its people from poverty, including the Indonesian nation. In this regard, the Development Program at both the central and regional levels must give top priority in terms of poverty alleviation.

Poverty is socially characterized by vulnerability, powerlessness, isolation and inability to convey aspirations. Economically, it is marked by the inability to fulfill the minimum necessities of life. As a result of poverty that is not immediately addressed, among others: (1) socially and economically it can become a burden on the community; (2) low quality and productivity of society; (3) low active community participation; (4) decreasing public order and public order; (5) decreasing public trust in the bureaucracy.

Poverty not only deals with economic problems, but is multi-dimensional in nature because in reality it also deals with non-economic problems (socio-cultural and political). Due to this multi-demitional nature, poverty is not only concerned with social well-being . To pursue how far a person needs material welfare can be measured quantitatively and objectively, such as in measuring absolute poverty, which is indicated by the rupiah figure. However, to understand how much social welfare a person must fulfill, the measure becomes very relative.

The first aspect of tridaya by the researcher functions as an exogenous variable (independent variable) formed by 3 (three) indicators, namely: (i). Knowledge about entrepreneurship. (ii). Business skills, (iii). Attitudes towards entrepreneurship, where this aspect is hypothesized to affect the welfare of the Head of Poor Women's Families in Sidoarjo Regency, either directly or through entrepreneurship.

The second aspect of Tridaya is business empowerment, which the researcher functions as an exogenous variable (independent variable) formed by 5 (five) indicators, namely: (i) work guidance to acquire skills (ii). Independent work to strengthen the skills they have, (iii) There are parties who accommodate the products produced, (iv) There is work discipline, (v) There is job evaluation. This variable is hypothesized to affect the welfare of the Head of Poor Households in Sidoarjo Regency , either directly or through entrepreneurship.

The third Tridaya aspect is the Physical environment / Infrastructure by the researcher which functions as an exogenous variable (independent variable) by forming 4 indicators, namely: (i) Business Equipment / Technology (ii). Place of business / production activities, (iii). There are raw / auxiliary materials for production, (iv) There is access to input / output of the goods produced, where this aspect is hypothesized to affect the welfare (endogenous variables) of the Head of Poor Women's Family in Sidoarjo Regency, either directly or through entrepreneurship.

As the description above, the information needed in this study is primary data, meaning that the data is



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obtained directly from respondents through questionnaires. The questionnaire is compiled by determining the relevant variables and developing them into indicators based on existing theories. The relevant variables are: (i) Variable X1 (Human Resources Empowerment); (ii) Variable X2 (Business Empowerment); (iii) Variable X3 (Empowerment of Infrastructure). These three variables function as independent variables. In addition to these variables the researcher includes the variable Y1 (Welfare). The next researcher will look for the causal relationship of the three independent variables. the variable Welfare services.

### 3. Research Model & Methodology

The population in this study were the heads of poor women's families who were registered as participants in skills training with various types of skills training, organized by Bapemas and Family Planning in Sidoarjo district, which were declared successful. This skills training partners with entrepreneurs, who have competences in their fields. The number of productive poor female family heads who were categorized as successful in participating in the skills training based on the monitoring results was 75 participants, the head of poor female families referred to in this study is a poor mother who does not have a male life companion, but is responsible as a breadwinner, Household managers and decision makers in the family, which include: 1. Women who are left behind / divorced, 2. Women who are left behind / divorced, 3. Women who are single or not married, 4. Women who are married, but for some reason, her husband cannot carry out his function as head of the family.

Based on the data on skills training participants as in the population, the researcher will take samples using the random sampling method. Determination of the number of samples in this study using the provisions of the sample size guidelines for the SEM method (Ferdinand, 2009: 75): 1. 100-200 samples for the maximum likelihood estimation technique, 2. The number of samples for SEM is 5 to 10 times the number of indicators.

Researcher's efforts in obtaining data from respondents used an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaire is a number of questions that must be answered by the respondent in accordance with what is known or in accordance with what is felt. With the questionnaire, it is hoped that the required data can be obtained. To complement the data obtained with the questionnaire, interviews will be conducted with secondary data obtained from the District Bapemas and Family Planning, Provincial Bapemas, Sidoarjo Regency Central Statistics Agency and the East Java Province Central Statistics Agency.

Qualitative data that is quantified by being collected through a questionnaire will be compiled based on theoretical constructs and previous research. The question items in the questionnaire are in the form of intervals. Respondents in answering questions related to variables or indicators, provided answers in the form of a Likert scale with various alternative answers, including: strongly agree (SS) with a score of 5, agree (s) with a score of 4, Enough (C) with a score of 3, disagree (KS) with a score of 2, and very disagree (SKS) with a score of 1. All question items in the questionnaire will be tested for their validity and reliability by distributing questionnaires to 30 respondents

Human Resources Empowerment is an effort to increase the capacity / capacity of the Human Resources Heads of Poor Women Families, through training (of the job training) so that they have encouragement in themselves through the addition of knowledge (cognitive), skills (psychomotor) and attitudes (affective). minimum needs, and / or the head of the family of the poor woman has lighter their economic burden in meeting their minimum needs.

The analysis used to answer the hypothesis in this study uses the Structural Equation Model (SEM) using the AMOS 16.0 program package. Structural Equation Model (SEM) are multivariate techniques that combine multiple regression aspects (testing the relationship of interdependent variables) and factor analysis (showing the concepts of unmeasured factors with multiple variables) to estimate the simultaneous interdependence relationship (Hair et al. al, 1998). SEM analyzes the covariance structure which consists of two parts, namely the measurement model and the structural model. Hair et al. (1998) revealed that the measurement model is a sub-model in SEM that sets indicators for each construct and assesses the reliability of each construct to estimate a causal relationship. In principle, in SEM it is wanted to analyze the causal relationship between exogenous and endogenous variables which indicates that a change in the value of a variable will result in changes from other variables, besides being able to simultaneously check the validity and reliability of the instrument (Solimun, 2003: 72).



### 3.1 Result of Research

To find out how the influence relationship between latent variables, structural equation modeling will be carried out. Modeling is carried out based on the theory developed in the previous section, as well as with the assumptions that have been met. The model in this study consists of three exogenous variables, namely HR Empowerment, Business Empowerment, and Infrastructure Empowerment, as well as two endogenous variables, namely Entrepreneurship and Welfare. To see if the proposed model can be explained

**Table 1**  
Goodness Of Fit Structural Model After Modification

Goodness Of Fit Index	Cut-off	Model results	Information
TLI	$\geq 0.95$	0.886	Marginal
GFI	$\geq 0.90$	0.901	Good
AGFI	$\geq 0.90$	0.788	Not good
RMSEA	$\leq 0.08$	0.074	Good
CFI	$\geq 0.95$	0.942	Marginal
Chi-Square Probability	$\geq 0.05$	0.000	Not good
CMIN / df	$\leq 2.00$	1,922	Good
Chi-Square Probability	$\geq 0.05$	0.000	Not good

Source: Results of data processing

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the model has met several goodness of fit criteria, namely CMIN / df, RMSEA, and GFI, while based on the CFI and TLI criteria the model is in a marginal condition. Thus it can concluded that the model is good and can be analyzed further.

**Table 2**  
Estimated Parameters

Relationship	Std Coefficient	CR	P Value	Influence Description
X1 → Y1	0.354	2,501	0.012	Positive is significant
X2 → Y1	-0,564	-2,510	0.012	Significant negatives
X3 → Y1	1,028	5,044	0.689	Not significant

Source: Results of data processing

### 3.2 Discussion

Effect of X1 (Empowerment SDM) to Y 1 (Kesejahteraan) is 0,354 with a P value equal to 0.012. The P value is more than 0.05, so it can be said that the effect is significant. Thus the hypothesis that mentioning that the human resource empowerment of poor women heads of family influence on Welfare in Sidoarjo regency proved to be true. This means that if the human resource empowerment of poor female family heads is increased, the welfare will increase. This is because the ability of human resources can directly affect welfare, but must be applied in the form of work.

Influence X2 (Empowerment) terhadap Y1 (Welfare) is -2,510 with a P value equal to 0.012. The P value is more than 0.05, so it cannot be said that the effect is significant. This means that if the provision of business is increased, it will have an effect / influence on welfare. Thus the hypothesis is that the empowerment of the business of poor family heads has an effect on welfare in Sidoarjo Regency is proven to be true.

In the Entrepreneurship Development Program and the Competitive Advantage of MSMEs, the main activities to be carried out through this program are: (1) technical assistance for technology assistance, which has high economic value and quality / quality improvement; (2) Provision of an incentive and guidance system to spur new entrepreneurs and support investment partnerships between MSMEs. This is due to the characteristics of the implementation of business empowerment / training which tend to be adequate, causing training participants to be interested in entrepreneurship.

The influence of X3 (Empowerment Infrastructure) to Y 1 (Welfare) is 5.044 with a P value equal to 0.689. Value P value base of more than 0.05, thus the hypothesis that mentioning that the physical environment Empowerment / means poor women heads of household in Sidoarjo regency not truth. This means that if the empowerment of infrastructure facilities is increased, it will not have a weak effect on increasing welfare.

This is because the facility / infrastructure is only a tool, and this tool will be useful if it has been used to carry out business / entrepreneurial activities. If the use of infrastructure can produce a good business, the infrastructure will have an effect on welfare. This means that welfare cannot be directly affected by the existence of infrastructure, but must be through efforts in this case entrepreneurship.



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### 4. Conclusion

The effect of X1 (HR Empowerment) on Y1 (Welfare) is 0.354 with a P value of 0.012. The P value is more than 0.05, so it can be said that the effect is significant

The effect of X2 (Business Empowerment) on Y1 (Welfare) is -2.510 with a P value of 0.012. The P value is more than 0.05, so it can be said that the effect is significant

The influence of X3 (Empowerment of Infrastructure) on Y1 (Welfare) is 5.044 with a P value of 0.689. The basic P value is more than 0.05, thus the hypothesis which states that the empowerment of the physical environment / facilities of poor female family heads in Sidoarjo Regency is not proven.

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