

Empowerment Policy Analysis on Performance through Institutional Coordination and Quality Assistance at the Community Empowerment Office

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Abstract

This study aims to define and evaluate the influence of empowerment policy on empowerment efficiency through the collaboration of empowerment institutions and the quality of assistants in the Soppeng Regency Community Empowerment Service. This study was performed by the Soppeng District Community Empowerment Service using a quantitative approach and a simple design. The study's overall population was 116 workers in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency, using a saturated sampling methodology involving the whole population as a sample, including 116 individuals. Data collection techniques are focused on evaluation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. Data analysis used multiple linear regressions for SPSS v.25 tools. The findings revealed that the empowerment policy in its execution wanted consistency, strong group engagement to support itself through empowerment and the reduction of disparities in society, empowerment policies through government-issued regulations that added significantly to sustainable development for the community.

Keywords:

empowerment policy, empowerment performance, coordination, companion, Indonesia

1. Introduction

In fact, not a few policies have been taken by the government in efforts to reduce poverty. The government's efforts in overcoming poverty had been carried out long before the onset of the monetary crisis in mid-1997. This can be seen from the many anti-poverty programs, for example KIK, KMKP, P3KT, PKT and IDT.

Poverty reduction programs have increased in number in line with the escalating economic crisis. Programs offered at this stage include Regional Empowerment in overcoming the Impact of the Economic Crisis (PDM-DKE), Kumanis (Crisis Community Business Credit), Community Economic Empowerment (PEM), Alstintan assistance (Agricultural Machine Tools), Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities. (PEMP), as well as equity participation for cooperatives and community financial institutions (LKM). However, the focus of attention on these policies is nothing more than formal government administration activities so that the important elements in program implementation are neglected.

As with the Village Assistance Inpres policy, which tends to emphasize orderly administration of accountability or just SPJ, or sometimes it is often heard that the empowerment programs carried out are often project-nuanced. When the project is completed, the empowerment activities will also be completed. The result of programs like this is that the main purpose of community empowerment itself is not touched, namely the realization of the poor who are powerless to become empowered or in other words, the target community for empowerment becomes truly independent. The existing policies are more formalistic, because of the project, perhaps even to increase the popularity of the authorized official. Policy makers sometimes also adopt empowerment models that are easier to measure the level of success, such as empowerment models for providing subsidized funds, scholarship assistance, and so on. Group empowerment as an alternative to development cannot be isolated from a new human development model (Ahdan et al., 2019; Gani et al., 2019; Sawitri et al., 2019). Community empowerment has become a significant government priority, especially as a means of continuing the collapse of the idea of growth in the past (Hairunnisa, 2015). Coordination between the Government and the Agencies is an attempt to promote or merge, harmonize and harmonize the different interrelated desires and practices and all movements, measures, and times to accomplish the desired objectives (Priyono, 1996; Lutfi Hilman, 2019). Institutional coordination of empowerment should be mentioned in the development discussions involving government agencies from bottom to top.

The government's essential policies can become the key focal point for conducting community empowerment programs in collaboration, and cooperation between organizations can improve policy enforcement (Mustafa et al., 2020; Rijal et al., 2019; Sahabuddin et al., 2019; Sahid et al., 2020; Usman et al., 2020). The initiative can be executed successfully and efficiently (Wiryasaputra, 2006). Assistance is another significant element of group mobilization. Aid is a meeting with the group and the assistants who accompany them. The communication point with them is to support one another with the helped and the accompanying so that the companions' lives demonstrate the full opportunity that can be provided to others who are assisted. They also use the available options to work in the group, both physically and psychologically and even socially and spiritually, with the expectation that they can do so (Wiryasaputra, 2006).

Mentoring essentially contributes to inspiration or passion and to steps that are usually compassionate and mentoring. This aid is often aimed at clinical and formal ways rather than proper and competent psychological assistance (Timbul Sibarani, 2015). This support applies to the acts or behavior of people who are not in the complete profession of social service. The achievement of empowerment success at the Soppeng Regency Community Empowerment Service has not been maximized by limited equipment. In such a way that it has not been optimal at work, shortage of facilities and utilities and low standard of human capital (assistant), limited support, and lack of coordination between relevant organizations in the preparation and collection of programs to be carried out. This study aims to demonstrate the degree to which empowerment policy has an impact on empowerment output through the coordination of empowerment institutions and the quality of assistants in the Soppeng Regency Community Empowerment Service.

2. Literature Review

Quoting the definition put forward by UNDP, Empowerment (empowerment/strengthening) is considered as a process that allows individuals or groups to change the balance of power in social, economic and political terms in a society or community. Empowerment activities can refer to many activities, including increasing awareness of the existence of social forces that pressure others and also on actions to change patterns of power in society. Meanwhile, etymologically, empowerment means strength or ability (Rinantanti & Bin Tahir, 2019). Starting from this definition, empowerment can be interpreted as a process towards empowerment, or a process to obtain power and/or the process of giving power/strength/ability from parties who have power to those who are less or less empowered. Then from its type, empowerment/strengthening can be seen at two levels, individual and community. At the individual level, issues relevant to empowerment are: patron-client relations, gender, access to government (state),

and sources of property ownership. Meanwhile, at the community level, the main issues that are usually raised are: resource mobilization, empowerment/strengthening of the institutional framework and access to links with government agencies. In connection with this issue, UNESCO itself has revealed that the emphasis on future development goals is to develop human beings, not to build objects of a physical nature (the goals, aims and objectives of the development to be not to develop things but to develop people).

The implication is that development should be aimed more at increasing the spiritual, moral and material attainment of the whole human being, both as an individual and as a member of society. These things then become the realm of empowerment or strengthening (empowerment). The significance of empowerment/strengthening at the individual level is of course directly proportional to the empowerment/strengthening at the level community. In this case, Friedman even states that empowerment/strengthening at the level of the individual and the smallest community in society, namely the family/household is very important. In fact, he termed this type of empowerment as an alternative development (the alternative development). Empowerment/strengthening at the individual and family level will in turn have an impact on the community level. In other words, if we want to improve and strengthen society, the first goal is to reform and empower individuals and their families first. One of the empowerments/strengthening emphasized by Friedmann is gender justice and equality. According to him, so far women have often been disadvantaged and tormented by a patriarchal system which considers men to be superior to women.

The impact is that women are more often seen as second-class beings and helpless, so there is a lot of oppression, both in the household and in society (Bin Tahir et al., 2019). In the context of development and empowerment, the role of women is often neglected and neglected. In fact, as individual and social beings, women have the same rights and abilities as men (Tahir & Rinantanti, 2018). Furthermore, if it is related to peace, women who have been empowered can actually become potential agents of peace in society. In the context of peace building, community empowerment which is part of development is often associated with sustainable peace building. One theory that is quite well known in this context is the theory put forward by Johan Galtung which distinguishes between negative and positive peace. According to him, negative peace means a condition in which no conflict occurs, while positive peace means that apart from whether or not there is conflict, a condition of welfare & social justice is also achieved in society. So that, in this context, community empowerment is an effort to transition process from negative peace to positive peace.

3. Method

This study uses a causality analysis design that would demonstrate a causal or cause-effect relationship on the research variables, and a quantitative approach is used in this situation. The study's overall population was 116 workers in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency, using a saturated sampling methodology involving the whole population as a sample, including 160 students. Data collection techniques are focused on evaluation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. Data analysis used multiple linear regression for SPSS v.25 tools.

4. Results

For the analysis of pathways, the research is conducted test structure one and structure 2. Based on the study results of linear regression multiple, each analysis's value influence between independent and variable dependent variables can be seen in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Empowerment Policy t test (X) on Coordination of Empowerment Institutions (Y)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	7,310	1,393		5,249	.000
Empowerment Policy (X)	.677	.061	.719	11,055	.000

Dependent Variable: Coordination of Empowerment Institutions (Y1)

Source: Processed data, 2020

The regression coefficient value is 0.719 with a significance level of 0.000 which means significant (Sig <0.05) or the value of t count > t table (11.055 > 1.980)

Table 2. Empowerment Policy t test (X) on Quality of Companion (Y2)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7,146	1,541		4,637	.000
	Empowerment Policy (X)	.692	.068	.691	10,204	.000

Dependent Variable: Companion Quality (Y2)

Source: Processed data, 2020

Table 3. Empowerment Institution Coordination t test (Y1) on Quality of Assistants (Y2)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5,469	1,571		3,480	.001
	Coordination of Empowerment Institutions (Y1)	.765	.069	.720	11,073	.000

Dependent Variable: Companion Quality (Y2)

Source: Processed data, 2020

Table 4. Empowerment Policy t test (X), Coordination of Empowerment Institutions (Y1) and Quality of Assistants (Y2) on Empowerment Performance (Z)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,993	1,491		1,336	.184
	Empowerment Policy (X)	.178	.089	.174	2003	.048
	Coordination of Empowerment Institutions (Y1)	.275	.098	.253	2,805	.006
	Companion Quality (Y2)	.468	.089	.458	5,278	.000

Dependent Variable: Empowerment Performance (Z)

Source: Processed data, 2020

Table 5. Hypothesis testing a

Hypothesis	Score	Sig	Conclusion
The Empowerment Policy has a positive and significant effect on the Coordination of Empowerment Institutions in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency	0.719	.000	Received
The Empowerment Policy has a positive and significant effect on the Quality of Empowerment Assistants in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency	0.691	.000	Received
Coordination of Empowerment Institutions has a positive and significant effect on the Quality of Assistants in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency	0.720	.000	Received
The Empowerment Policy has a positive and significant effect on the Empowerment Performance in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency	0.174	.048	Received
The Coordination of Empowerment Institutions has a positive and significant effect on the Empowerment Performance in the Community Empowerment Service	0.253	.006	Received
The quality of assistants has a positive and significant effect on the empowerment performance in the Soppeng District Community Empowerment Service	0.458	.000	Received
The Empowerment Policy has a positive and significant effect on the Empowerment Performance through the Coordination of Empowerment Institutions in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency	0.181	.000	Received
The Empowerment Policy has a positive and significant effect on the Empowerment Performance through the Quality of Assistants in the Community Empowerment Service of Soppeng Regency	0.316	.000	Received

Source: Processed data, 2020

4. Discussion

The effect of the empowerment policy component on the coordination of empowerment organizations is optimistic and essential. The findings of this thesis are improved by the results of previous studies conducted by Dessy Debrilianawati W et al. (2018); Anwar Sulili & Buchari Mengge (2013); Asep Darmansyah (2004); Rizka Ciptaningsih (2018). The effect of empowerment policies on the coordination of empowerment institutions has shown that the Government's policies through the Community Empowerment Service have shown that the policy has little interest in the community. It needs consistency in its execution and the community's active participation to promote itself through government empowerment.

Impact of the Empowerment Policy on the Standard of Assistants in Soppeng Regency's Group Empowerment Service. The effect of the empowerment policy variable on the content of the companion is optimistic and essential. The findings of this analysis were improved by studies performed by Bambang Suswanto et al. (2018), Komaruddin (2018), and Evi Rahmawati (2017). Empowerment policy on the standard of companion means that the Government's procedures have a range of provisions on the goals to be accomplished by the implementation of empowerment and the positions of the players participating in the performance of policies provided by the Government. The Assistant is one of the leading players active in shaping the progress of the application of group empowerment and must master and recognize the intricacy of challenges in society, ensuring that the empowerment initiative's purpose can be successful and in line with general standards.

Impact of the Empowerment Institution Coordination of the Standard of Facilitators at the Soppeng District Community Empowerment Service. The effect of the teamwork variable of the empowerment organization on the companion's output is optimistic and essential. Studies have confirmed the findings of this analysis by Arika Diya Siswanti et al. (2016), Timbul Sibarani (2015), Ivana Butolo et al. (2014). The influence of the cooperation of empowerment agencies on the assistants' standard indicates the intense enthusiasm and reaction of the population to the local government's efforts. In particular, the Soppeng district, to explore and enable the community to be activated, is accompanied by synergies between relevant institutions from the lowest level to the lowest level. The highest ones are simply refining what the universal principles for creating a healthy and autonomous society are.

Influence of Empowerment Policies on Empowerment Success in Soppeng Regency's Collective Empowerment Service. The effect of the empowerment policy variable on empowerment success is positive and essential. The findings of this analysis are confirmed by the results of previous research, including Arif Eko Wahyudi Arfianto et al. (2014); Wahyudi Rahmadian (2014); Isrorina et al. (2009); and Octavianus Katuhu (2014). (2018). The empowerment strategy, regulations provided government contributes significantly to the principle of sustainable growth for the population. Besides, society as a subject of development must be empowered and remove any imbalances that have so far made it difficult for banks to use the concept of community empowerment. Via empowerment, there is a convergence between the functions of the government and the regional government, the strengthening of community structures, and participatory and community-based growth. A well-implemented empowerment policy would allow the group to be mobilized, raise awareness, and improve its capability.

Impact of the Empowerment Organization Coordination of Empowerment Performance in the Group Empowerment Operation of Soppeng Regency. The effect of the teamwork variable of the empowerment organization on empowerment success is optimistic and essential. The findings of this research are backed by the results of previous studies, including Hairunnisa (2015), Syaprianto & Panca Setyo Prihatin (2016), Dedy Setiawan (2017), and Nofela Sari MS (2013). The empowerment success was attained by a high degree of group consciousness, raising its capacity to thrive and become autonomous. Coordination of government empowerment organizations actively active in attempts to create public understanding of the ability that resides in them and their society is very critical because they are the drivers that will accomplish growth goals individually through community empowerment.

Influence of Assistant Efficiency on Empowerment Success in Soppeng Regency's Group Empowerment Service. The effect of the following consistency variable on the success of empowerment is optimistic and essential. The findings of the analysis are confirmed by the results of previous research, including Lutfi Hilman et al. (2019); Bambang Suswanto et al. (2018), Ahmad Fajar Adi Pratama (2017); (Kanto et al., 2020; Umanailo, 2020); Deni Triyanto (2018). Facilitators offer help regardless of the tasks entrusted to them. Still, there is a noble mission that they work out in terms of how the group should be better motivated to optimize themselves to accomplish what they desire. In comparison, a successful orientation partner is to see people become happy and more prosperous in their

lives. The effects of empowerment by eligible partners will make the group more able to explore their abilities. They will therefore be more motivated so that they become strong in their optimal motivation.

Impact of the Empowerment Policy on Empowerment Efficiency by Collaboration of Empowerment Institutions at the Soppeng Regency Group Empowerment Service. The effect of the empowerment policy component on empowerment success through the coordination of empowerment institutions is positive. To increase the maximum outcomes is in an increase in the achievement of empowerment and different actors' involvement, including government departments. From the lower level to the top, it must produce high coordination such that, from the program preparation stage to the execution and assessment process, it can be compatible with what has been mentioned. And therefore, in compliance with the rules of the statute.

The Effect of Empowerment Policies on Empowerment Success by Quality Assistants at Soppeng Regency's Group Empowerment Service. The empowerment policy variable's effect on empowerment success through the companion's content is positive and essential. Government initiatives aimed at strengthening national growth through community empowerment have supported societies and improved their potential to enable themselves to be more advanced and productive.

5. Conclusion

This study's results can be inferred that empowerment policy seeks consistency in its execution. The active participation of the population in encouraging itself through empowerment, removing any imbalances in society, and assignment approaches through government-issued regulations contributes to the philosophy of sustainable growth. Empowerment policies that are well applied allow the group to be motivated, increase awareness, and improve its capability. The success of empowerment is accomplished by a high degree of public consciousness. Coordination of government agencies to create public awareness is a critical task. The instructor's consistency demonstrates that they are not only offering assistance regardless of the role given to them, but there is a challenge to how the group should be better motivated so that they can optimize themselves to accomplish what they desire. In comparison, a good-quality partner is to see that people are happy and more prosperous in their lives. The effects of empowerment carried out by trained partners will make the group more able to explore their abilities and be more motivated to become powerful and drive themselves in the best possible way.

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