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"Memperkuat Produktivitas untuk Ketahanan Ekonomi Nasional"

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Poverty Reduction Through Skills Training Strives for a Poor Family

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Abstract

Poverty is still a major and complex problem posed by the conditions and the interaction of social, cultural, political and economic. The issue of the economy as the crucial factor which should get extra attention from the Government. One form of attention in poverty reduction programs with the release of such a community in the form of skills training. The community development activities aimed at improving the ability of the community in this endeavor are tailored to the interests and skills of the community as well as the conditions of the region, including how to expand its business in order to develop marketing area. The positive value of this endeavor is skills training the growing confidence and self-esteem of poor families to overcome the problems encountered and to improve the conditions of life. Methods used in community development this mixed method between Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and survey. In order to support the accuracy of the data, the team uses statistical analysis. The result of this outreach activity shows that statistically, skills training program strives for a poor family in the real effect towards poverty reduction.

Keywords: Poverty, Skills, Empowerment, Community

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a social problem is the economic community that is often experienced by developing countries. Indonesia is one of the developing countries is inseparable from poverty, because of the problem of poverty was the trigger for the development of social problems and appears more like a displaced child, street children, children who are victims no violence, families living in the House is not livable, sluttish etc. (Natsir. 2008:17).

The number of poor population and the level of poverty in Indonesia from time to time have undergone development. The poverty issue is interesting to be listened to from various aspects, especially the economic aspects. The economic aspect is seen from the limited means of production are owned, small labor wages, low bargaining power, has no savings, and cannot anticipate opportunities. In Indonesia the figure the poverty line defined by economic indicators, namely, of the average size of the ability of the community to be able to meet the minimum necessities of life (Setyawan, Anton Agus. 2014).

Poverty should be solved soon because it is a moral obligation, social, legal or political for the people of Indonesia are even already a commitment between the Governments of Indonesia and other countries in the world in SDGs, where one of them is "tackling poverty and hunger ". With the improvement of the economy, residents can get out of poverty. Poverty reduction in Indonesia has been much done by the Government through a variety of programs and activities by involving various departments/government agencies. However, the efforts that the Government has not been fruitful as hoped, poverty still has a wide range of issues that need to be continually devised and attempted

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Based on data released by BPS in December 2017, that the poor population of the city of Banjar Year 2017 as much 26,184 people (8,606 poor households) i.e.: Sub Banjar 9,145 peoples as much (34.93%), sub Purwaharja as much as 2,822 people (10.78%) Sub Pataruman as much as 8,309 (31.73%), and the Sub-District of Langensari as much as 5,908 persons (22.56%).

Pay attention to the data above, it is a challenge for the Government of the city of Banjar to be proactively tackling poverty. Concrete action that should be undertaken by the Government of the town of Banjar is by launching programs that correspond to the population of the town of Banjar which directly or indirectly in contact with poverty. In order for successful poverty reduction programmes required an integrated approach, and its implementation is done gradually, well-planned and sustainable. In order to help the Government of the city of Banjar, we the Tasikmalaya Triguna Polytechnic Community Activities held in the form of skills training strives for a poor family that aims to improve the practical ability seek tailored to your interests and skills, poor families as well as the conditions of the region, including the possibility of extending the area of its business results in order to develop marketing not only enjoyed by local residents the town of Banjar but also outside Banjar City region. Another benefit of these training activities is the growing skill of trying the confidence and self-esteem of poor families to overcome the problems encountered and to improve the conditions of life.

The poverty focus of what may be called the world's development agenda and its targeting of minimal goals for social development in primary education, gender equality, basic health care and family planning have led to a major preoccupation of the development community with service delivery rather than with growth, productive capacity, or with wider development policy frameworks. The consequence of this targeting of poverty and of minimal standards of social development has been that, for many donors, basic education alone out of all levels of education and training was picked out as having a priority role in poverty reduction (King, 2005:5)

Poverty alleviation by entrepreneurial clearly been parsed by Fong Chan Onn (2013). He stated that entrepreneurship can no longer be underestimated due to the development of an increasingly essential to reduce poverty the last few decades has become a shared problem for the developing countries in the Asia Pacific region. Chan Onn also added that the essential role of entrepreneurship in poverty reduction increasingly crystallized as open access in order to improve the standard of education at the same level of employment (http // www geogle com). Ludovick (2013) in his study of poverty through entrepreneurship and innovation found that entrepreneurial reduce poverty significantly. Poverty fell by a much larger scale when interacting with entrepreneurship.

METHODE

Implementation of the method used is the mix method i.e. method Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) to draw up the Act of training, mentoring, and coaching. This activity is carried out systematically structured and conducted by researchers or experts from various disciplines with the aim of collecting information and data quickly and efficiently about the phenomenon of life and resources of the community in countryside. Community skills training activities that follow attempt as many as 94 people. We also use the correlational method to find out the impact of skills training that strives towards poverty reduction. An analytical technique used in this research was the qualitative analysis techniques, namely the research procedure that generates the data description in the form of words written and oral. The approach in this analsisis method is to use the interactive analysis (interactive model of analyze).

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RESULT

To know the conditions of the implementation of the training program the skills sought, then the researchers conducting the measurements by using question form with questions each accompanied by five possible answers to choose from and considered appropriate According to respondents. From the answers are then prepared the assessment criteria as follows:

Table 1. The Frequency Distribution Of The Skills Training Program

NO	Statement	ANSWERS									
		5		4		3		2		1	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	Whether the knowledge and understanding of the practical skills can add up and help in doing the work	11	11.7	22	23.4	42	44.7	10	10.6	9	9.6
2	Whether the civil skills in running a job be increased	48	51.1	27	28.7	13	13.8	6	6.4	0	0
3	If the brother can carry out business in accordance with the skills that are owned/followed	13	13.8	10	10.6	60	63.8	9	9.6	2	2.1
4	Whether the Brothers carry out efforts tailored to the convenience in obtaining raw materials	19	20.2	38	40.4	32	34.0	5	5.3	0	0
5	Whether the civil understanding towards techniques in marketing business results understandable	18	19.1	16	17.0	45	47.9	15	16.0	0	0
6	What is the reach of the marketing efforts of the brothers can be increased	21	22.3	27	28.7	32	34.0	6	6.4	8	8.5
7	As far as where the civil understanding about the kinds of business management	7	7.4	20	21.3	48	51.1	18	19.1	1	1.1
8	For order management efforts are Brothers were able to make the bookkeeping administration	16	17.0	16	17.0	47	50.0	13	13.8	2	2.1
9	Whether able to raise motivation in trying Civil and confidence in doing business	24	25.5	19	20.2	40	42.6	10	10.6	1	1.1

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10	Do add capabilities Brother in taking decisions independently	17	18.1	29	30.9	38	40.4	10	10.6	0	0

Based on the above table it can be noted that the activities of the training program of skills attempted that have run including a category well enough, meaning the community already had the skills sought, it is characterized by knowledge and understanding about the practical skills can add up and help in doing the work, skill in running the work be improved, can carry out business in accordance with the skills that are owned/poor community can follow, implement the business adjusted with ease in acquiring raw materials.

We next pass response on poverty reduction:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Of Poverty Reduction

NO	Statement	ANSWERS									
		5		4		3		2		1	
		f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	What is the income of the Group increased to become Brothers	11	11.7	22	23.4	42	44.7	10	10.6	9	9.6
2	whether income exceeded Rp 1.6 million Brothers,-per month	13	13.8	27	28.7	48	51.1	6	6.4	0	0
3	The brothers were able to finance the family education	13	13.8	10	10.6	60	63.8	9	9.6	2	2.1
4	If the brother is able to provide a means of washing, bathing, and toilet (PUBLIC) and the water supply in accordance with the standards of the health	19	20.2	38	40.4	32	34.0	5	5.3	0	0
5	The brothers were able to saw a Brother to the health clinic Organica	18	19.1	16	17.0	45	47.9	15	16.0	0	0
6	whether the Brothers can afford to eat at least 2 times a day	21	22.3	27	28.7	32	34.0	6	6.4	8	8.5
7	The brothers were able to purchase and consume meat/eggs/milk at least once a week	7	7.4	20	21.3	48	51.1	18	19.1	1	1.1
8	being able to buy one new outfit stel in one year	16	17.0	16	17.0	47	50.0	13	13.8	2	2.1
9	The brothers were able to purchase and consume fruits or vegetables at least once a week	24	25.5	19	20.2	40	42.6	10	10.6	1	1.1
10	If the brother is capable of fixing a home living Brother to not soil-storey	17	18.1	29	30.9	38	40.4	10	10.6	0	0

Based on the observations in mind that level of poverty community in Banjar Village sub district of Banjar is reduced by 25% marked that income group members be increased and they were able to finance the education of families. To prove the existence of the impact of skills training strives towards poverty alleviation, we test it with statistical tools with the following results:

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Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.905[a]	.820	.818	2.16813

a. Predictors: (Constant), Skills Training Strives

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	5.145	1.595		3.227	.002
	Skills Training Strives	.925	.045	.905	20.465	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Reduction

The data indicates that the regression statistics influence skills training program strives for the poor against poverty reduction is very significant with p-value = 0.000 < α 0.05. Linear regression test results based on the value of R (correlation) and the coefficient of determination (R2) are used as analytical tools to demonstrate the magnitude of the contribution of independent variables (X 1) can explain a dependent variable (Y) obtained the value of R of 0.905 indicating that there is a strong influence of skills training programs strive for poor families against poverty reduction in the town of Banjar. Furthermore the determination coefficients (R2) of 0.820 this means 82% variable is affected by the poverty alleviation program of skills training strives for poor families.

This is because training can lead to changes in the community's work habits, a change of attitude towards the job, as well as in the information and knowledge they apply in his work daily. Business skills training or practice-oriented practical application, have a tendency to suit the needs of the citizens of the community. Especially in business skills training that emphasizes the involvement of trainees in his studies, then it will make participants actively involved in the learning process and in decision-making. Business skills training can be seen as an effort improve the quality or increase the ability of citizens in working to meet the needs of his or her life, especially in order to offset the social effects due to the various policies that narrow down the ground work for the community.

The results support the research that has been done before by Ali Yasin (2013) on Somalia, Adofu (2013) in Nigeria and Emesi (2011) in Nigeria. In addition the results of this study support the opinion of several experts, among others Fong Chan On (2013) and Hasan Sharif (2013) which suggests that the role of entrepreneurship in poverty alleviation can no longer be underestimated because of its role is increasingly crystallized in addressing unemployment and poverty alleviation. The results of this study found that the aspects relating to the model of business development expected by businesses is access to capital from financial institutions Bank, access to capital from a financial institution non-bank, training opportunities. Ali Yasin (2013) in his research entitled "Entrepreneurship Development and Poverty Reduction: Empirical Survey from Somalia" found that there was a weak positive correlation between entrepreneurship development with poverty reduction. This study research design correlation of 80 small entrepreneurs in the region Bonadir Somalia. Adofu (2013) in his research entitled "Alleviating Poverty through the Use of Entrepreneurship Skill Aquisition in Kogi State, Nigeria" shows that 65% of respondents said that a lack of entrepreneurial skills among youth is closely related to the high level of

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poverty in Nigeria. These results indicate also that at least 60% of the population have entrepreneurial skills training may be trying to meet their basic needs. Therefore, the study recommends that for most people who follow entrepreneurial training programs to meet their basic needs, then the government should consider the program into poverty alleviation programs. In connection with the problem of poverty, unemployment, economic growth and the role of entrepreneurship, Raheem Olasupo in his research entitled "Poverty, Unemployment and Growth in Nigeria: The Role of Entrepreneurship" found that entrepreneurial activity can absorb the unemployed labor force. The study also found that the optimal positive role of entrepreneurship cannot be realized because of problems associated with lack of credit facilities and low support from various parties continuing to entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSIONS

Skills training programs attempted that have run including a category well enough, meaning the community already had the skills sought, it is characterized by knowledge and understanding of the practical skills can be increased and help in doing the work, skill in running the work be improved, can carry out business in accordance with the skills that are owned/followed, the poor can carry out business adjusted with ease in obtain raw materials. Poverty in Banjar Village sub district of Banjar is reduced by 25% marked that income group members be increased and they were able to finance the education of families. Statistical analysis results showed poverty reduction is affected by skills training program strives for a poor family of 0.820 this means 82%.

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