

THE EFFECT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (P2SPP) THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION EFFORTS IN PETERONGAN DISTRICT, JOMBANG REGENCY

Evan Andarianto¹, Khoiruddin², Akvin Fadilah

¹evanandarianto7@gmail.com, ²khoirudin.ep@undar.ac.id, ³akvinfadilah.ep@undar.ac.id

^{1,2,3,3}University Of Darul ' Ulum Jombang

Abstract

The objectives to be achieved in this study were to determine the effect of the Participatory Development System Development Program (P2SPP), the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) and Village Fund Allocation (ADD) on poverty alleviation efforts in Peterongan District, Jombang Regency and to determine the efforts of local governments in poverty alleviation through community empowerment programs in Peterongan District. Pendekatan penelitian Quantitative research approach with case studies with secondary data obtained from District ADD data and analyzed with regression models. It was found that P2spp, PNPM and ADD programs have a significant influence in poverty alleviation efforts through community empowerment. From the calculation of regression analysis, it was obtained that the Add program variable (x_3) has the greatest influence on poverty alleviation in Peterongan District, Kab. Jombang.

Keywords: Rural Development Program, Community Empowerment, Poverty Alleviation in

Introduction

That in an effort to alleviate poverty, the government has issued a policy that is based on Community Empowerment. Participatory Development System Development Program (P2SPP) as an effort to integrate participatory development system into the regular development planning system, is designed to encourage and strengthen regional initiatives in implementing community empowerment-based development programs in accordance with the conditions, characteristics and needs of the region.

Peterongan district is one of the districts in Jombang Regency which consists of 14 villages. Based on the data obtained, namely for the classification of underprivileged families, each village in Peterongan district, can be seen in the following table :

Table 1
Data on pre-prosperous families in Kec. Peterongan

No	village name	number of Families	number of families by employment status		JML family getting microcredit / Capital Assistance	
			working	not working	Yes	No
1	Bongkot	143	104	39	16	127
2	Dukuhklopo	262	229	33	37	225
3	Kebontemu	267	261	6	30	237
4	Keplaksari	28	18	10	3	25
5	Kepuhkembeng	866	745	121	41	825
6	Mancar	49	39	10	4	45
7	Morosunggan	21	14	7	2	19
8	Ngrandulor	334	329	5	54	280
9	Peterongan	165	149	16	26	139
10	Senden	158	148	10	13	145
11	Sumberagung	123	107	16	28	95
12	Tanjunggunung	246	211	35	26	220
13	Landmark	135	115	20	49	86
14	Tugusumberjo	282	256	26	57	225
	total	3,079	2,725	354	386	2,693

Source : Kantor Kecamatan Peterongan, 2022

In an effort to alleviate poverty, the government has issued a policy that is based on Community Empowerment. Participatory Development System Development Program (P2SPP) as an effort to integrate participatory development system into the regular development planning system, is designed to encourage and strengthen regional initiatives in implementing community empowerment-based development programs in accordance with the conditions, characteristics and needs of the region.

Discussing the influence of the Rural Development Program (P2SPP) through community empowerment on poverty alleviation efforts is very important because it involves social, economic, and sustainable development aspects. here are some reasons why this discussion is important:

1. **Poverty Alleviation:** poverty is a serious problem in many countries, especially in rural areas. Programs such as P2SPP aim to reduce or eliminate poverty by improving the living standards of rural communities through access to adequate education, health, employment, and infrastructure. Discussing the influence of P2SPP can help identify the extent to which the program is effective in achieving these goals.
2. **Community Empowerment:** Rural Development programs often focus on Community Empowerment. Community Empowerment involves providing skills, knowledge, and resources to communities so that they can take an active role in the development of their regions. Discussing how P2SPP encourages community empowerment in the context of poverty alleviation can provide insight into its positive impact.
3. **Social and economic influences:** rural development programs affect not only economic, but also social aspects. Infrastructure development, access to basic services, and skills training can affect social and economic change in communities. By discussing the influence of P2SPP, we can understand how the program helps create sustainable change.
4. **Sustainable Development:** successful rural development programs are supposed to contribute to sustainable development. These include environmental protection, the wise use of resources, and the creation of sustainable economic opportunities. A discussion of how P2SPP promotes sustainable development can provide insights into the long-term impact of the program.
5. **Evaluation and improvement:** through the discussion of the influence of P2SPP, we can make a critical evaluation of the program. What has worked, and where there are shortcomings? By evaluating its effects, we can identify areas where programs need to be improved or adjusted to be more effective in addressing poverty.
6. **Policy Basis:** the results of this discussion can be the basis for further policy decision making. If programs such as P2SPP prove effective, this information may be used to inform the development of similar policies elsewhere or to strengthen support for such programs.

The objectives to be achieved in this study were to determine the effect of the Participatory Development System Development Program (P2SPP), the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) and Village Fund Allocation (ADD) on poverty alleviation efforts in Peterongan District, Jombang Regency and to determine the efforts of local governments in poverty alleviation through community empowerment programs in Peterongan District

RESEARCH METHODS

The research approach used in this study by using case studies conducted to answer the problems that have been formulated in the formulation of the problem. Based on the purpose and objectives of the authors in obtaining data by case study research that is to analyze accurately, systematically about the facts that exist with the nature of a particular population that aims to explain the variables of a situation (Sugiono, 2004 : 21).

In this study the intended population is the community yang involved in the program activities both P2SPP, PNPM and ADD in Peterongan District, JombangRegency. To determine the number of samples used Stratified Random Sampling technique. Stratified Random Sampling is " structured random sampling is

done by dividing the members of the population into several subgroups called strata, then a sample is selected from each stratum.”. The sample taken was from the underprivileged families of each village (14 villages) as many as 5 people, so the total number of samples was 70 people.

In order to obtain data information, both quantitative data and qualitative data, the petechnique of collecting data with Field Studies (*Field Research*) through observation (direct observation), *interviews* (interviews) and questionnaires and Library Studies (*Library Research*)

To find out how much influence the Rural Development program (X) on Poverty Alleviation (Y) through the P2SPP program (X₁), PNPM Program (X₂) and ADD program (X₃) in Peterongan District, Kab. Jombang. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis .

Research Results

Peterongan district consists of 14 villages with 56 Hamlets which has an area of 29.74,74 Km². With the northern boundary, District. Kesamben; south of Kec. Jogoroto; east of District. Sumobito; and West District. Jombang and District. Tembelang. Regional District. Peterongan consists of rice fields with technical irrigation area of 1,975.40 ha, residential, 10 area of 759.10 ha, industrial area of 7.60 ha, and Moor area of 50.51 ha.

To determine the effect of p2spp program, PNPM Program and ADD Program and poverty alleviation in Peterongan District of Jombang Regency used multiple linear regression analysis with SPSS program as follows :

Table 2
Multiple Linear Regression Coefficients

Model		Coefficients ^a						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	11.164	.203		54.925	.000		
	Program P2SPP	.133.063. 132	.063	.132	2.112.0 38.118	.038	.118	8.488
	8.488 PNPM Program	.282,044, 261	.044	.261	6,379,0 00,273	.000	.273	3,667
	program ADD	.614	.052	.638	11.854	.000	.158	6.333

Dependent Variable: Pengentasan kemiskinan

From table 5.5 it can be written that the multiple regression equation:

$$Y = 11,164 + 0,133 X_1 + 0,282 X_2 + 0,614X_3$$

The above equation contains the following meaning :

a = 11.164, meaning that if there is no change in the P2SPP program, PNPM Program and ADD Program, poverty alleviation in Peterongan district will remain constant at 11.164.

b₁ = 0.133, meaning that every increase in p2spp program activities (X₁) will affect poverty alleviation in Peterongan district, Jombang regency by 0.133 units.

b₂ = 0.282, meaning that every increase in pnpm program activities (X₂) will affect poverty alleviation in Peterongan district, Jombang regency by 0.282 units.

b₃ = 0.614, meaning that any increase in ADD program activities (X₃) will affect poverty alleviation in Peterongan district, Jombang regency by 0.614 units.

From the calculation above, the Add program variable (x₃) has the greatest influence on poverty alleviation in Peterongan District, Kab. Jombang. The Village Fund Allocation Program (ADD) generally aims to increase the welfare and employment opportunities of the community independently. While the specific objectives include increased participation of all communities in the decision-making process and

management of development, namely activities carried out in the form of provision of training and skills in an effort to explore the potential and capabilities possessed by community members.

Pengujian Hypothesis Testing

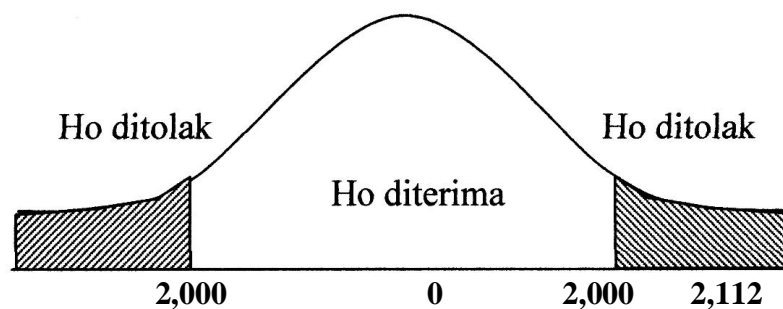
a. T test

To determine the effect of each independent variable on related variables, the author can explain by looking at the individual test (persial), namely the t test :

1. Program P2SPP (X_1)

S2spp program variable has real (*significant*) effect on Poverty Alleviation at $\alpha = 0.05$. This can be seen from the Test t count X_1 which shows a value of 2.112, which means it is greater than t-table (2.000), which means H_1 which states that there is an effect of X_1 on Y is accepted. This means that the p2spp program has an effect on poverty alleviation in Peterongan District. When described about the effect of p2spp (X_1) program on poverty alleviation in kec, Peterongan is as follows :

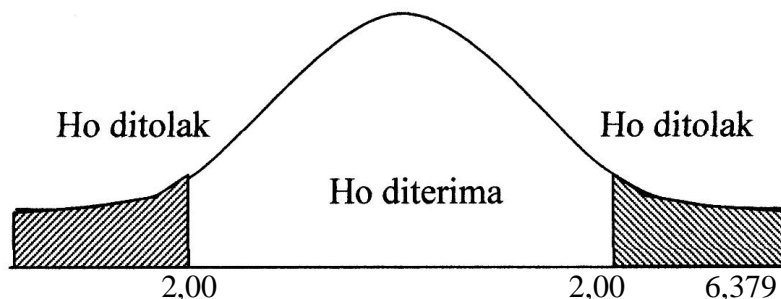
Picture 1
T test with two upper directions X_1



2. PNPM Program (X_2)

Pnpm program variables have a significant effect on Poverty Alleviation at $\alpha = 0.05$. This can be seen from the Test t count X_1 which shows a value of 6.379, which means it is greater than t-table (2.000), which means H_1 which states that there is an effect of X_1 on Y is accepted. This means that the pnpm program has an effect on poverty alleviation in Peterongan District. When described about the effect of the pnpm program (X_2) on poverty alleviation in the district, Peterongan is as follows :

Figure 2
T test with bidirectional top X_2

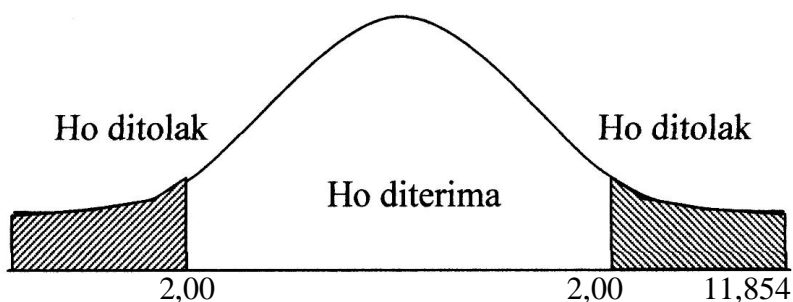


3. Program ADD (X_3)

The program variable ADD had a significant effect on Poverty Alleviation at $\alpha = 0.05$. This can be seen from the Test t count X_3 which shows a value of 11.854, which means it is greater than t-table (2.000),

which means H1 which states that there is an effect of X₃ on Y is accepted. This means that the ADD program has an effect on poverty alleviation in Peterongan District. When described about the effect of the ADD (x₃) program on poverty alleviation in the district, Peterongan is as follows :

Figure 3
T test with two-way top X₃



b. F Test

Tabel 5.6 Hasil Uji F ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	62.914	3	20.971	707.168	.000 ^a
	Residual	1.957	66	.030		
	Total	64.871	69			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Program ADD, Program PNPM, Program P2SPP
b. Dependent Variable: Pengentasan kemiskinan

Meanwhile, to determine the effect simultaneously of p2spp program, PNPM Program and ADD Program and poverty alleviation in Peterongan district, Jombang Regency can be seen from the value of F count. From the results of computer calculations as mentioned above, obtained F count of 707.168 which means greater than F table of 3.15. This means that at 95% confidence level, simultaneously the P2SPP program, PNPM Program and ADD Program have a real (significant) effect on poverty alleviation in Peterongan district

c. Interpretation Of The Coefficient R. Squared

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.985	.970	.968	.17221	2.066

Coefficient R. Squared or coefficient of determination is intended to measure the ability to determine or align the independent variable to the dependent variable. From the calculation results obtained the value of R. Squared by 0.970970 or 97.0,0%. This means that the p2spp program, the PNPM Program and the ADD program explain poverty alleviation in Peterongan District of Jombang regency by 97%, while the

remaining 3% are explained by other variables outside this study that are not contained in this research model. This shows that the p2spp program, the PNPM Program and the ADD Program have a major contribution to poverty alleviation in Peterongan district

Discussion

In order to implement poverty management, more emphasis is placed on the welfare approach that puts humans as subjects so that human resources become more empowered.

In general, poverty alleviation programs include:

1. Human Empowerment. The goal is the improvement of human resources oriented to :
 - a. Improvement of technical and managerial skills to support the creation of new business opportunities and the development of existing businesses.
 - b. Improving the quality of life of poor families through the improvement of basic needs in education, health and the environment.
 - c. The scope of its activities includes counseling, education and training, as well as increasing the participation of Organized Communities based on mutual self-sufficiency (gotong royong).
2. Business empowerment. With the main objective of developing productive economic enterprises and increasing the income of the poor.
3. Identify environmental empowerment. This component includes activities for the needs of socio-economic supporting facilities/infrastructure, basic needs of poor households (RTM) in the fields of education, health and physical environment, making technical plans for the implementation of development and maintenance.
4. Management assistance, monitoring and evaluation. These activities include the preparation of instruments for mentoring facilities, direct guidance by Community Assistance personnel (TPM), monitoring activities, performance measurement and evaluation of overall program implementation.

To determine the village / kelurahan as the location of the implementation of poverty alleviation programs in Jombang Regency with reference to the guidelines are as follows:

1. The determination of the village / Kelurahan location of the integrated poverty alleviation program is carried out jointly between the provincial government and the Regency/City Government, using Village/Kelurahan criteria based on the results of poverty data collection with new indicators by BPS Jawa Timur
2. The determination of poor households (RTM) in rural/kelurahan as the main target of poverty alleviation programs in sub-districts based on the results of RTM data collection conducted by BPS. And the determination of who the program targets is carried out in a participatory manner through the identification of poor households.

The operational foundation of the poverty alleviation program is based on the principles of :

1. Participation.
2. Self-sufficiency.
3. Transparent and accountable.
4. Autonomy and decentralization.
5. Increasing the role and capacity of women.
6. Sustainable

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been carried out, it can be concluded as follows :

1. P2spp, PNPM and ADD programs have a significant influence in poverty alleviation efforts through community empowerment. From the calculation of regression analysis, it is obtained that the Add program variable (x_3) has the greatest influence on poverty alleviation in Peterongan District, Kab. Jombang. The Village Fund Allocation Program (ADD) generally aims to increase the welfare and

employment opportunities of the community independently. While the specific objectives include increased participation of all communities in the decision-making process and management of development, namely activities carried out in the form of provision of training and skills in an effort to explore the potential and capabilities possessed by community members.

2. Upaya local government in poverty alleviation through community empowerment programs in Peterongan District, through :
 - a) Human empowerment for the improvement of human resources that are oriented to: improving technical and managerial skills to support the creation of new business opportunities and development of existing businesses.
 - b) Improving the quality of life of poor families through the improvement of basic needs in education, health and the environment.
 - c) Counseling, education and training, as well as increasing community participation organized based on mutual self-sufficiency (gotong royong).
 - d) Business empowerment. With the main objective of developing productive economic enterprises and increasing the income of the poor.
 - e) Identification of environmental empowerment, including activities for the needs of socio-economic supporting facilities/infrastructure, basic needs of poor households in the field of education, health and physical environment, making technical plans for the implementation of development and maintenance.
 - f) Management assistance, monitoring and evaluation.

REFERENCCESSOURCES

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2006. *Research procedure a practice approach revision IV*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta
- Black, James A. and the Champion. Dean J, 1999. *Methods and problems of Social Research*, Bandung: Refika Aditama,
- Daniel, Moehar., Darmawati, and Nielsen, 2006. *PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal effective approach to support the implementation of participatory counseling in efforts to accelerate agricultural development*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara,
- Department Of Education, 2005. *Great Dictionary Of Indonesian*, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka,
- Fred N Kerlinger, Elazar J. Pedhazur, 1987, *correlation and multiple regression analysis*, Nur Cahaya publishers, Semarang
- Faisal Basri, 2002, *the Indonesian economy, challenges and hopes for the revival of Indonesia*, Jakarta, Erlangga
- Ghozali, 2007, *Multivariate analysis with SPSS Program*, Diponegoro University Semarang.
- Hoselitz, Bert F (Ed), 1988. *Basic guide to Social Sciences enriching interdisciplinary approach and initial reading before choosing specialization*, Jakarta: Rajawali
- Huraerah, Abu, 2008. *Community organizing and development models and strategies of people-based development*, Bandung: Humanities,
- Ife, Jim dan Frank Tesoreiro, 2008. *Alternative Community Development in the era of globalization Community Development*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar,
- Lincoln Arsyad, 2004, *Economic Development*, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2006. *Qualitative Research Methodology*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Muller, Johannes, 2006. *Cross-Science Community Development*, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama,
- Mulyono, Dede, 2002. *Scientific Research Methodology*, Bandung: Rosdakarya Teenagers,

- Nick Devas, Brian Binder, Anne Booth, Kennet Devey, Roy Kelly, 1989, *Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah di Indonesia*, Jakarta, Universitas Indonesia
- Prayitno, Hadi dan M Umar Burhan. 1987. *Rural Economic Development*, Yogyakarta: BPFE,
- Rudito, Bambang. and Melia Famiola, 2008. *Social Mapping methods of social mapping techniques to understand a society or community*, Bandung: Engineering Science,
- Salim, Emil, 1986. *Environmentally sound development*, Jakarta: LP3ES,
- Soekanto, Soejono, 1993. *Dictionary Of Sociology*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada,
- Soetrisno, Loekman. 1995. *Towards A Participatory Society*, Yogyakarta: Kanisius,
- In Other Words, Amber Is Strong. 2004. *Partnerships and Empowerment models*. New York: Gava Media.
- Tan, Jo Hann dan Roem Topatimasang, 2003. *Organizing the people reflections on the experience of organizing in Southeast Asia*, Jogjakarta: Insist Press.
- Law No. 22 of 1999 on *Local Government*
- Undang-Law No. 25 of 1999 on *financial balance*,
- Law No. 32 of 2004 on *Local Government*
- Government Regulation No. 72 Of 2005, On *Village*
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 37 of 2007 on *Village Financial Management Guidelines*
- The Rule No. 34 of 2009 on *Village Financial Management Guidelines*
- Jombang Regent regulation number 1A year 2010 on *guidelines for the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) Jombang Regency*, along with operational technical guidance (PTO) management of ADD Jombang Regency FY 2010