

Poor Families Empowerment through Provision of Stimulant Funds: A Team Based Project of *Pejuang Muda* in Sukabumi Regency

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ABSTRACT

The intension of this article is to report one of *Pejuang Muda* program called Team Based Project in the form of empowering a poor family. After going through the stages of observation, interviews, and distributing questionnaires on problems to all sub-districts in the Sukabumi Regency area, it was determined that the program to be implemented by the *Pejuang Muda* of Sukabumi Regency was a humanitarian program in the form of provision to be given to Mrs. Kokob and Mr. Eman, a person with disabilities. The implementation of the Poor Families empowerment program was carried out on the 16th December 2021 in Darussalam Village RT 8 RW 6 Bantargadung Regency Sukabumi Regency West Java. The result shows that 1) The target of this program can be achieved properly according to planning and expectations. 2) Through this program Ibu Kokob can run a stall so that she can earn money from it for helping their daily needs. 3) The team of *Pejuang Muda* of Sukabumi Regency succeeded in conducting the Team Based project as one of the program of *Pejuang Muda*. They were able to find the problem, set the solution, and solve the problem that occurred in the society

Keywords: MKBM; *Pejuang Muda*; Sukabumi Regency

INTRODUCTION

The intension of this article is to report one of *Pejuang Muda* program called Team Based Project in the form of empowering a poor family. As it is stated that developing countries in the world are still experiencing the problem of poverty (Rassanjani, 2018). One of them is Indonesia (Mardhatillah, 2021). The problem of poverty is latent social problems that require sustainable handling. This is related to alleviation efforts poverty that has been carried out for this has not been able to

completely unravel even the symptoms are getting worse in line with the multidimensional crisis that the Indonesian nation is still facing at the moment (Marwanti, Hamidah, & Yuriani, 2014). Bantargadung District is one of small areas in Indonesia. It is located in Sukabumi regency West Java. The area of Bantargadung District is 217.35 ha. Based on the administrative area, Bantargadung District consists of 5 villages, 46 RW, and 171 RT. Consists of 6 villages, namely:

- Bantargadung Village Area 1,966.00 Ha
- Mangunjaya Village Area 2,606.85 Ha
- Bojonggaling Village Area 1,393.00 Ha
- Limusnunggal Village Area 1,467.72 Ha
- Bantargebang Village Area 1,342.60 Ha.

The administrative boundaries of Bantargadung District are as follows: - To the north it is bordered by Cikidang District, to the South it is bordered by Simpenan District, to the West it is bordered by Palabuhanratu District, to the East it is bordered by Warungkiara. The topography of Bantargadung District consists of plains, hills and mountains. The land slope of the Bantargadung sub-district is generally dominated by land with a slope of 15-25% located in the west of the sub-district area, while relatively flat land with a slope of 0-3% is found in the east, while land with a slope of >40% is spread in the central part. district area. The altitude of the Bantargadung District area is between 0-500 meters above sea level. The climate in Bantargadung sub-district is still influenced by regional climate conditions in the Sukabumi Regency area which has a wet tropical climate with rainfall strongly influenced by monsoon winds blowing from the plains of Australia and Asia. The average rainfall in Bantargadung District based on the rain recording station at Warungkiara in 2004 was 648 mm/year with 66 rainy days. The air temperature ranges from 19-30 oC.

The population of Bantargadung District in 2005 was 35,675 people, consisting of 18,496 male residents and 17,179 female residents. The livelihoods of the residents of Bantargaung sub-district are mostly working as farmers, 8,440 people, agricultural laborers as many as 1,800 people. In in district live a very poor family. They lived in a very simple hut with a dark, dirty, and smell bad room. Mrs. Kokob is a 56-year-old mother who lives with her husband and his sister. Her husband named Pak Baban was 62 years old who had complications disease and was not able to walk and his younger brother named Pak Eman was 46 years old with disabilities from birth. To meet the needs for her life, Mrs. Kokob relies on her small business, namely crediting goods to her neighbour. Because of the lack of capital, she only credited sandals and veil. Actually, Mrs. Kokob is also registered as a recipient of Non-Cash Government Fund (BPNT) assistance, but she had never received such funding. This condition called an urgent help. Therefore, we decided to conduct our Team Based project to this family.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Related Study

Researchers have found several strategies that can be used to improve the economy of poor family. Among them are 1) Providing work guidance in an orderly and

planned manner in the form of working groups, 2) Providing business land according to the level of ability and skills possessed such as the informal sector which has quite productive business prospects, 3) Conducting training and guidance for economic empowerment family through training (Fithri, Hassan, & Muliana, 2021); (Saputra & Bahri, 2021).

Sari et al. (2022) stated that the government has tried to take strategic steps to solve the problem of poverty in Indonesia by focusing on the direction of development which includes five things, namely 1) Maintaining price stability for basic necessities, 2) Encouraging pro-poor growth, 3) Improving and expanding the scope of community-based development programs, 4) Increasing access of the poor to basic services, and 5) Building and perfecting social protection systems for the poor.

In addition, Darwis & Nurmanaf (2016) in their article wrote that a prominent cleric from Egypt named Qardhawi suggested that there are 6 approaches offered by Islam in overcoming poverty, namely 1) The obligation to work, 2) People who are sufficient to guarantee their close relatives, 3) Menu- increase zakat, 4) Establish a State Financial Institution (Baitul Mal), 5) Other obligations outside of zakat, and 6) Giving voluntarily.

The Nature of Poverty

In general, poverty is a condition where a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. The poverty experienced in this case is absolute poverty, a form of poverty that is measured by comparing the income level of people with the level of income needed to earn basic needs.

Etymologically, "poverty" comes from the word "poor" which means having no possessions and lacking (Ferezagia, 2018). The Central Bureau of Statistics views poverty as a condition of an individual's inability to meet minimum basic needs for a decent life. Furthermore, it is stated that poverty is a condition that is below the standard value line for minimum needs, both for food and non-food, which is called the poverty line or called the poverty line. also the poverty threshold (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018). Poverty is one of the global problems (Effendi, Purnomo, & Malawani, 2020). Poverty is understood from various perspectives, the most important of which is the view of material shortages which include daily food needs, clothing, shelter, and health services (Sari et al., 2022).

Pejuang Muda

Why poverty occurs and how to overcome it is one of Pejuang Muda one of the basic program should be solved. Pejuang Muda is one of the 8 (eight) Independent Learning Campus (MBKM) programs contained in the Independent Learning Guidebook-Free Campus published by the Directorate General of Higher

Education, Ministry of Education and Culture (Published in 2020). This program is implemented through university collaboration (internships) at the Ministry of Social Affairs to support its programs.

According to the Minister of Social Affairs, Tri Rismaharini, the idea of the *Pejuang Muda* of the Ministry of Social Affairs is how to produce students who can understand in detail (why) poverty occurs and how to overcome it by finding the root of the problem. Meanwhile, Minister of Education and Technology Nadiem Anwar Makarim said that the *Pejuang Muda* was a program that included all stages in the problem-solving cycle. Starting from identifying problems, planning programs, to implementing them. This is not a social assistance program but a social empowerment program and a social entrepreneurship program. So the students will build a social startup, but not for business but for social cause (Faozan, 2021).

Independent Learning Campus is a policy of the Minister of Education and Culture which aims to encourage students to master various sciences to enter the world of work (Prahani et al., 2020). The Independent Learning Policy-Independent Campus is in accordance with Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Higher Education Standards. Independent learning provides opportunities for students to learn independently and be responsible for themselves (Susilawati, 2021). Students have the right to take part in learning outside the study program on and off campus in various activities such as student exchanges, internships/work practices, teaching assistance in education units, research, humanitarian projects, entrepreneurial activities, independent studies/projects, and village/work development Thematic Reality (KKNT). The involvement of students in these activities can provide learning experiences as a provision in leading them to social life in society (Widiyono, Irfana, & Firdausia, 2021); (Halimah, Nurviyani, Saepulah, Helmie, & Wandawati, 2022).

One of the programs that challenge students' creativity, collaboration, and critical thinking in the *Pejuang Muda* program is that students are given the task of designing and realizing an activity that can help the surrounding community improve social welfare for their Team Based Project activities during the program. The objectives and benefits to be achieved in this Team-Based Project are 1) Increasing the ability of family members to fulfill their daily needs, marked by increasing family income, increasing the quality of food, clothing, housing, health, education level by carrying out religious and religious activities. increased fulfillment of other social needs. 2) Increasing the ability of family members to overcome problems that may occur in the family and with their social environment, differences that may arise between the family and the environment, the less disputes that arise between families. 3) The occurrence of differences in groups is common. 4) The increased ability of family members to perform their social roles both within the family and in their social environment, marked by the increasing concern and sense of responsibility and participation of members in social welfare efforts in their environment.

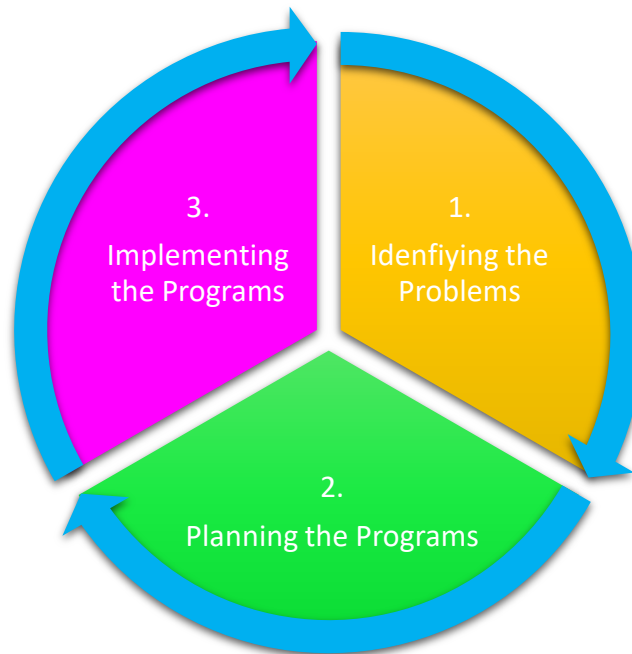
METHOD

The Design of Program

This program was adopting case study designed in which involves an in- depth and detailed investigation of related and contextual topics (Nurjanah, 2022). The data were gathered trough focus group discussion, observation, interview, and questionnaire.

Instrument and Procedure

The implementation of the Poor Families empowerment program was carried out on the 16th December 2021 in Bantargadung Regency Sukabumi Regency West Jaw. It was conducted in a series of stages that are systematically arranged through three stages adopted from Makarim's stages ide in the problem solving cycle, namely identifying the problems, planning the programs, and implementing the program. The following is an overview of what will be implemented (Figure 1).



Graphic 1. The Stages of Implementing of Team Based Project by *Pejuang Muda* of Sukabumi Regency

1. Identifying Problems

In conducting the problems identification, several things were carried out. The first stage in this activity was conducting a survey to determine the place and participants in the training activity so that they can identify urgent problems to be resolved. After the problem was identified, the next step was to conduct a need analysis. This was done by interviewing the partnership. After carrying

out the needs analysis stage, the next stage was to develop a program consisting of a plan of activities to be carried out during the extension. Then formulatinn the success indicators. The final stage on this phase was socializing the program.

2. Planning the Programs

After carrying out the needs analysis stage, the next was to develop a program consisting of a plan of activities to be carried out during the provision.

3. Implementation of the Programs

After the team drafted the training activity plan, the program implementation was carried out based on the program schedule that had been previously planned. The program was carried out in three activity sessions; opening, presentation, and discussion. Opening session was used to give an opportunity for the committee, the stake holders, and the government to deliver their welcoming speech toward the program. Distribution session was the core activity of the program in which the team distributed the aids to the partnership. Closing was the final session of this program

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After going through the stages of observation, interviews, and distributing questionnaires on problems to all sub-districts in the Sukabumi Regency area, it was determined that the program to be implemented by the Young Fighters was a humanitarian program in the form of assistance to be given to Mrs. Kokob and Mr. Eman who are persons with disabilities.

The implementation of the Poor Families empowerment program was carried out on the 16th December 2021 in Darussalam Village RT 8 RW 6 Bantargadung Regency Sukabumi Regency West Java. The program was carried out in three activity sessions; opening, presentation, and discussion. Opening session was used to give an opportunity for the committee, the stake holders, and the government to deliver their welcoming speech toward the program. Distribution session was the core activity of the program in which the team distributed the aids to the partnership. Closing was the final session of this program. The brief implementation of this program is described in the following part.

a. Opening Session

There were several opening speeches from the local government as the initial opening for this program. The first speech was delivered by Mr. Iwan Triyanto, Head of Social Protection and Security Department of Sukabumi Regency. He was opened the program officially. The second speech was from Mr. H. Endin Bahrudin, the commissioner of Baznas of Sukabumi Regency. The last speech was from Ms. Halimah as the mentor of Pejuang Muda (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Opening Ceremony

b. Distribution Session

The core program was the distribution of provision to Mrs. Kokob. There were some aids given. First was the cash funding as much as five million rupiahs. It gathered from the social campaign through the Kitabisa.com platform. The second was two wheel chairs for Pak Eman and pak Baban. The next was mantras and the daily basic needs such as rice (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Some Provision Given to Ibu Kokob

c. Closing Session

The implementation of the program was ended by closing session. After the closing speech from the leader of Pejuang Muda of Sukabumi regency, Salwa Tsania Nisa.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion illustrate above, the conclusions from the implementation of humanitarian program can be drawn are:

1. The target of this program can be achieved properly according to planning and expectations.
2. Through this program Ibu Kokob can run a stall so that she can earn money from it for helping their daily needs.
3. The team of Pejuang Muda of Sukabumi Regency succeeded in conducting the Team Based project as one of the program of Pejuang Muda. They were able to find the problem, set the solution, and solve the problem that occurred in the society.

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