

## PREVIOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT BY PKK CADRE IN BINGKENG VILLAGE DAYEUHLUHUR DISTRICT CILACAP REGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

*In Indonesia, poverty is increasing from year to year, especially women who have become housewives. The implementation of empowerment for underprivileged women held by PKK cadres is an effort that aims to improve the welfare of women, especially in the economic sector. There are three indicators of the problem, namely the socialization which is carried out ineffective so that it is less attractive to women. For example, socialization only involves community leaders such as the head of the RT, the head of the RW, and the head of the hamlet because there are insufficient funds. The lack of knowledge and insight of underprivileged women about the importance of empowerment so that underprivileged women do not take this empowerment seriously and optimally. For example: when the coaching was carried out, only a small proportion of pre-prosperous women attended the training at the Village Hall. Time management is not optimal, causing short coaching time. Example: coaching is carried out for 3 hours but remarks at the opening for 2 hours. In this study, the authors used a descriptive qualitative research method, which provides an overview of the problem under study, which is related to the implementation of empowerment. The results showed that the implementation of empowerment for underprivileged women by PKK cadres carried out in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency based on the empowerment implementation strategy was not optimal. The obstacles that arise are the lack of interest of women in the program, the funds provided from the Village Fund are not sufficient for the program needs, the distance to the training center, namely the Village Hall, is quite far and the quality of human resources for PKK cadres and women is still low. Efforts to overcome obstacles that arise are implementing approaches to women by providing motivation, applying for additional funds to village officials for the smooth running of the program, providing vehicle inventories for participants who do not have vehicles, and holding special training for PKK cadres.*

**Keywords:** *Implementation, Empowerment, Pre-Prosperity*

### Introductions

Indonesia is a country that is rich in natural resources and many other countries want to control Indonesia,

especially its natural resources. But this does not make the Indonesian people continue to manage natural wealth properly and optimally, because

management is only carried out by foreign countries that have abundant funds. As a result, the Indonesian people only become workers in their own country, that is what is the root of poverty in Indonesia. The realization of public welfare is the aspiration of the nation which is confirmed in the preamble text of the 1945 Constitution and then detailed in the articles and their explanations.

In-Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 94 against Village Social Institutions, the PKK position as a community empowerment institution is stated as follows:

1. The Village shall make use of the existing Village community institutions in assisting the implementation of the function of Village Administration, Village development implementation, Village community guidance, and Village community empowerment.
2. The Village community institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall constitute a forum for the participation of the Village community as partners of the Village Government.
3. Village social institutions are tasked with empowering Village communities, participating in planning and implementing development, and improving Village community services.
4. The implementation of programs and activities originating from the Government, Provincial Government, Regency / City

Regional Government, and non-governmental institutions are obliged to empower and utilize existing social institutions in the Village.

Judging from the above regulations PKK cadres are part of social institutions that are tasked with community empowerment institutions, assisting the Village Government in realizing the objectives set in the Village Vision and Mission. PKK cadres play an important role in implementing empowerment in this case empowering pre-prosperous women.

It is recorded that the population in Bingkeng Village is 1,316 households. From this number, 1,081 families are categorized as underprivileged women. This proves that the implementation of empowerment in the village is still not effective. To overcome this problem, one approach that can be taken to improve the quality of life and improve the welfare of pre-prosperous women is to implement an empowerment program for underprivileged women by PKK cadres.

Based on the results of observations, the researcher found several things in the implementation of empowerment for pre-prosperous women, namely the empowerment of pre-prosperous women by PKK cadres that had not been implemented properly which was seen from the problem indicators as follows, namely:

1. The socialization carried out by PKK cadres has not been optimal because the funds given to PKK cadres are deemed not fulfilling the needs of PKK cadres and also participants so that the programs run by PKK cadres are still not optimal. For example, PKK cadres do not hold official socialization events about the purpose and importance of empowering pre-prosperous women because the available funds are still insufficient.
2. Lack of knowledge and insight of underprivileged women about the importance of empowerment so that poor women do not take this empowerment seriously and optimally. For example, when the coaching was carried out, only a small proportion of pre-prosperous women attended the training at the Village Hall.
3. Lack of effectiveness and efficiency of time management in the implementation of coaching carried out at the village hall by PKK cadres. For example, during the coaching program, the time was spent with remarks, not to mention cutting the time because it was not on time or late. Out of 3 hours of coaching, only 1 hour was used for coaching.

Based on these problems, the researchers conducted a study entitled "The Implementation of Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village,

Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency".

Based on the focus of this research, then to facilitate the analysis process related to the above problems, the formulation of this research problem is compiled into research questions as follows:

1. How is the Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency?
2. Constraints experienced by the Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency?
3. The efforts made in the implementation of empowerment for pre-prosperous women by PKK cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency?

### **Research Methods**

The research method used in this research is the descriptive research method. The data sources in this study were 8 people consisting of 2 (two) village officials, 1 (one) PKK cadre, and 5 (five) pre-prosperous women. Data collection techniques in research are observation, interviews, and documentation. Data processing techniques in this study are data reduction, data presentation, concluding / verification.

### **Theoretical Framework**

1. Definition of Implementation

According to Bintoro Tjokroadmudjojo (Adisasmita, 2011:24) in the journal Nina Gartina argues that "implementation as a process we can understand in the form of a series of activities, namely starting from policies to achieve a goal, the policy is revealed in a program and project" Implementation according to Westra, et al (Adisasmita, 2011:24) in the journal Nina Gartina (2019) stated that 'Implementation is an effort made to carry out all plans and policies that have been formulated and defined by completing all the necessary tools. required, who is implementing it, where is the place of implementation, and when will it start '.

## 2. Definition of Empowerment

According to Djohani (2003) in Anwas (2014:49) "empowerment is a process to provide power/power to the weak (powerless) and reduce power (disempowered) to those who are too powerful (powerful) so that there is a balance." In line with the opinion of Carlzon and Macauley as quoted by Wasistiono (1998: 46) argues that what is meant by empowerment is as follows: "liberating someone from rigid control, and giving people the freedom to be responsible for their ideas, decisions, and his actions. "

## 3. Women's Empowerment

According to Hubeis (2010:125) women's empowerment is "an effort to improve the status and role of women in national development, as well as the quality of the role and independence of

women's organizations". Daulay (2006: 7) states that:

In essence, the women's empowerment program in Indonesia has been started since 1978. In its development efforts in the framework of women's empowerment have resulted in a process of improvement in various ways. Such as improvements in the conditions, degrees, and quality of life of women in various strategic sectors such as education, employment, economy, health, and participation in family planning.

Meanwhile, according to Aritonang (in Lilik Aslichati, 2011) "Women's empowerment is an effort to increase women's capacity in developing their capacities and skills to gain access and control over, among others: decision-making positions, resources, and supporting structures or channels".

## 4. Definition of Village Government

The village and village governments are institutions that have an important role in the implementation of governance, development, and the village community. Where the village is to manage its household and requires that each community be independent. According to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 the two sentences above can be interpreted as follows:

Village Administration is the administration of government affairs by the Village government and the Village Consultative Body in regulating and managing the interests of the local

community based on local origins and customs which are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Village Government is the Village Head and Village Officials as elements of village government administrators.

In line with the expert opinion according to Widjaja (2003: 3) regarding the village government, it can be seen that:

The Village Government is a group of people and institutions that make and enforce laws at the village level, intending to bring public services closer to their recipients in the local community. In this case, the implementation of village government is a subsystem of the government administration system, so that the village has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of its community.

#### 5. Definition of PKK Cadres

According to Meilani, N (2008) in Wicaksono (2017: 10) explains about cadres as follows:

Cadres are community workers who are considered the closest to the community, especially women, and they are expected to be able to do their work voluntarily without demanding compensation in the form of money or material. However, there are also cadres such as health care workers provided by a house or a room as well as some sufficient equipment by the local community.

According to Sutedjo in Ima Wati (2015: 13) explains that:

Family empowerment and welfare (PKK) is a forum for fostering community families both in cities and in villages that can produce synergies for independent prosperous families by enhancing mental and spiritual behavior by living and practicing Pancasila.

The involvement of women in the world of politics in Indonesia is not new, in the history of women's struggles, women's participation in development has been achieved, especially in the fields of education, economy, state institutions and government. It's just that the involvement of women is still hampered by various factors, so the involvement of many parties is needed so that women with their great potential can be maximized in their political participation activities. (Yuliani, D, 2016)

According to Gartina, N., Garis, R. R., & Sunarti, N (2019). Women's empowerment is a national movement that grows from, by and for society with women as the driving force towards the family happy, prosperous, advanced, and independent.

## Result and Discussion

### 1. Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village Dayeuhluhur District Cilacap Regency

Based on the results of the research, it is known that the implementation of pre-prosperous women empowerment by PKK cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur

District, Cilacap Regency can be described as follows:

a. Possibility

The possibility is an effort to create an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop optimally. Empowerment must be able to free society from cultural and structural barriers that impede it. PKK cadres have tried to organize programs that have independent business opportunities, but these have not run optimally. The business that is being carried out is fostering the use of plastic waste in flower crafts. However, this business has not developed completely. PKK cadres made self-awareness efforts towards women to take advantage of their potential, where PKK cadres only involved community leaders from each hamlet as participants. PKK cadres try to convey information about the plastic waste utilization program to improve the welfare of women in Bingkeng Village.

The motivation given by PKK cadres to develop women's abilities is the existence of seat money and competition. However, most of the very influential motivations were sitting money to cover transportation costs for participants.

b. Strengthening

Strengthening is namely strengthening the knowledge and abilities that the community has in solving problems and meeting their needs. Empowerment must be able to develop all the abilities and self-

confidence of the community that support their independence. The training carried out to increase women's knowledge and skills have not been optimal. The training provided was explaining how to make flowers from unused plastic materials.

The PKK cadres guide to increase women's self-confidence by guiding participants so that they can participate in this plastic waste utilization program properly and consistently. The briefing was given to make participants believe in their respective abilities and skills so that no one felt left out. The supervision by PKK cadres in the implementation of women's empowerment has been considered effective because there were no riots during the training. On the other hand, formation is peaceful.

c. Protection

Protection is protecting the community, especially the weak groups so that they are not oppressed by the strong, avoiding unbalanced competition (what else is unhealthy) between the strong and the weak, and preventing the exploitation of the strong against the weak. Empowerment must be directed at eliminating all types of discrimination and domination that do not benefit the little people. PKK cadres always try to protect women from unfair competition, it has been carried out well. So far uni there isn't any cheating. In the implementation of coaching, there is protection from PKK cadres which aims to maintain harmony between participants and PKK cadres.

PKK cadres do not discriminate or differentiate in providing

empowerment to women, it aims to avoid any party who feels aggrieved. Every woman is given the same opportunity to receive her rights. This is one of the obligations of PKK cadres that must be carried out to develop the abilities and skills of the participants.

d. Endorsement

Endorsement Support is to provide guidance and support so that the community can carry out its life roles and tasks. Empowerment must be able to support the community so that it does not fall into a weak and marginalized state and position. PKK cadres must provide financial support to women, this is not going well. In its implementation, there are still many participant needs that have not been fully met.

Guiding coaching participants so that they can use the knowledge and skills they have, it has been carried out properly. PKK cadres let mothers create accordingly the support from PKK cadres to women who already have skills to continue to be developed has been implemented well. PKK cadres encourage approaches to women.

e. Maintenance

Maintenance is namely maintaining conducive conditions so that there is a balance of power distribution between various groups in society. Empowerment must be able to carry out harmony and balance that allows everyone to have the opportunity to do business. The existence of harmony between PKK cadres and women to maintain a conducive situation has been carried out well. PKK cadres provide equal

opportunities for every woman to produce creations according to their respective skills, it has been carried out well. There is motivation from PKK cadres to women to always improve their skills, it has been implemented but most of them do not respond well to the motivation given.

2. Barriers that arise in the implementation of empowerment of pre-prosperous women by PKK cadres in Bingkeng village, Dayeuhluhur district, Cilacap district.

Based on the results of research on the obstacles faced in the Implementation of Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency, it can be described as follows:

a. Possibility

The obstacle faced by the PKK program in creating an atmosphere that allows women to have their own business is the lack of interest in underprivileged women to participate in activities and their ignorance. The obstacle in the process of self-awareness by PKK cadres towards the community is that there is no direct socialization involving pre-prosperous women but only by presenting community leaders, thereby reducing women's confidence in PKK cadres. The obstacle in motivating from within to develop capacities through women's empowerment is the lack of interest and enthusiasm for women in carrying out the empowerment program for underprivileged women carried out by PKK cadres.

b. Strengthening

The obstacle in carrying out training to participants is that the ability of PKK cadres in providing training still needs to be developed so that participants understand what is being said. The obstacle in the coaching carried out by PKK cadres to increase participant confidence is the lack of enthusiasm from pre-prosperous women to participate in PKK cadre activities. Supervision by PKK cadres in the implementation of women's empowerment, namely participants who are always noisy during coaching.

c. Protection

PKK cadres always try to protect women from unfair competition. In the implementation, no obstacles were found therein. PKK cadres do not discriminate or differentiate in providing empowerment to women. In its implementation, there are no obstacles. Every woman is given the same opportunity to receive her rights. In this case, the PKK cadres did not find any obstacles that had arisen.

d. Endorsements

The obstacle for PKK cadres in supporting financial assistance to women is the lack of funds provided by the village. The obstacle in guiding women to use their knowledge and skills is the low quality of human resources, both PKK cadres. The obstacle of PKK cadres in encouraging participants to develop existing skills is the lack of confidence in women in existing activities.

e. Maintenance

There are no obstacles in creating harmony between PKK cadres and women to maintain a conducive situation. PKK cadres provide equal opportunities for every woman to produce creations according to their

respective skills. There are no obstacles that arise in it. The obstacle of PKK cadres in motivating women to always improve their skills is the lack of women's interest in the activities carried out.

3. Efforts Implemented to Overcome Barriers That Arise in the Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency.

Based on the results of research on the efforts carried out by PKK cadres in the implementation of pre-prosperous women empowerment by PKK cadres in Bingkeng village, Dayeuhluhur district, Cilacap district, it can be described as follows:

a. Possibility

Efforts were made to overcome obstacles, seen from the enabling dimension, namely increasing the independence of participants, establishing good coordination between village officials, PKK cadres and participants, and involving women in the implementation of socialization.

b. Strengthening

Efforts were made to overcome obstacles, seen from the dimension of strengthening, namely providing training and education to PKK cadres, by sending representatives to the center, both sub-districts, and districts. Supported by the theory, namely a sufficient level of education will make it easier for PKK cadres to provide direction to participants.

c. Protection

Efforts are made to overcome obstacles, seen from the protection



dimension, namely maintaining harmony between PKK cadres and women to achieve the goals that have been previously set.

d. Endorsements

Efforts are made to overcome obstacles, seen from the dimension of support, namely by using the available funds wisely so that the needs for implementing activities can be met. This needs to be done to obtain comprehensive skills, knowledge and power.

e. Maintenance

Efforts are made to overcome obstacles, seen from the dimension of maintenance, namely providing an approach to participants regularly to provide a sense of comfort in the implementation of coaching.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the research results, the authors conclude as follows:

1. Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency is still not optimal where 15 indicators are used as a reference, 11 indicators show that the implementation is not going well.
2. Obstacles in the Implementation of Empowerment of Pre-Prosperous Women by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency, namely the low participation of pre-prosperous women and the obligation of participants to improve their skills independently at home is not carried out properly. This is due

to the absence of socialization carried out by PKK cadres directly to pre-prosperous women. the lack of ability of PKK cadres in providing direction to participants. This is because the education and training they have are still low. lack of funds provided by the village. This causes coaching to not run optimally because it does not fulfill all empowerment needs. namely coaching participants who are difficult to manage and are often absent during the coaching implementation. This is because the level of education possessed by the participants is still low so that they do not understand the coaching is carried out.

3. Efforts are made to overcome obstacles that arise in the Implementation of Pre-Prosperous Women Empowerment by PKK Cadres in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency, namely increasing the independence of participants, establishing good coordination between Village Apparatus, PKK Cadres and participants, and involving women in the implementation of socialization. This has been supported by theory, providing training and education to PKK cadres, by sending representatives to the center, be it sub-district or district. Supported by the theory, namely a sufficient level of education will make it easier for PKK cadres to provide direction to

participants. use the available funds wisely so that the needs for implementing activities can be met. This needs to be done to obtain comprehensive skills, knowledge, and power. Besides, PKK cadres provide regular approaches to participants.

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