

The Role of Family Economic Programs in Reducing Poverty

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Abstract: Poverty is the main problem faced by the nation of Indonesia where one of the measurements of poverty in terms of the expenditure side, while in Islam there is a more comprehensive indicator in measuring poverty, i.e. maqashid sharia. The institutions ' Aisyiyah was instrumental in reducing the problem of poverty, one of them with a program of economic families. The purpose of this research is to know the role of the family economic program on the institutions ' Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah in economic empowerment perspective trends of maqashid Sharia. The research method used is descriptive qualitative approach with case studies. Data collection is done with the interview and documentation. The technique of the validity of the data using triangulation technique data. Technical analysis by reduction of the data, the presentation of the data, and draw conclusions. The results of this research are the institutions ' Aisha was instrumental in the economic empowerment of people through economic family program. This program consists of, the program's synergy with government agencies, training and mentoring. The success of this program can be viewed from the maintenance indicator trends, namely the maintenance of Islamic religion, soul, intellect, lineage, and treasure. Five of these aspects have been met in the process of economic empowerment.

1 INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, poverty is a major problem that is being faced and is still unresolved. In 2010 recorded the total population residing in the poverty line after roughly 31 million and an economic gap reached 0.38%. In 2011, poverty declines when compared to the 2010, namely amounting to 30 million inhabitants. On the other hand, the economic gap in Indonesia thus increased from 0.38 to 0.41. The amount of poverty in Indonesia from year 2012-2013 continues to decline, among others being 29 million inhabitants, but the level of the gap during that period still remains the same i.e. 0.41. (BPS, 2010-2013) This proves that the decrease in the number of poverty is not necessarily directly proportional to decreasing economic disparities. One of the ways that you can assign in overcoming poverty is through family economic improvement program. This program is a program of empowerment of women, which the program activities empowering women is in fact tantamount to empower nation. In this context, empowerment is suitable for women whose encouraging women to entrepreneurship.

In Indonesia, there is one of the *da'wah* institutions that the main focus is for the empowerment of women, i.e. 'Aisyiyah. Autonomous institution Aisyiyah established by Muhammadiyah that focus on women's empowerment. In East Java province, one of the areas ' superior Aisyiyah in economics is an area of Sidoarjo. Things aspects influenced PDA ' Aisyiyah Sidoarjo excelled in economics is because the PDA ' charitable efforts have Sidoarjo Aisyiyah seeded in the field of Economics, namely Cooperatives As-Sakinah which has programs of economic and employment tribunal program. The leadership of the region ' Aisyiyah Sidoarjo (PDA) can run as expected, one of which is the family's economic program (BUEKA). The role of cooperatives As-Sakinah in the program BUEKA in the PDA Sidoarjo as funding, escort, training, and marketing.

PDA Sidoarjo is one area of success in running this program because of the existence of a partnership between local government, the Aisyiyah, and other related parties. Regional authorities in question here is a service of KOPERINDAG (cooperative, industry and trade) of the town of Sidoarjo, East Java region and a role to provide training related to the effort. PDA Sidoarjo was cast

in terms of accompaniment to keep the motivation group in entrepreneurship. The gap between rich and poor people hard-dieliminir, need for the role of program to adress them. Based on the above background, this paper examines the role of the economic program of the family in reducing poverty.

2 FOUNDATION OF THEORY

2.1 Empowerment (Tamkîn) in Al-Qur'an Perspective

Tamkîn words in the dictionaries of the language is a form of mashdar from fi'il (the verb) makkana. The word has the same meaning with the word amkana. The word مَكَّنَ is concerned with the words الْمَكْنُ and الْمَكِين. The author of al-fi al-Lughah Muhith said in Sanrego and Taufik (2016:75) that الْمَكِين and الْمَكْنُ mean they are herbivorous, dragon eggs stored somewhere). In the Hadith mentioned, "let birds that live in the nest or place of residence."

The author of Al-Shihhah fi al-Lughah carries another meaning of the word مَكَّنَ in Sanrego and Taufik (2016:75-76) namely:

"God gives power and strengthens it over something. These people have a position or power or influence over something. Or that person has the ability to do something."

According to Ibn Darid in Jamharah al-Lughah in Sanrego and Taufik (2016:76):

"Fulan has food on the side of the ruler it meant he had a position."

Thus the word tamkîn shows the capability of doing something, sturdiness, strength, power, influence, and have a seat somewhere, either in hissi (can be felt or material in nature) or are ma'nawi such as its sturdy or overdrive people on the side of the ruler. Sense of the word tamkîn in the language of economics can be termed empowerment, where empowerment cannot be separated from the power of the individual or group who have the opportunity to use her power into their hands and redistributed their power to the weak. Empowerment aims to improve the strength of the disadvantaged.

Defining empowerment with tamkîn was also mentioned by Raihan. Raihan in Sanreego and Taufik (2016:77):

"Sustainable Empowerment (at-tamkîn al-mustadâm) the intent is to give full powers to the community in order to grow and could reach the development and understand it from all sides."

2.2 Institutional Economics Function

Countries with good institutions better able to allocate resources more efficiently, so that economics can work better. Strong also will bear the right economic policies and credible, so that various forms of market failure could be resolved. Conversely, a bad institution will only become a burden that will always impede the economy to work properly. Policy born of an institution that is bad is also potentially a major failure in the policy level (policy failure). This of course would further exacerbate the disadvantages posed by the existence of a market failure.

3 RESEARCH METODE

The research method used is descriptive qualitative approach with case studies. Data collection is done with the interview and documentation. The technique used to check the validity of the data is triangular engineering data. Technical analysis by reduction of the data, the presentation of the data, and perfect conclusions. The interview is conducted to the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Assembly's economic and employment in Sidoarjo, a member of the BUEKA. Treasurer of the cooperative As-Sakinah, as well as documentation that describes the development of the program of economic empowerment.

4 DISCUSSION

Economic empowerment, which is done by Aisha with the economic program of the family known as BUEKA for the region of Sidoarjo is performed with the synergy of multiple party roles and functions of each. The goal of the program to achieve the synergy of stakeholders is economic empowerment. Economic empowerment here involves four stakeholders who have a role and function. These stakeholders include PDA Sidoarjo, Cooperative As-Sakinah, the Government and sponsors, as well as the community of Sidoarjo itself, particularly the members of the BUEKA. The first stakeholder is the leader of the 'Aisyiyah (PDA) Sidoarjo. PDA Sidoarjo is a main party in the process of economic empowerment of women, because the PDA Sidoarjo is a propagation Institute consists of women who contributed to advancing women Indonesia by doing the empowerment of women, especially in the field of Economics in the area of Sidoarjo. The second is

the stakeholder Co-operatives As-Sakinah. As-Sakinah cooperative is a cooperative incorporated Sharia law since 1999 a main container for PDA or Sidoarjo in doing economic empowerment in the area of Sidoarjo. By doing this, As-Sakinah cooperative empowerment divide members' Aisyiyah incorporated in it in a small groups. The third is the Government stakeholders and sponsors. The Government that involved in the empowerment is Dinas KOPERINDAG (cooperatives, SMES, industry, trade) either in the region or in the region of Sidoarjo, East Java. That question is the sponsor of all parties who participate in supporting this program, such as the brand product. The fourth is the community stakeholders Sidoarjo, a member of the BUEKA and is the most important parties in economic empowerment programs because they are the subject of economic empowerment in the area of Sidoarjo.

The role undertaken by the PDA Sidoarjo as the initiator has the ideals of economic boost and create concepts on economic empowerment programs. Expected with economic empowerment, will improve the welfare of the family and the overall economy will improve the people especially in the area of Sidoarjo. The role of Cooperatives As-Sakinah is as finance support i.e. as a provider of funds for PDA Sidoarjo to support members of the BUEKA who have difficulties of capital. The role of Government and the sponsors in the program is as a facilitator in support of the program. The role of Community Member BUEKA, Sidoarjo, i.e. as aspirator which play an important role in the running of programs because they are the subject of economic empowerment whereby each step from concept formulation, implementation, and evaluation the program should take into consideration the aspirations of those so that the program can run well and smoothly.

PDA Sidoarjo has executive functions that run the whole programs of MUSYKER results (Deliberation of work). Meanwhile, the functions of Cooperatives As-Sakinah is doing the financing against BUEKA groups that have difficulties venture capital so as to increase the economic purpose through the women can run well and smoothly. The function of the Government and sponsors is to empowerment where they focus in the field of mentoring through training, education and skill enhancement. The function of the community, i.e. Member of Sidoarjo BUEKA, as a participatory contribute real economic empowerment program because they become power to facilitate economic empowerment programs. The overall synergy of the

efforts of stakeholders in facilitate the economic empowerment program is oriented so that the improved economy, human resources and quality products can be realized and the well-being of the people as a whole can be achieved.

On PDA Sidoarjo has a special department that handles about increased economy of the people's Assembly, namely the economy and Employment. The vision of economic and Employment Tribunal is to develop, enhance, and empower economic communities, whether through entrepreneurial development as well as skills training and networking efforts. Economic and Employment Tribunal is one Division namely entrepreneurship Division which has the goal of developing entrepreneurship to increase income of economic families.

One of the barriers experienced by women and other entrepreneurs in the business is the capital problems. To solve these problems, the PDA Sidoarjo in Assembly economy and Employment as well as cooperative As-Sakinah, assists its members to make it easier to get venture capital so it can streamline the process of establishment and sustainability efforts members.

The existence of the Tribunal of the economy and employment and Cooperative As-Sakinah together form a pattern of economic empowerment of women through small groups. So far BUEKA members continue to experience increased due to a massive recruitment patterns and easily accepted by the society. Recruitment of members through regular payroll activities from members' Aisyiyah and sympathizers, then followed with a personal approach.

After members of the BUEKA have got an extra effort and skill, Sidoarjo PDA will also provide training related to technical issues encountered members when running its business. If there are technical problems, need for activity identification of technical problems faced by members will then be held training to solve the problem of members. For example when it has established the business, the venture will not usually directly sell and it is due to the marketing hasn't been fullest so people don't yet know our efforts. Based on this kind of phenomenon is certainly the Sidoarjo PDA will do training about marketing. In conducting this training, they could cooperate with the Office of KOPERINDAG or invite experts who already comply with this material to fill their fields. This training cycle will not be stopped in one round but will run repeats continuously.

The success of the role of the PDA Sidoarjo in doing economic empowerment is a member of the BUEKA in the self-sufficiency encouraged him to set up a business. An increase in the independence of the members of BUEKA can be seen from the increase in the income of the members from the results of his efforts. But the income is not the only indicator that determines the independence of the members, it is also determined by the members awareness to meet the aspect of Sharia through the income has been generated and the facilities have been given PDAS Sidoarjo through the BUEKA program. Thus, later the independence aspects of member when viewed from the aspects of Sharia includes not only about trends the world needs maintenance only but also the needs of the afterlife as well. The level of activity in the program BUEKA is something very important in economic empowerment program itself.

The next indicator of religious observance is demonstrated by significant changes to the Fund's ZIS issued before and after following the BUEKA. BUEKA members are said to be independent if the Fund issued ZIS increased between before and after following the BUEKA.

The next indicator which will be described next is about the maintenance of the soul. When observed with the daily life of soul maintenance can be done by maintaining the health of myself and family. In the assessment of this indicator, the Member is said to be independent if after following the BUEKA and revenues increased, the members were able to do things that can prevent ourselves from pain, e.g. check-up, taking the supplement or herbal remedy, or even following the insurance.

The third indicator used in the aspects of Sharia is satisfy the needs of sense BUEKA members for following the program. BUEKA members are said to be independent, if the gain insight about science or field of endeavor, cooperation, and others. One of the indicators of Shariah *maqashid* is the preseved of descent. Because BUEKA is one of the programs that aim to improve the family economy, especially through women by way of developing entrepreneurship, then descent indicator is shown in awareness of the sustainability of the business that owned by members of the BUEKA that will be passed down to his children so as not to be concerned at the shortcomings in terms of the economy. This is in accordance with the verse of the Qur'an namely letter An-Nisa verse 9:

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعْفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ۙ

Meaning: and fear Allah those who wish to leave behind their children who are weak, they are worried (welfare) against them. Therefore let them cautious to God and let them pronounce words correctly. (QS. An-Nisa [4]: 9)

The fifth indicator used in the aspect of *Maqashid* Sharia is satisfy property BUEKA members. Maintenance of property used in this research is to observe whether the following BUEKA program, members experiencing changes in income, maintenance of daily necessities, such as food and beverage consumption, purchasing furniture or vehicles, good effort as well as for household use, recreation, and ability in saving.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and also the discussion in the previous session, then the conclusions that can be drawn are:

In carrying out the economic empowerment of people through economic program family, Sidoarjo PDA do synergy stakeholders with various parties, namely cooperative Aisyiyah, Government and sponsors, as well as Sidoarjo community, specially members of the family economy programme. To run the family's economic program, the Sidoarjo of economy and Employment assembly in the primary container is establishing cooperative As-Sakinah which together perform economic empowerment through a variety of activities, namely, mentoring, training, financing, and marketing. PDA Sidoarjo was instrumental in the city's economic empowerment through economic program Sidoarjo family. It can be seen from the maintenance indicator trends, namely the maintenance of Islamic religion, soul, intellect, lineage, and treasure. Of the five aspects of it, are met in a review of economic empowerment.

The recommended suggestions after doing this research are as follows: For the first PDA Sidoarjo doing the training not only on business issues, but also do training for worship, such as Zakah because there is still some informants huge already but his efforts still do not know how to Zakah. Secondly, the training effort is expected to be more focused and on target. Is more focused and precise target was still awaited the entrepreneurs who got the skills but not in accordance with their fields and ultimately would not have practiced that skill.

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