

## **PEMBERDAYAAN PEREMPUAN ANGGOTA KOPERASI BALE ISTRI**

**(Analisis Pengembangan Kewirausahaan Perempuan Terhadap  
Pengentasan Kemiskinan Keluarga Anggotanya di Desa Cipaku,  
Kecamatan Paseh, Kabupaten Bandung)**

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### **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT OF KOPERASI BALE ISTRI MEMBERS**

**(Analysis of Women's Entrepreneurship Development Against Family  
Members Poverty Alleviation in Desa Cipaku, Sub Paseh, Kabupaten  
Bandung)**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to determine the effect of Koperasi Bale Istri members women's empowerment in the Desa Cipaku, District Paseh Bandung regency on poverty eradication. This program consists of empowering women entrepreneurship development program and gender education. This study uses a combination of the model of Concurrent Triangulation Strategy. Quantitative methods using a questionnaire instrument, with a simple linear regression analysis whereas qualitative methods using instruments focus group discussions and in-depth interviews as the study of the approach LEAD (Leiden Ethnosystem and Development). The results of this study indicate that the most influential variable in the program is the development of entrepreneurship is capital. While in the women's empowerment program in the context of gender fair education, the program is considered successful in the subordinated nature of poverty alleviation, economic, as well as violence and abuse of women. The results of this study indicate that the functions of the IMM (Integrated Microfinance Management) ie F (2 +3 +5), namely the two core themes (poverty reduction and empowerment), the principle of output (quality and yield), and five community-based integrated services (comprehensive financial, health, education, communication, social and cultural services) is a solution to poverty and gender issues in rural communities.*

*Keywords: poverty, women's empowerment, gender, entrepreneurial cooperatives, Integrated Microfinance Management.*

## INTRODUCTION

MDG's or the Millennium Development Goals, is a global development which is declared by the Millennium Summit 189 member states of the United Nations (UN) in New York in September 2000. The legal basis for the issuance of a declaration of the MDGs is the resolution of the United Nations General Council No. 55/2 in September 18<sup>th</sup> 2000.

The Declaration is a member of the UN agreement on global development towards a package that is formulated in several objectives, namely:

- 1) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger,
- 2) Achieving universal primary education,
- 3) Promoting gender equality and empowering women,
- 4) Reducing child mortality rates,
- 5) Improving maternal health,
- 6) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,
- 7) Ensuring environmental sustainability, and
- 8) Developing a global partnership for development

Targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have reached Indonesia, are consist: MDG 1 (proportion of the population living on an income per capita of less than USD 1 per day has declined from 20.6 percent in 1990 to 5.9 percent in 2008), MDG 3 (gender equality in all types and levels of education have almost reached as indicated by the ratio of net enrollment / APM female to male in primary school / MI / Package A and SMP MTs / Package B, respectively for 99.73 and 101.99, and the ratio of literate female to male in the age group 15-24 years was 99.85 in 2009).

However, there is a problem with the achievement of the MDGs, which is still a level of depth and severity of poverty. Poverty level of depth can be seen from the Poverty Gap Index (P1) Gaps Poverty Index which is the average size of each expenditure gap of the poor to the poverty line. The higher the index value, the farther the average spending of the population of poverty. And Poverty Severity Index (P2) Poverty Severity Index, where the higher the index value, the higher the expenditure inequality among the poor.

Likewise, the results of the achievement of the MDG's in gender, in the field of education at the secondary level, the data of Susenas 2009 showed that the Gender Parity Index / GPI of Net Enrollment Rates / APMSD / MI / Package A ranged between 96.39 (West Papua) and 102.5 (Riau Islands), with GPI on SMP / MTs / Package B ranged between 89.54 (Papua) and 116.17 (Gorontalo).

While the SM/MA/Package C, GPI ranged between 68.60 (West Papua) and 143.22 (Riau Islands). In some provinces, GPI of NER above 110, which means APMAPM women is higher than men. Meanwhile, there are six provinces that have less than 90 GPI of NER, namely Jakarta, West Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and West Papua. (Laporan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Milenium di Indonesia 2010 : 50).

Bandung area can serve as an example of the phenomenon of poverty in the province of West Java, especially in the area of the district (*Kabupaten*). Currently the poor are concentrated in pockets around the plantation areas, state forests, agricultural production centers and in the textile industry and textile products (TPT). About six districts are pockets of poverty, with the percentage of the poor population is above 50%, the Ibum district (66.37%), Nagreg (62.38%), Kertasari (59.01%), Ciparay (57.31%), Paseh (53.06%) and Pacet (50.98%). sub-districts the most part, except District Paseh, an agricultural base in Kabupaten Bandung. (Dadan Ramdan, 2011 : 38).

Gender inequality issues are not only limited to the dimensions of education, employment and participation in a formal course, but also in the dimension of domestic violence in household where domestic violence is one manifestation or form of gender discrimination.

Domestic violence is any act against a person, especially women, resulting in misery or suffering physical, sexual, psychological, and/or negligence of household including threat to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the domestic sphere. (<http://id.wikipedia.org>)

Percentage of types of violence against women is highest in physical violence that is 39.75 per cent. This is reasonable because of physical violence does have a direct and serious impact on the victim, in addition to the impact of this violence more visible so that more are reported. Other types of violence that are large enough percentage of sexual and psychological violence, respectively 16.80 and 15.00 percent. (Profil Perempuan Indonesia, 2012 : 150)

Kabupaten Bandung is a region in the province of West Java has a number of domestic violence victims are quite high. Based on the data received by the Agency for Family Planning and Women Empowerment Team P2TP2A Provinsi Bandung of kabupaten Bandung and P2TP2A West Java Province, the number of victims of domestic violence and trafficking Bandung regency until the month of July 2012 is quite high. It can be seen from the incoming data as many as 90 cases. Consists of as many as 74 cases of domestic violence and trafficking cases are 16 cases. (<http://www.gugustugastrafficking.org>).

The phenomenon of domestic violence and poverty of women in Kabupaten Bandung can be seen in sub District Paseh. Women are often seen as people who are vulnerable to violence, whether physical, psychological, and economic. Even so, cultural factors often subordinate women in education and their right to obtain information. (www.sapainstitut.or.id).

Poverty reduction is not enough just to provide direct assistance to the poor as the cause of poverty is not only due to the aspects that are purely materialistic, but also because of the vulnerability and lack of access to improve the quality of life of the poor. Approach is intended to empower the poor to escape from poverty by using the potential and its resources.

Group-based poverty alleviation program of community empowerment is a further stage in the process of poverty reduction. At this stage, the poor begin to realize their potential and ability to get out of poverty. Empowerment approach as an instrument of this program is intended not only to raise awareness about the potential of poor communities and the resources they have, but also to encourage the poor to participate in a wider scale, especially in the development process in the region.

Program characteristics on group-based poverty alleviation program of community empowerment are as follows:

- 1) Using a participatory approach
- 2) Strengthening the institutional capacity of the public
- 3) Implementation of activities by the groups in self-managed communities and groups
- 4) Planning for sustainable development

Recipient groups based empowerment program is a group of people as poor. The poor people are still having the ability to use potential despite its limitations.

From the explanation of the problem and the correlation between poverty, gender, and the government's efforts in tackling poverty at the top, then in the context of gender-based poverty in this case women, who became the solution to the problem of rural poverty is the concept of empowerment (Community Development) model "Development from Below". As written by MA Solihin (2001, 2) on the Theory of Regional Development as follows:

Theory of regional development, particularly in developing countries and the poor, is the basic concept of development through the control of the direction of development. In general, the approach to be grouped in three main concepts, namely Concept Development from Above (Development from Above), Concept Development from Below (Development from Bellows), and the concept

of Community Driven Development (Community Base Development). Development concept of the turnstend to increase the chances of a disparity due to resource exploitation hinterland (interior) by the center. While the Concept Development of Under the concept is strong enough, because the small region independently manage its resources and disintegrated with other areas that allow local areas to build his own. However, the trend of the world economy led to an increasingly borderless utopian concept offered".

Slikkerveer (2012: 125) in the Integrated Microfinance Management for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Indonesia stated that the key to the study of international development lies in the study of the development of modern, integrated and comparative. Development policies implemented by governments, multilateral organizations and other organizations have analyzed the changes in the structure of the system and expanding significantly, need to learn the concepts of local autonomy/decentralization, sustainable development, local customary system, the process of interaction between the local strategy and global, as well as implemented in the new rural development strategy. The focus of the implementation of the theory and practice of development studies at the IMM strategy on MDG's (2000) is focused on the issue of cultural dimension in development and management of microfinance, empowerment, poverty alleviation, achievement and well-being of rural indigenous job creation setempat. Tiga key areas IMM is related to: microfinance (microfinance, community-based management/community-based management, and Ethoscience)

### **Problem Identification**

Although the performance of the the Indonesian state in the reduce the poverty can be said to be good, but there is still a disparity between provinces. West Java Province is one of the many provinces that have the largest distribution of poverty in rural area of Java island.

Likewise, the issue of gender discrimination, in the province of West Java, especially in Bandung regency, discrimination is very pronounced because of the attention to be given a lot more women in urban areas. Patriarchal culture is still preserved. Existing culture, male dominance is still high, both in terms of education to economic policy.

There had been discrimination on the good will of the Bandung regency government, but still weak in implementation in the community. Women's issues were regarded as second-class citizens are still common. What often happens, the government considers that the issues relating to women is not a problem to be solved together as a community problem, but rather an

internal family matter, this paradigm needs to be changed. The government of Kabupaten Bandung should have integrated service center accessible to the public, it is now such an institution already exists in Bandung regency, but unfortunately the only normative and had not been optimal because it is difficult to access, especially because of geographical conditions that exist in the area of Bandung regency.

Furthermore, the budget allocation for the problems and issues related to the empowerment of women is still limited to the ceiling. In fact, toward the establishment of a special agency dealing with women's issues on the agenda can enter the draft local regulations (draft) by the Governor of West Java (Jabar), Organization of the Working Procedures Unit/ Satuan Organisasi Tata Kerja (SOTK). (<http://sapainstitut.or.id>).

Gender discrimination in various forms is a serious problem, a manifestation of Domestic Violence in Household is a misery or suffering in the form of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic neglect. The majority of domestic violence victims are women (wives) and the perpetrator is the husband, although there are also victims just the opposite, or subordinated people in the household. (<http://id.wikipedia.org>).

Along with the progress of the construction and opening of globalization and information, as well as increasing the level of women's education, women in Indonesia have come out of his boundary wall to work and work, both as a government employee, employee, both national and multinational companies, as well as an entrepreneur, with no neglect its primary role as a wife and mother of his children. Women who decide to work in addition to education and to optimize its potential, as well as an awareness of the life sustaining household, due to the rapid advancement of world civilization, the higher the necessities of life and household.

In the context of poverty and improving the welfare of the family, the role of women is very important because one of the co-operative can be a very strategic container to improve the welfare of the family, in addition to cooperative activities can also be used as a medium of self-actualization women. Women and cooperatives have an important relationship therefore needs to be continuously improved role for several reasons, namely: (1) women are important actors in terms of poverty alleviation programs, (2) women are important actors and engaged directly in relation to improving the welfare of the family, and (3) women as individuals in need of media in terms of self-actualization in order to play a bigger role than just a housewife. (<http://www.smecca.co>).

Cooperative has great potential in the empowerment of women, most of whom are small micro entrepreneurs (MSEs), which as we know has a disadvantage in accessing productive resources such as raw materials, capital, technology, markets, information, especially bank credit due to hit the collateral. By cooperatives or group they can jointly facilitate obtaining raw materials,

auxiliary materials production at a price/cost is cheaper, and easier to obtain credit for additional capital investment and working capital (Harsosumarto, 2007:10)

In particular in Sub District Paseh in Kabupaten Bandung, the things that have been mentioned above in the response through the establishment of an institute focused and concerned to build the future a better woman, independent and prosperous. The agency called the Institute SAPA. SAPA Institute organized women's groups in various districts in Bandung. Until this year, Sapa Institute has been successfully established and developed a community of 10 women who were given the name of Bale's wife in 6 districts namely Paseh, Pangalengan, Pacet, Ciparay, Majalaya and Arjasari. Bale's wife alone is a critical women's groups at the local level that focuses on organizing rural education centers, information and communication; mentoring community-based women victims of violence; strengthening rights-based sexual and reproductive health community; campaigns and community-based policy advocacy; data and information, and development of women's entrepreneurship.

Particularly in the development of women's entrepreneurship in the Bale Istri in Desa Cipaku, Bale Istri has established cooperative called Koperasi "Bale Istri". This cooperative association formed of initiatives Bale Istri who incidentally is the members who are victims of domestic violence in the form of physical, psychological, and economic. The cooperative focuses on the empowerment of women participating in the Desa Cipaku economic activity in the form of home-scale production as the production of snacks, empowerment of various types of fish, though the production of plastic waste into creative products, integrated agricultural development and the development of biogas as well as other communities that the whole activity was running well. However, there are several constraints, such as the problem of capital, membership issues, problems togetherness among the members, marketing issues, as well as a sense of their reluctance to continuously produce results products, they only produce at certain times such as only during the Idul Adha. Also coupled with their reluctance to produce their products in a lot of scales when compared with other SAPA partner villages, as well as problems in the household that are gender specific, where the treatment of the members of the subordinate female husband (wife) at home in the right for activities in the community for the development of social knowledge (education, information, communication women), and the economy to help provide for the family. Another problem beyond the organization itself is less government attention. This is evident from the potential and the activities of the members of this community in an effort to get out of poverty is not addressed and acknowledged by the local government.

Therefore, the role of cooperatives "Bale Istri" here is to organize activities capital, coaching, motivation and counseling, and training for entrepreneurship, as well as monthly activities for gender fair education, such

as regular education, home visits victims of domestic violence, campaign-advocacy, and assistance cases.

Bale Istri has a number of members who are active as many as 35 people from a total of 50 people consisting of members and administrators who are also members. Most of the members are women victims of domestic violence. Thus the question posed in this study are:

How the influence of women's empowerment program through the development of women's entrepreneurship program and gender equitable education of Bale Istri cooperative members in Desa Cipaku against poverty in his family members, in Paseh district, Kabupaten Bandung?

### **Usability Research**

Based on the identification of problems that have been mentioned above, it can be argued the purpose and benefits of the research. The objectives of this research are:

- 1) To find out how the program runs Cooperatives empower women in the village of Bale's wife runs Cipaku, Paseh district, Bandung regency.
- 2) To find out how the influence of the community women's empowerment programs of the cooperative Bale Istri members towards poverty alleviation in Desa Cipaku, Sub District Paseh, Kabupaten Bandung.
- 3) As an overview of the development of gender and gender fair education and entrepreneurship of Koperasi Bale Istri members in Desa Cipaku, Paseh District, Kabupaten Bandung.

This research is expected to have benefits for:

- 1) As a suggestion for the SAPA Institute organization and the Koperasi Bale Istri in evaluation of the members entrepreneurship programs.
- 2) As a description to the government about the gender development, entrepreneurship based cooperative, community empowerment in Kabupaten Bandung.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Integrated Microfinance Management (IMM)***

Integrated Microfinance Management (IMM) is a strategy that concentrates on developing a comprehensive combination between the themes, principles and services.

The concept of microfinance management developed on the basis of research Leiden Ethnosystem and Development Programme (LEAD)



of Leiden University who started from the paradigm of development and *Local Knowledge Systems* (Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Development/IKS&D). In the development cooperation objectives of this new starting point of the strategy of "development from below/" development from below" as opposed to "the construction of above/" development from the top" is the start of the development paradigm of the indigenous system/Indigenous Knowledge systems and development (IKS &D) in order to increase the participation of local community members and creating sustainable community development. (cf. Warren, Slikkerveer & Brokensha 1995).

Operationalization of the concept of integrated management of microfinance (*Integrated Microfinance Management*) function can be described in a simple formula, the two core themes, three management performance indicators, and five community-based integrated services: comprehensive financial, health, education, communication, and social-cultural service. The combination of themes, principles and services that would apply to any project or program-based program as IMM can be represented by the following formula :

$$\text{IMM} = \text{F} (2+3+5)$$

IMM = Strategies of Integrated Microfinance Management

2 = two core themes: poverty reduction and empowerment

3 = the principle of output, quality, and outcomes

5 = five integrated community-based services (comprehensive financial, health, education, communication, social and cultural services)

6 Key Principles LEAD Program (Leiden Ethnosystem and Development): (1) development of policy strategies under/society (from the bottom), (2) Achieving goals with multidisciplinary, (3) Introducing the integration of comprehensive financial services to the service of humanity (health, education, communication, and community service), (4) Build local community participation (5) Deploy function of traditional institutions (6) training a new cadre of Integrated Microfinance Management. (Slikkerveer, 2010 : 36).

## Poverty

The best definition of poverty is at the millennium (the 2000s), because the understanding of poverty is not only on the economy or the lack of resources but also the violation of human dignity as well, are like the right to health, right to adequate housing, the right to adequate food and water, right to education, civil and political rights, and the right to security. Poverty is widely recognized as a situation that

prevents an individual from being able to enjoy human rights. (Federica Misturelli, 2010 : 48).

Sachs(2005) distinguishesthreestagesofpoverty, whichcanbe described as follows:

1. Households living in extreme poverty, in which the household cannot meet basic needs for subsistence.
2. Households living in moderate poverty, which occurs when: "the basic needs are met, but not fully met". These people cannot get a lot of benefits that people in general can have for free, such as education and health care.
3. Households living in relative poverty, which is the case if they have: 'income level below a given proportion of average national income', this class of poor people in high-income countries can not have the basic necessities of society, entertainment, recreation, good protection, education and other requirements for social mobility'. (Slikkerveer, 2010:107).

### **Causes of Poverty**

Edi Suharto(2009: 17) mentions that conceptually, poverty can be caused by four factors:

1. Individual factors. Individual factors are associated with aspects, including physical and psychological condition of the poor. The poor caused by the behavior, choices, or the ability of the poor themselves to run their life..
2. Social factors. Social environmental conditions that entrap a person to be poor. For example, discrimination based on age, gender, ethnicity that causes someone to be poor. Included in these factors are the social and economic conditions of the poor families that usually cause intergenerational poverty
3. Cultural factors. The condition or quality of the culture that causes poverty. This factor is often specifically refers to the concept of "cultural poverty" of life or mentality.
4. Structural factors. Refers to the structure or system that is unfair, insensitive and not accessible, causing a person or group of people to be poor. For example, neoliberal economic system that applied in Indonesia has led to farmers, fishermen and informal sector workers stangled, and difficult to get out of poverty. Instead of economic stimulus, taxes and more favorable investment climate and the rich foreign investors to continue to accumulate wealth.

### **Poverty Indicators**

**BKKBN (Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional/ *The National Population and Family Planning*)**

Aspects of family welfare is using 21 indicators in accordance with the thinking of sociologists in building a pre-prosperous families with dominant factors determine the needs of each family. The dominant factors consist of (1) basic needs, (2) the fulfillment of psychological needs, (3) the need for development, and (4) self-actualization needs to contribute to the local community. In this case, the group categorized as poor by the BKKBN is KPS (pre-prosperous families) and KS-I (poor family). Poor families are families who can not meet the minimum basic needs, such as basic needs (food), clothing, shelter, health, and religious instruction. They are categorized as poverty-stricken is a family that does not meet one of the 6 (six) KS-I (poor family) criteria. Furthermore, KS-I is a family that is able to meet the very basic needs, but have not been able to satisfy higher needs, ie one or more indicators of the stage of KS-II.

In the Family Welfare Program in accordance Instruction No.3 of 1996, the poor called the "less wealthy", belonging to the family of Pre-Prosperous Families and Family Prosperous I. On the basis of this limitation, BKKBN categorize all households in Indonesia in five categories of well-being, namely:

- 1) Pre-Prosperous Families
- 2) Family Prosperous I
- 3) Family Prosperous II
- 4) Family Prosperous III, and
- 5) Family Prosperous III plus.

BKKBN use the term Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous Families to assess family is very poor and poor families. Used as an indicator that can be seen as follows:

- Indicators of Pre-Prosperous Families (very poor family):
  - 1) In generally, family members eat two times a day or more
  - 2) Family members have different clothes for home, work/school and traveling
  - 3) The house occupied by a family that has a well roof, floor and walls are.
  - 4) If there is a sick family member brought to the health facility
  - 5) When couples of childbearing age wants to go to family planning care contraceptive facilities.
  - 6) All children aged 7-15 years attending school in the family
- Indicators of Family Prosperous I (poor)
  - 1) In generally, family members practice their religion in accordance with the religion and their beliefs
  - 2) At least once a week all family members eat meat/ fish/ eggs

- 3) The whole family members obtain at least one set of new clothes in a year
- 4) The floor area of the house at least 8 m<sup>2</sup> for each occupant home
- 5) The last three months in a healthy state so that it can carry out the task/function of each
- 6) There is one or more family members who work to earn income
- 7) All family members aged 10-60 years old can read the latin inscription
- 8) Couples of childbearing age with 2 or more children use to the tool/oral contraceptives

### **BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik/ Central Bureau of Statistics)**

Poverty indicators, as in the quotation from the Central Bureau of Statistics, among others, as follows:

- 1) Inability to meet basic consumption needs (food, clothing and shelter).
  - 2) No access to other basic necessities of life (health, education, sanitation, clean water and transportation).
  - 3) Does not guarantee future (due to lack of investment in education and family).
  - 4) Susceptibility to shock the individual and the masses.
  - 5) The low quality of human resources and limited natural resources.
  - 6) Lack of appreciation of the social activities.
  - 7) Lack of access to employment and sustainable livelihoods.
  - 8) Inability to strive for physical and mental disabilities.
  - 9) Incapacity and social independence (abandoned children, women victims of domestic violence, poor widows, marginalized groups and remote).
- ([Http://catatanantilupa.wordpress.com/2011/10/31/indikator-kemiskinan-menurut-bps/](http://catatanantilupa.wordpress.com/2011/10/31/indikator-kemiskinan-menurut-bps/))

### **Gender**

The term "gender" is used to describe the different roles of women and men are innate as God's creation. Gender is the distinction of roles, positions, responsibilities, and the division of labor between men and women are determined by the community based on the nature of women and men are considered appropriate according to the norms, customs, beliefs or habits of society. But the "Gender" is not the same as God's will. Efforts are made to uphold the rights of women and men in order to get the opportunity, recognition of rights and the same respect in the community is the main purpose Gender Mainstreaming (PUG). Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) is a strategy that is built to integrate gender into an integral

dimension of the design, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development policies and programs. (Profile of Indonesian Women, 2011).

Gender differences (gender differences) has given birth gender inequality (gender inequalities). This gender difference has apparently resulted in the birth of the nature and stereotype that society considered as a natural provision or provisions of God. Nature and stereotype which actually is a social construction or engineering and eventually became a terkukuhkan cultural nature, in the long process ultimately has resulted in several positions terkondisikannya women, among others:

- 1) Differences and gender division that resulted, manifested in, subordinate position of women in the presence of men.
- 2) Economically, the difference and the gender division also gave birth to the marginalization of women.
- 3) Differences and gender division also form tagging or stereotypes against women that results in the suppression of them.
- 4) Differences and gender distribution also make women work harder and longer (double burden)
- 5) Differences and gender also led to the violence and torture against women, both physically and mentally.
- 6) The difference and gender division with all its manifestations at the top, resulting image position socialized, nature and fate of women's acceptance.

### **Solutions For Gender Injustice**

The whole manifestations apparently interrelated and interdependent and mutually reinforcing each other. Imperishable position of subordination, stereotyping, and violence against women is also unconsciously run by patriarchal ideology and culture, the ideology of maleness. This ideology is at the head of men and women, also in the interpretation of religion that greatly influenced the development of state policy and bureaucracy. Several things can be concluded from these reflections, the first that the fight for women is not the same as the struggle of women against men. The issue of the oppression of women is not about men, but the system issues and the structure of society and the injustice of gender inequality is one of them. Women's movement is a movement and not a movement of transformation to get revenge on men. If so, the transformation of women's movement is a process of movement to create a relationship between human beings are fundamentally better and new. This relationship includes economic, political, cultural, ideological, environmental and including inaki relations between men and women. For that there is some agenda to end this unjust system:

- 1) Against the hegemony that demeans women, by way of ideological deconstruction.

- 2) Against developmentalism paradigm that assumes that the backwardness of women is because they do not participate in the development.

### **Community Development and Women's Empowerment**

Empowerment is a process that involves power relationships or the powers that changed between individuals, groups, and social institutions. And is in the process of change taking action on behalf of themselves then reassert their understanding of the world in which he lived. (Roesmidi, 2008: 5)

Empowerment of women can be done through formal education, informal and non-formal. Informal women's empowerment (pendidikan outsid school) can do four approaches, namely:

- 1) Community Organizations, the characteristics that lead to the goal to enable the community in efforts to improve and change their socio-economic circumstances.
- 2) Self management and Collaboration, which approaches the leveling system or the division of authority in the activity.
- 3) Participatory Approaches, the approach emphasizes the involvement of every citizen studying in the overall activity, the need to involve the leaders and experts.
- 4) Education for Justice, which is the approach that emphasizes the creation of a situation that allows citizens to learn to grow and develop analysis and motivation to participate.  
(Ulfah, 2010:20-21).

### **Cooperative Based Entrepreneurship and Gender Equitable Education**

Cooperative is an organization of people or legal entities that have a common interest in improving their welfare. Thus women's cooperatives is the most appropriate forum for women entrepreneurs commonly called productive groups in improving their business. The cooperative has a great potential in the empowerment of women, most of whom are small micro businesses (MSEs), which as we know has a weakness in accessing productive resources such as raw materials, capital, technology, markets, information, especially bank credit due to hit the collateral. By cooperatives or groups they can jointly facilitate obtaining raw materials, auxiliary materials production at a price / cost is cheaper, and easier to obtain credit for additional capital investment and working capital. (Sri Lestari Harsosumarto, 2001: 49).

Cooperative entrepreneurship is a positive mental attitude in trying to be cooperative, to take innovative initiatives and the courage to take risks and hold fast

to the principles of cooperative identity, in the realization of real fulfillment and collective welfare. From these definitions, it can be argued that the cooperative entrepreneurship is a positive mental attitude in trying to be cooperative.

If the Indonesian state may empower the women cooperatives and SMEs can quickly growing, it is very important in boosting the economy of the people. (Samiadji, 2009: 1)

As was mentioned above that one form or effort of empowerment of women is the education for justice. Education fair in attitudinal gender issues are expected to make women understand more about women's rights and also expected to be one of the solutions to overcome poverty.

## **Framework**

In this case focused on the empowerment of women in the Desa Cipaku who have participated in economic activities such as participation in entrepreneurship and gender education program that departs from the discourse of domestic violence to be able to develop themselves to contribute to the family economy.

So here is the role of Bale Istri organized a women's empowerment activities through existing programs. Such cooperative programs that include the provision of capital, small business coaching, motivation and education, and entrepreneurship training. As well as educational programs through gender equitable regulated education, home visiting, and advocacy campaigns, and domestic violence counseling. Programs are undertaken with the intent of maximizing the potential that exists within them and can provide moral support, encouragement or motivation that members Bale could Wife confidence to sustain her family and the economy can create jobs for themselves at least.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Methods**

In this study the researchers used a combination of research methods models Concurrent Triangulation Strategy. Model or design Concurrent Triangulation is a method of research that combines qualitative and quantitative research methods by mixing both methods equally (50% and 50% quantitative methods qualitative methods). Such methods are used together, in the same time, but independent to answer the problem formulation similar. (Sugiyono, 2012: 499).

## **Types and Sources of Data**

- 1) Primary data, i.e. the data source that directly provide data to the data collector, in this case the data collected through a questionnaire (the questionnaire). The questionnaire was addressed to members of the community Bale's wife. And qualitative data in the form of words, sentences, images and photos obtained in-depth interviews (depth Interview and Focus Group Discussion) with the members, cooperative management and local village officials.
- 2) Secondary data, the data source that do not directly provide the data to the data collector, in this case the data obtained from the local district office employee.

## **Population and Sample**

Populations or respondents in this study were all members of the women's cooperative "Bale Istri" in Desa Cipaku, Paseh district, Kabupaten Bandung. The study sample was taken from the entire population, as many as 35 people (the active of the cooperative organizations).

The respondents were mostly victims of violence in the form of sexual violence, psychological, physical, and economic neglect. While another respondent was the respondent in this case members of Bale's wife who took the initiative to join the Cooperative Bale's wife in order to get out of poverty.

## **Data Collection Method**

Primary data collection to focus on the cooperative program, gender and poverty is by Focus Group Discussion and questionnaire to the respondent (wife Bale community members, government officials and the manager of the local village cooperatives) was selected based on the list of questions. In a poverty focus also conducted secondary data collection through the acquisition of data on poverty from the local village office, the poverty data of respondents in the time frame before joining and after joining the cooperative.

Poverty in this village are categorized to several, namely Pre-Prosperous Families (Pre-KS), Family Prosperous Stage I (KS I), Family Prosperous Stage II (KS II), Welfare Family Stage I (KS I), Welfare Family Stage II (KS II), Welfare Family Stage III (KS III), Welfare Family Stage III + (KS III+). Questions and discussion in a group or proposed include the characteristic of respondents, the implementation of entrepreneurship development programs, gender issues in the family, and poverty.



The poverty data referring to the poverty indicators in accordance with local conditions. Local government agencies through the Village Mobilization determined that after adjusting for village conditions, the categorization of poor families in the village is the family that is classified as Family Welfare Stage I (KS I) by BKKBN.

### **Qualitative Research Design-Approach Leiden Ethnoscience**

Slikkerveer (1996) noted that the concept ethnoscience can demonstrate the dynamic character of culture and the interaction between the system and the ethno cosmos, then with this concept allows us to extend the study of the behavior change component and process development in the area. In the book "Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Development", Brokensha, Warren and Werner (1980) provide explanations directed to us about the behavioral approach to innovation and development, where individuals in ethnoscience act as the primary source for the development of a bottom (development from below). Leiden tradition of applying Ethnoscience Approach to Structural Anthropology, by concept (1) Participants View (PV), (2) Field of Ethnological Study (FES), and (3) Historical Dimension (HD). (Ambaretnani, 2012 :57).

### **Quantitative Research Design**

Quantitative analysis method used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis, which is used to see the impact of cooperative entrepreneurship programs against poverty.

### **Operational Definitions of Research Variables**

After adjustment for the environmental conditions studied, the variables examined in this study were given limits and measurement indicators, as follows:

#### **A. Cooperative Program context:**

- a) Facilities capital assistance from the government that aim to facilitate the availability of capital for cooperative members who can strengthen the cooperative activities.
- b) Development of a small business, is the provision of material on the management of the management to develop insight into the management of small and medium enterprises that they have.
- c) Providing motivation and counseling, motivation and activities to provide counseling to members that entrepreneurial activity that has been done already and not interrupted due to certain problems.

d) Entrepreneurship training (production, packaging, marketing), is the training that is more into technical knowledge in entrepreneurship.

**B. In the context of poverty:**

- a) The ability to meet basic consumption needs (food, clothing, shelter)
- b) The lack of access to other basic necessities of life (health, education, sanitation, clean water and transportation)
- c) The lack of future (due to lack of investment in education and family).
- d) Do you feel the vulnerability to shocks the individual and the masses.
- e) Lack of appreciation in social activities.
- f) Inability to strive for physical and mental disabilities.
- g) Inability to strive for physical and mental disabilities.
- h) Inability and social independence (abandoned children, women victims of domestic violence, poor widows, marginalized groups and remote).
- i) The lack of access to employment and sustainable livelihoods.
- j) The low quality of human resources and limited natural resources.

## **RESULTS**

Cipaku village is the village which has a population of 13 357. Cipaku Village Community is a religious community, it can be seen from the many religious activities in the village. Such as teaching activities performed by women in the region. Cipaku villagers are Muslim majority, this can be from the description of the village officers mentioned that there are only two religions embraced by the people of the village Cipaku, namely Islam and Christianity. Where else is a Christian non-indigenous migrants Cipaku but eventually settled in the village of Cipaku.

In terms of livelihood, villagers Cipaku majority of subsistence farmers, it can be seen from the condition Cipaku Village area which is largely an agricultural land and plantations.

In terms of education level of the community, the village of Cipaku belong to the society that education level is still low, it is derived from information from village officials who say that a lot of people who drop out of school and at least people who can continue until the high school level. This causes the number of people who ultimately use natural resources around it to be his livelihood.

Village Community Cipaku embracing patriarchal culture or understand, this can be seen in all forms of life put men, particularly women in the village who had been married Cipaku spent almost all his time at home to serve her husband, even if they work out of the house must get permission of her husband.

Bale's wife is a community of women founded by NGOs (Non Governmental Organization) SAPA Institute in Bandung district on August 26, 2007. SAPA Institute itself is a non-profit organization initiated in Bandung regency since 2002. In 2008 Sapa Institute has a legal entity as an association at the Notary Irma Rachmawati with 14/10/April/2008 Number. As for the background of the establishment of Sapa Institute, among others: First, the high rate of violence against women, including domestic violence (domestic violence) and the crime of trafficking, particularly affecting women migrant workers. Second, not optimal fulfillment of sexual and reproductive health rights of women. Third, the low and the implementation of government policy in favor of the rights and interests of women.

Community "Bale Wife" or often abbreviated "BAIS" itself is formed on the initiative and concerns of women or mothers in the countryside against the high rate of domestic violence (domestic violence). This concern is getting stronger because this happened to domestic violence, family and neighbors of the closest companion and also a member of Bale's wife.

Community mentoring experience by delivering Sapa Institute on the discovery of economic potential that can be developed in anticipation of the adverse effects of poverty faced in the community.

Therefore, the development of women's entrepreneurship is a form of programs or activities aimed at economic empowerment and development of women through the establishment of joint ventures in various communities of women (Bale's wife). The goal is to create economic independence of women.

This activity is focused on the development of production if the plastic waste into creative products, if food production, integrated agricultural development and community biogas development and cooperative development community.

Cooperative Bale own wife stands originated from SAPA attention Institute members who saw the potential to produce Bale wife if plastic waste into creative products, making snacks (though food production), the development of integrated farming, and others. Of all the potential of this community, the Institute SAPA first look at the skills of community members Bale's wife in the production of food though.

The mission of the Cooperative itself Bale's wife in the beginning is to combat the practice of lending money at high interest rates are not officially called moneylenders.

#### **Qualitative analysis (results FGD)**

The problems that arise in this regard is the character of members who do not have manners, behavior, personality, nature, or character that is not in line with the aim to improve the wellbeing and prosperity together concerned in accordance with the meaning of the cooperatives themselves.

History Cooperative Bale wife formed as a result of the appreciation of one member of the House Rieke Diah Pitaloka giving a gift of money from the members of the performing arts Bale's wife makes the members have the initiative to take advantage of relatively big money this could not be lasting benefits . But good intentions are not supported by the board and some members who do not have a good character.

Cooperative members only result oriented and dishonest without process or in other words just want to take advantage of the opportunity to make a personal interest in the other members of the community to be harmed.

In this case, the mechanism repayment of Cooperative akitiftas Bale's wife is not running or jammed. There are some members who do not repay the loan, they initially committed to make payments smoothly and on time, but for various reasons that are not clear commitment is not fulfilled.

Problems also exist in other characters motivations few members who lack the spirit to be able to take advantage of opportunities in the organization to maximize the potential that exists within him, this is due to the understanding that the individual considers that the grant / government capital is facilitated by the Institute is funding SAPA gifts or grants alone. Low motivation is also due to a lack of confidence in the NGO community is located around the NGOs are not transparent in the disbursement of these funds.

Problems outside their own members is less government attention. Cooperative activities have been carried out Bale's wife that was founded in 2007 SAPA apparently facilitated its presence felt by the local government in 2012. It can be shown that a lack of government attention to the people who seek to improve their living standards.

Compactness members in using the potential to develop their living standards are still not met the meeting point. Actual potential of each member in the attempt to establish potential already owned, but it is only felt by each individual but can not synergize with potential members of the other self.

Marketing is one of the important problems in communicating the results of the products that have been made by the members of the cooperative.

## **Quantitative Analysis**

Based on the results of quantitative analysis can result in that the provision of capital and motivation are two things that effect in the alleviation of poverty in the village, especially for members of the Koperasi Bale Istri Cipaku. Providing capital as a very influential variable in poverty is due to the cooperative's members area, including Village Cipaku is categorized as rural villages where people belonging to the poor in Bandung regency. It can be seen from the data (secondary) local poverty measures obtained from the local district officer (Rural Mobilization) which shows that the number of families Pra Sejahtera (poor) to 40%, and the rest is included families that are not poor. It could be argued that when using the categorization of poverty according to the local village, the number of families classified as poor is almost half, but if this categorization stage using BKKBN prosperous families, the number of poor families (Family Welfare and Family Pre prosperous) is numbered 94 , 29% or almost entirely, in which basic needs are still the main thing. Then use of capital is very influential in the effort to alleviate poverty.

Entrepreneurship program is the second most influential motivation, this is because the motivation is owned by cooperative members in the organization in the cooperative needs to be improved, it can be seen from the number of active only 35 people out of 50 people. Motivation here is in the spirit organize in cooperatives to improve the welfare of all its members without prior personal use only and dishonest behavior. Behaviors that put the interests of cooperative members personal look at the breakdown of loan repayment. Meanwhile, in the women's empowerment activities provide education about gender justice in this case for victims of domestic violence is perceived by members of the cooperative are very useful. This can be seen in the treatment of members of subordinated husband in married life that has begun to diminish, the husband is no longer arbitrarily treat his wife.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the data that has been processed through quantitative and qualitative methods, it can be concluded that the most important thing in the development of entrepreneurship in an effort to reduce poverty Bale wife are members of the cooperative in terms of capital. And next is the motivation, where after providing assistance in the form of capital or members of the community should be given the motivation cooperative that every activity undertaken in empowerment is not stalled, and can always be together to build prosperity in line with the spirit of cooperative members and association.

Community development model (Community Development) Bottom Up Approach is not effectively implemented in rural areas, because the more people know and understand what they need in life.

Therefore according to the IMM function (2 + 3 + 5), then the issue of poverty and empowerment, the three indicators of labor management (output, quality and results of the project), and five community service-based integrated services namely: finance, health, education, communication, social and cultural services, it can be said that the IMM is a solution to a global issue faced by most developing countries, especially the problem of poverty.

### **Suggestion**

It is advisable for the government to pay more attention to community efforts to improve their welfare. Because not only material well-being are fighting for, but the welfare of socialization within the family life and the community is also important.

The government should also pay more attention to the institutions that help non-profit government's role in poverty alleviation, with the acceleration of poverty reduction in the rural areas will increase.

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