

## ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT BASED ON NON-FORMAL EDUCATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE FOOD GARDEN PROGRAM

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**Abstract:** *The purpose of this study was to analyze the process of implementing women's empowerment through the Sustainable Food Garden Program in the Sempaja Timur Village, Samarinda City. Methods This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The collection technique used interviews with program coordinators, RT heads, chairmen and members of the ACC Women's Group. Observation and study of documents in the form of reviewing photos of the process of implementing empowerment activities through Sustainable Food Garden Program. The data analysis technique uses data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The validity of the data using triangulation of sources and techniques. The results of this study indicate that the process of empowering women through Sustainable Food Garden Program in the Sempaja Timur Village includes group capacity building in the form of non-formal education activities in the form of training and group coaching. implementation of women's activities by giving them the power to be independent, as well as monitoring and evaluation aimed at monitoring the progress and success of the program.*

**Keywords:** *Empowerment, Women Empowerment, Sustainable Food Garden Program*

**Abstrak:** Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis proses pelaksanaan pemberdayaan perempuan melalui Program Kebun Pangan Berkelanjutan di Desa Sempaja Timur, Kota Samarinda. Metode Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan menggunakan wawancara dengan koordinator program, ketua RT, ketua dan anggota Kelompok Wanita ACC. Observasi dan studi dokumen berupa pengkajian foto proses pelaksanaan kegiatan pemberdayaan melalui program Pekarangan Pangan Lestari. Teknik analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi sumber dan teknik. Hasil penelitian pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proses pemberdayaan perempuan melalui Program Pekarangan Pangan Lestari di Kelurahan Sempaja Timur meliputi pengembangan kapasitas kelompok berupa aktivitas pendidikan nonformal berupa pelatihan dan pembinaan kelompok. pelaksanaan kegiatan perempuan dengan memberikan kuasa untuk mandiri, serta monitoring dan evaluasi yang bertujuan untuk memantau perkembangan dan keberhasilan program.

**Kata Kunci:** Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Pendidikan, Pekarangan Pangan Lestari

### INTRODUCTION

Women's empowerment is one of the sustainable development goals in Indonesia. This is because there is inequality related to the low proficiency of women which affects their productivity (Fitri, 2020). Women's empowerment is an effort to empower women so that women can have access to resources

and with these resources women are able to participate in problem solving (Dewi, 2020). Women's empowerment is an effort to increase women's capacity so that women can be empowered (Lukman, 2021b). Efforts to empower women can be carried out by improving life skills for women (Mustangin,

2020a). This effort can be carried out through educational activities for women to improve their life skills. Education itself is a process in improving knowledge, skills and attitudes that are useful for life (Mustangin, 2020b). Education is an effort to shape personality and abilities (Maulidah, 2020; Triwinarti, 2020). The educational process is carried out through various types of education, including formal education, non-formal education, and informal education. Non-formal education is organized to improve skills for people in need of education. Non-formal education is held to improve the quality of education in the community (Weni, 2020). Non-formal education reaches all community targets in accordance with their learning needs. Non-formal education is different from formal education related to flexible time and is carried out based on the needs of the target community (Baniah et al., 2021). So that non-formal education as one of the education that provides educational services for people who are not served by schools (Dani et al., 2018). Non-formal education is carried out in order to realize lifelong education where educational needs in society continue to run even though they have completed formal education (Saptadi, 2020). In community empowerment programs, the process of improving community capabilities can be carried out through non-formal education programs because non-formal education can reach various levels of society, especially people who are not served by formal education.

In the implementation of empowerment through non-formal education as previously

discussed, it is known that non-formal education is carried out by looking at the needs of the community and also the utilization of the potential that exists in the community. The potential contained in the community needs to be realized to bathe the community in utilizing it so that the community can get out of the problems faced (Nopi et al., 2021). So that in community empowerment there needs to be a utilization of the potential that exists in the community itself (Endah, 2020). The process of growing awareness of the utilization of the potential that exists in the community itself will make the community prosperous because it has the potential to be a source of income for the community itself (Octavia, 2020). Women's empowerment based on non-formal education by utilizing existing potential is by utilizing the yard as a source of family food. The yard of the house is a potential that can be utilized in the context of solving food problems. The program implemented for the use of this yard is the sustainable food garden program

Based on preliminary observations made by researchers on the implementation of the sustainable food garden program by the ACC Women's Group, it can be seen the active contribution of its group members to make the program a success. The members and management of the ACC Women's Group can always maximize attendance at every activity ranging from meetings, garden pickets, coaching processes, and assistance with the Samarinda City Food Security Service. In addition, they also collaborate with universities in waste management and waste as organic fertilizer. The success of the sustainable food

garden program can also be seen from the large number of vegetable crops produced by the ACC Women's Group and become a

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research on the process of women's empowerment through the sustainable food yard program is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive method to uncover the true facts about the process of empowering women through the Sustainable Food Yard Program in East Sempaja Village, Samarinda City. The research process was carried out by collecting field data related to the process of empowering women through the Sustainable Food Yard Program in East Sempaja Village, Samarinda City. Therefore, there are three kinds of data collection techniques carried out during the research, namely interviews, observations, and documentation studies.

Interviews as a source obtain data against predetermined informants. The main informants in this study were the chairman and members of the ACC Women's Group, the rt chairman. 43, program coordinator of the Food Security Service. Observations are carried out by observing the process of women's empowerment in various activities, the conditions of the place of implementation of the sustainable food garden program, the stages of women's empowerment of various activities, and also group activities. Documentation Study, carried out by collecting in the form of interview notes, field notes from observations, documentation of images or photos of activities, and voice recordings of interview informants where from the whole document contains a number of facts that occurred in this study.

business opportunity to do business selling vegetables in the future.

When the data has been collected, the next step is to analyze the data using data analysis techniques based on Miles and Huberman, which contains data collection (Data Collection), data reduction (Data Reduction), data presentation (Data Display), and conclusion drawing (Conclusion Drawing) (Sugiyono, 2010) . Data reduction aims to obtain a clearer picture related to data collection in the research conducted has a focus that is in accordance with the formulation of the problem in this study, namely the Process of Empowering Women through the Sustainable Food Yard Program in East Sempaja Village, Samarinda City. Furthermore, the presentation of data is carried out in the form of short, charts, relationships between categories, and with text that is narrative.

The data in this study can then be accounted for as scientific research by conducting data validity tests using source triangulation and engineering triangulation. Triangulation of techniques, means that researchers use diverse data collection techniques, namely through in-depth interviews, participatory observations, and documentation while remaining at the same source. Meanwhile, triangulation of sources, can be interpreted that researchers use data collection techniques through the same source, namely the Coordinator of the sustainable food garden program from the Samarinda City Food Security Service, Chairperson of RT 43,

Chairperson and Members of the ACC Women's Group.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **FINDINGS**

Women's empowerment is intended to equip women in increasing women's capacities. The community empowerment process can be carried out through educational interventions, especially non-formal education. The community empowerment process is carried out in several stages of program implementation. In this study, empowerment is focused on several topics including group capacity building, implementation of empowerment activities, and participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The empowerment of women in this study is the target housewives of the sustainable food yard program in Samarinda City. The sustainable food yard program is a program to use yards as women's land for planting. The results of this planting will aim to improve the women's economy. The community empowerment process is carried out through capacity building of women's groups implementing sustainable food yard programs. The capacity building of this group is given training to improve the skills and knowledge of women. There are various trainings carried out to support the implementation of the sustainable food yard program. Sustainable food garden program is a program run by one of the local government agencies under the supervision of the Samarinda City Food Security Service to stabilize food prices and support food diversification activities. The implementation of

women's empowerment through the sustainable food garden program is by providing intensive counseling, coaching, and assistance to women who are members of a women's group with a variety of activities, namely farming and fish farming.

The next women's empowerment is the implementation of women's empowerment activities themselves. Field assistants give women the power to apply their knowledge and skills to be developed on their own. However, field assistants still provide guidance and direction to women to be able to maximize the implementation of sustainable food yards made. Next is participatory monitoring and evaluation to determine the success of the program implemented by women in implementing the sustainable food yard program.

### **Discussion**

#### **The Process of Empowering Women through the Sustainable Food Yard Program**

##### **1. Group Capacity Building**

Group development is an activity effort carried out to increase power to all group members from various sides. Empowerment activities through the sustainable food garden program are so varied that they require various previous strengthening efforts for the ACC Women's Group in order to run the program well. Capacity building is a process of increasing the ability of individuals or groups (Sari et al., 2020). Based on this idea, it can be

explained that to carry out the empowerment program, the target group needs to be given a strengthening of the group's capacity so that it has the provisions to be able to face various challenges while implementing the program. This capacity building process is carried out through non-formal education programs. Non-formal education is the same as community empowerment, namely efforts to increase the capacity of the target (Mustangin, Iqbal, et al., 2021). The form of strengthening group capacity is in the form of coaching and training to encourage all group members to be active and have a strong motivation in participating in sustainable food garden program. The realization of a quality society needs to be encouraged to learn through training programs, especially training related to life skills (Safitri, 2020). Training is an educational process to provide skills (Parawu, 2020). Training is an effort to improve the knowledge and skills of the target community (Riyadi, 2020). Training is very important to carry out because it is to increase creativity, skills, and knowledge to develop their business or work (Irawati, 2018). This process is a learning process related to the interaction between educators and the target community to achieve the goal of increasing the capacity of the target community (Lukman, 2021a; Wahyuni, 2021). The following is a form of training and coaching activities as a strengthening effort carried out such as training on organic waste processing and fertilizer making training by universities, namely the Samarinda State Polytechnic, planting training through hydroponic and polybag media, budikdamber training, and training on

packaging crops by the leader of Sayur Yuk, namely Mr. Falla together with the team.

Guidance was also obtained from the Samarinda City Food Security Office regarding fertilization, seeding, and tillage and fertilizer. Guidance was also obtained from the Chairman of RT.043, namely on how to document, write reports, and process inorganic waste. At the stage of developing the target group, there is strengthening in the form of educational activities to facilitate the learning process which is carried out in the form of practice (Geovani et al., 2021). The process of strengthening group capacity is carried out through non-formal education interventions, in this study a non-formal education program in the form of training for housewives.

The results of research in the field found that the ACC Women's Group established a cooperation partner with Sayur Yuk.com and Polnes universities to support the smooth implementation of the activities of the two. The form of cooperation carried out with Sayur Yuk is in terms of distributing garden crops, but if the cooperation with the Polnes university is in terms of processing organic waste with an agreement that lasts for 3 years. This is implemented to improve the community's economy. Community empowerment is related to improving the economy in the community (Amaliah, 2020). So that there is a process of developing entrepreneurship in this process of empowering women and making women have new businesses. Entrepreneurship is related to the creation, design, and launch in opening a new business or business (Saraka, 2020). Based on the presentation of the findings and

theoretical studies carried out by researchers, it can be explained that at the capacity development stage of this group, all members of the ACC Women's Group are given capacity strengthening through various training and coaching activities provided by institutions and agencies involved in empowerment activities through the sustainable food garden program, and in this case the ACC Women's Group also collaborates with other institutions and agencies to support productivity of group activities.

## **2. Implementation of Empowerment Activities**

The training carried out previously made the target group of the program have skills and knowledge. Furthermore, the stage of empowerment by giving power and trust to the group to apply the knowledge and skills possessed (Astuti et al., 2015). At this stage the empowerment target group is given the freedom to determine the choice of activities to be carried out. This process has to do with the independence of society. In the process of independence, people can think, decide and carry out the right activities for solving their own problems (Widiastri, 2020). However, the implementation process is still facilitated by assistance from the facilitator of the empowerment program.

In the study in the field, the group was not released casually but there was still a mentoring process. In this study, it was found that the implementation of assistance carried out by the ACC Women's Group empowerment facilitator team, namely in addition to field visits, was also carried out online via the Whatsapp

group. The phenomenon of whatsapp social media is currently used by various groups including farmer groups in communicating and exchanging information (Rezeki & Hadiyanto, 2021). The application of information technology through mobile phone facilities (HP) will have many functions, especially accelerating the learning process in society (Umbara et al., 2021). The development of technology and information allows the exchange of information and communication using applications. Whatsapp can be seen that to facilitate the implementation of assistance, online media, namely Whatsapp, in addition to providing convenience to the facilitator, this can also shorten the time for implementing assistance.

## **3. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation commonly referred to as monev is the activity of observing, supervising, and assessing an activity, one of which is empowerment activities. The monev form carried out by the Food Security Service as the Coordinator of the Sustainable Food Yard Program is carried out in stages, namely through observation activities by making periodic visits for seven times by visiting the location of the ACC Women's Group garden during the provisions of the sustainable food garden program received. Program monitoring is carried out in stages to get accurate results so that program developments are known (Afifah & Ilyas, 2020). In addition, there is also a program evaluation process that is carried out. Program evaluation is important to assess the success of the program being carried out (Mustangin, Akbar, et al., 2021). So that from

this evaluation, non-formal education program managers can find out the extent to which this program is successful (Hartanti, 2020). Evaluation is also concerned with the extent to which the objectives of program implementation can be achieved (Pakaya, 2020). Based on the above thoughts, it can be explained that the money activities carried out are by continuing to monitor all group activities. This is done to be able to assess and evaluate the empowerment activities that are being carried out.

In this study, it was found that the monitoring activities carried out on the implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard

program owned by the ACC Women's Group included a series of stages of the empowerment process, empowerment achievement, and the impact of the sustainable food garden program. Based on the presentation of the findings and theoretical studies carried out by researchers, it can be explained that at the monitoring and evaluation stage, it is carried out in the form of monitoring several times the entire series of empowerment activity processes which are divided into several aspects that are focused, namely including the process, achievement, and impact of empowerment.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions on the implementation process, it can be concluded that the process of empowering women through the Sustainable Food Yard Program in East Sempaja Village, Samarinda City, is carried out through various stages, namely the stage of community awareness, location selection, socialization of empowerment programs, implementation of empowerment programs, and community education which is the benchmark for the success of the sustainable food garden

program. At the stage of implementing empowerment, there is an interesting thing, namely how actively group members participate in various trainings and coaching to collaborate with universities and private institutions. The thing that is very supportive of the sustainable food garden program in East Sempaja Village is the synergy of the roles of residents, the government, private institutions, and universities in supporting the implementation of the sustainable food garden program.

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