



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Effect of Village Community Economic Empowerment on Poverty Reduction in Rantau Bayur District of Banyuasin Regency

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Abstract: Community economic empowerment is an important thing to improve the village economy and also the community, so that people who are still said to be poor can be empowered. One program that is expected to be able to move the wheels of the economy, especially the rural economy, is the BUMDes which has been formed in each village, Rantau Bayur District, Banyuasin Regency. BUMDes was created by the government in an effort to alleviate poverty, improve village economic efforts based on the needs and potentials that exist in the village. The purpose of this study was to determine how much influence the economic empowerment of rural communities has on poverty alleviation in Rantau Bayur District, Banyuasin Regency. This research is a quantitative approach, using simple random aside with the data collection methods that the authors use are questionnaires (questionnaires) and documentation. From the results of instrument testing conducted on 50 respondents with a total of 33 statement items, it was declared valid and could be used to collect data on the research sample. The population in this study was the entire community of Tebing Abang Village, Rantau Bayur District, Banyuasin Regency, while the research sample amounted to 96 respondents from the Tebing Abang Village community. While the data analysis technique used is Pearson product moment correlation analysis technique and simple linear regression analysis technique using SPSS 23.0. The results of this study indicate that the correlation between community economic empowerment and poverty alleviation is 0.855. Based on the level of reliability, Cronbach alpha is in the "very reliable" category. This shows that there is a very reliable relationship between community economic empowerment and poverty alleviation. In addition, the significant difference between the variables of community economic empowerment (X) and poverty alleviation (Y) is 0.005. Based on the decision rule of the hypothesis, the probability value of 0.05 is greater than or equal to the probability value of sig, or (0.05 0.005), so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant effect. The coefficient of determination of 8.2% means that the influence of community economic empowerment on poverty alleviation is very small, while 91.8% is caused by other factors outside of community economic empowerment.

Keywords: Community Economic Empowerment, Poverty Alleviation

Abstrak: Pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat merupakan suatu hal yang penting untuk meningkatkan perekonomian desa dan juga masyarakat, agar masyarakat yang masih dikatakan miskin dapat terbedayakan. Salah satu program yang diharapkan mampu menggerakkan roda perekonomian, khususnya ekonomi pedesaan ialah seperti BUMDes yang sudah terbentuk di masing-masing desa Kecamatan Rantau Bayur Kabupaten Banyuasin. BUMDes dibuat pemerintah dalam upaya mengentaskan kemiskinan, meningkatkan usaha perekonomian desa berdasarkan kebutuhan dan potensi yang ada di desa. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui berapa besar pengaruh pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat desa terhadap pengentasan kemiskinan di Kecamatan Rantau Bayur Kabupaten Banyuasin. Penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kuantitatif, menggunakan simple random sampling dengan metode pengumpulan data yang penulis gunakan ialah kuesioner (angket) dan dokumentasi. Dari hasil uji coba instrument yang dilakukan pada 50 responden dengan jumlah 33 item pernyataan dinyatakan valid dan dapat digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data pada sampel penelitian. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh masyarakat Desa Tebing Abang Kecamatan Rantau Bayur Kabupaten Banyuasin, sedangkan sampel penelitian berjumlah 96 responden masyarakat Desa Tebing Abang. Sedangkan teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah teknis analisis korelasi pearson product moment dan teknik analisis regresi linier sederhana menggunakan SPSS 23.0. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa korelasi antara pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat terhadap pengentasan kemiskinan sebesar 0,855. Berdasarkan tingkat keandalan cronbach alpha masuk dalam kategori "sangat andal". Hal tersebut menunjukkan terjadi hubungan antara pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat sangat andal dengan pengentasan kemiskinan. Selain itu signifikan antara variabel pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat (X) dan pengentasan kemiskinan (Y) adalah sebesar 0,005. Berdasarkan kaidah keputusan dari hipotesis, maka nilai probabilitas 0,05 lebih besar atau sama dengan nilai

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probabilitas sig, atau ($0,05 \geq 0,005$), maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima, artinya terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan. Nilai koefisien determinasi sebesar 8,2% artinya pengaruh pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat terhadap pengentasan kemiskinan sangat kecil, sedangkan 91,8% disebabkan oleh faktor lain di luar pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat, Pengentasan Kemiskinan

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is an effort to encourage, motivate and raise awareness, potential and strive to develop the community and improve the economy. Community economic empowerment is a process in an effort to increase the dignity of the community, which means enabling and self-reliant the community.

Poverty is a problem faced by all countries, both developed and developing countries, the development of poverty in Indonesia when viewed from Central Statistics Agency data, has experienced a significant decline in recent years. In 2014 the poor population reached 28.28 million people or 11.25%, in 2015 there was an increase in the number of poor people to 28.59 million people or 11.22%, in 2016 it decreased to 28.01 million poor people or 10.86%, in 2017 the number of poor people fell again to 27.77 million people or 10.64%, in 2018 the number of poor people fell again to 25.95 million people or 9.82%, Starting from 2018 to March 2019 it was recorded that both the number and the percentage of poor people experienced a decline again, which decreased to 25.14 million people or 9.41%.

The government in its efforts to reduce the high poverty rate is by increasing the effectiveness of poverty reduction, such as creating new programs based on community empowerment, poverty alleviation programs such as Village Owned Enterprises. In principle, the establishment of Village Owned Enterprises according to Anom Surya Putra is one of the village's choices in the village economic business movement. The establishment of Village Owned Enterprises is based on village initiatives that take into account the initiatives of the village government and village communities, the potential of village economic businesses, natural resources in the village, human resources capable of managing Village Owned Enterprises and capital participation from the village government in the form of financing and village assets which are submitted to be managed as part of Village Owned Enterprises business.

Village Owned Enterprises is a pillar of economic activity in the village that functions as a social and commercial institution. Village Owned Enterprises acts as a social institution that favors the interests of the community through its contribution to the provision of social services. Meanwhile, as a commercial institution, it aims to seek income and profit through resource offerings.

According to the article of the first paragraph six of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014, Village Owned Enterprises is a business entity whose entire or most of the capital is owned by the village through direct participation from village assets which are separated to manage assets, services and other businesses for maximum welfare of the village community. The role of Village Owned Enterprises in the economic empowerment of rural communities serves to stimulate, facilitate and protect and empower the economic welfare of the community. Community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of the community layers. In other words, which means enabling and empowering the community.

Village Owned Enterprises focuses on village welfare and not only individual welfare, therefore the existence of Village Owned Enterprises has a very positive impact on the welfare of village community life. Village Owned Enterprises is a form of village community group business that is in charge of 9 members, namely 3 main members as director, secretary, treasurer and 6 other members who are in charge of every type of business in Tebing Abang. Village Owned Enterprises which was formed directly by the local principal and also the community. The main goal is not only to seek profit in increasing village income and the

community's economy, but also to prosper the village community.

The empowerment carried out by Village Owned Enterprises as an association for mutual welfare, carrying out business and activities in the field of meeting common needs for the village and also the community. Village Owned Enterprises in Rantau Bayur District, Banyuasin Regency was formed according to an agreement between the village government and the community in 2016 with Perdes No.01 of 2016. There are 15 villages under the administration of Rantau Bayur District, Banyuasin Regency, one of which is Tebing Abang village. Village Owned Enterprises in Tebing Abang village is engaged in 7 business units, namely, hybrid corn agribusiness, compost houses, village shops, village markets, rental of machinery/agricultural equipment, Rubber Joint business group and printing businesses such as making banners, calendars, screen printing and others, etc. The community in Rantau Bayur District is a community that really needs empowerment, because this empowerment has a very positive impact on rural communities such as being able to reduce and overcome the amount of poverty.

The empowerment of Village Owned Enterprises as a forum for the rural economy must be established and developed with calculations and economic development that requires thinking far into the future. Meanwhile, we have realized that the level of education in rural communities, especially rural communities, is still very low and rural communities are still very strongly bound by traditional life and thinking. So that the main priority that must be considered and attempted is to make the community aware and socialize about the importance of Village-Owned Enterprises for them.

Villages in Banyuasin are required to implement Village Owned Enterprises. Especially those located in Rantau Bayur District, Banyuasin Regency, but based on the observations and observations of the authors from several villages, researchers are interested in conducting research in Tebing Abang village. Because Village Owned Enterprises located in Tebing Abang village can be said to be more developed than Village Owned Enterprises located in other villages, such as those in Paldas Village and Tanjung Pasir Village. So on this occasion the author puts it in a scientific paper in the form of a thesis title with the title: "The Effect of Village Community Economic Empowerment on Poverty Reduction in Rantau Bayur District of Banyuasin Regency".

LITERATURE STUDY

Community Empowerment

The term Empowerment became a term that was once popular in the midst of the Indonesian people, especially during the monetary crisis which impacted on a multidimensional crisis. The word "empowerment" is often combined with other words such as the word organization, bureaucracy, and other words, not to mention the word community. Community empowerment is to realize the ability and independence of rural and urban communities which include economic, socio-cultural, political, and environmental aspects through strengthening village and sub-district administrations, community institutions and efforts to strengthen community capacity.

Community empowerment is an effort to increase the ability and potential of the community, so that the community can realize their identity, dignity and worth to the fullest in order to survive and develop themselves

independently in the economic, social, religious and cultural fields. Community empowerment, especially in rural areas, is not enough just to increase productivity, provide equal business opportunities or capital, but must also be followed by changes in the socio-economic structure of the community, supporting the development of community potential through increasing roles, productivity and efficiency (Widjaja, 2013: 88).

Empowerment according to Suhendra, (2016: 74-75) is “a dynamic continuous activity that synergistically encourages the involvement of all existing potentials in an evolutive manner with the involvement of all potentials”. According to Sumaryadi (2015:11), community empowerment is an effort to prepare the community along with efforts to strengthen community institutions so that they are able to realize progress, independence, and prosperity in an atmosphere of sustainable social justice.

Empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen and optimize the empowerment (in terms of the ability and or competitive advantage) of weak groups in society, including individuals who experience poverty problems (Mardikanto and Soebiato, 2017: 61).

Community empowerment is a process in which communities, especially those who are poor in resources, women or other neglected groups, are supported to improve their welfare independently, and a participatory process that provides confidence and opportunities for communities to assess their main development goals and propose activities that designed to address this problem. (Mardikanto and Soebiato, 2017: 61).

Based on the several definitions of empowerment put forward, it can be concluded that in essence empowerment is a process and effort to obtain or provide power, strength, or ability to individuals in the weak community in order to identify, analyze, determine the needs and potentials as well as the problems faced and at the same time choose alternative solutions by optimizing the resources and potentials that are owned independently.

Economic Empowerment

According to Aprilia Theresia, (2015:153) Empowerment has a goal which includes various improvement efforts as follows:

1. Institutional improvement (better institutions) Improving the activities/actions taken, it is expected that institutional improvements will be made, including the development of business partnership networks.
2. Improved business (better business) Improvement of education (spirit of learning), improvement of accessibility, activities, and institutional improvement, are expected to improve the business being carried out.
3. Improved income (better income) Improvement of the business carried out, it is expected that it will improve the income it earns, including family and community income.
4. Better environment Improvement of income is expected to improve the environment (physical and social), because environmental damage is often caused by poverty or limited income.
5. Better living. An improved level of income and environment is expected to improve the living conditions of the community as well.
6. Community improvement (better community) Better living conditions supported by a better (physical and social) environment, it is hoped that a better community life will be realized.

Economic Empowerment Practices

Hence of the various programs or projects for community empowerment in the economic sector, whether it is the Inpres Disadvantaged Village program, local community economic development or others, they generally have similar approaches. There are several empowerment practices in the economic sector including: capital assistance, facility development assistance, mentoring assistance, institutional strengthening, strengthening business partnerships.

1. Capital Assistance

One aspect of the problems faced by underprivileged communities is capital. The slow accumulation of capital in micro, small and medium enterprises is one of the reasons. Therefore, it is not wrong if in community empowerment in the economic field, solving this aspect of capital is important and must be done.

2. Facility Development Assistance

The efforts to encourage productivity and encourage business growth will not have any significance for the community if the products cannot be marketed or if they can be sold but at very low prices. Therefore, an important component in community empowerment efforts in the economic field is the development of production and marketing infrastructure.

3. Mentoring Assistance

Assistance for the disabled is indeed necessary and important. The main task of the facilitator is to facilitate the process of learning or reflection and to be a mediator for strengthening partnerships between micro, small and medium enterprises and large businesses. What needs to be thought about is who will be the most effective in assisting the community.

4. Institutional Strengthening

Economic empowerment of weak communities was initially carried out through an individual approach. This individual approach did not give satisfactory results, therefore, since the 80s the approach taken was a group approach. The reason is that capital accumulation will be difficult to achieve among the poor, therefore capital accumulation must be carried out together in a group or joint venture. Likewise with distribution problems, it is very difficult for the poor to control the distribution of production outputs and production inputs individually. Through groups, they can build power to participate in determining distribution.

5. Reinforcement of business partnerships

Reinforcement to the people's economy or community empowerment in the economy does not mean alienating big entrepreneurs or strong economic groups. Because empowerment is not affirming others, but giving power to everybody. Community empowerment in the economic field is joint strengthening, where the big ones will only develop if there are small and medium ones, and the small ones will develop if there are large and medium ones. High competitiveness only exists if there is a link between the

big and the medium and the small, because with a fair production linkage, efficiency will be built. Therefore, doing partnerships in the field of capital, partnerships in the production process, partnerships in distribution, each party can be empowered.

Poverty

According to Nurwati (2008) Poverty is a social problem that continues to exist in people's lives. The problem of poverty is very long, and for a long time, as is the case with human age itself, and the main element of the problem is related to various forms or characters of human life. In other words, poverty is a life problem that is global in nature, meaning that the problem of poverty has become a worldwide concern, and this problem exists in all countries, although the impact of poverty is very different.

According to Amarta sen (1987) in Houghton and Shahidur (2012) poverty is associated with the ability to carry out a function in society. Thus poverty arises when people do not have income, and do not get adequate education, as well as poor health conditions. Poverty is considered as a multidimensional phenomenon.

According to Central Bureau of Statistics (2016) poverty is the inability from an economic, material and physical perspective to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by expenditure. The measure of poverty is using the poverty line. Which consists of the food poverty line and the non-food poverty line. The food poverty line is the expenditure value generated from the value of the minimum need for food which is calculated in 2.100 calories per capita per day, while the non-food poverty line is calculated from the minimum needs for clothing, education, and health and other basic needs.

According to Houghton and Shahidur (2012: 3) poverty is always related to inequality and vulnerability because people who are not considered poor can at any time become poor if they experience problems such as financial crises, and declining prices for agricultural businesses. Vulnerability is a key dimension of well-being because it affects each individual's behavior in terms of investment, production patterns and appropriate strategies and perceptions of their individual situation.

Poverty Reduction Program

Poverty alleviation can be grouped into several efforts as follows:

1. Increase ownership of physical assets such as land, house buildings and other means of production through credit assistance with low interest rates.
2. Increase the income of the poor through the provision of jobs.
3. Improving access of the poor to infrastructure such as roads, public transport, market facilities, banks and others.
4. Development of human resources through education and health which in the long term can increase the skills,

productivity and income of the poor. Improving environmental conditions through the provision of better housing, surveillance of infectious diseases, family planning and so on.

5. Provide special assistance of a temporary nature to the poor facing economic crises, long droughts, unemployment caused by economic factors

Poverty alleviation programs can be stated as follows:

- 1) Provision of basic needs for poor families. This program aims to help provide food staples and basic services in the fields of health, education and housing for families and groups of the poor in an equitable manner at affordable prices.
- 2) Development of a social security system. This program aims to provide support and encourage the implementation of a social security system carried out by the government, the private sector and the community.
- 3) Development of the business culture of the poor community. This program is intended to develop a more advanced business culture, develop an entrepreneurial spirit and improve the skills of families and poor groups to conduct productive economic business.
- 4) Developing self-reliance of the poor community. The objective of this program is to develop community institutions that function to increase the readiness and self-sufficiency of families and poor groups in solving poverty problems and increasing community social resilience.

METHODS

The research method was scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use. The method used in this research was a quantitative method so that the data in this research was quantitative data. Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers, such as data with a scale measuring intervals and ratios (Darmadi, 2001:19).

In terms of the methods and techniques of data collection, the data collection techniques can be done by interview, questionnaire, Observation and a combination of the three. The analysis used to determine the effect between several independent variables X with one dependent variable Y, which is expressed by the formula

$$Y = a + bX$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Simple linear regression analysis has only one change associated with one independent change. Management will be carried out using the SPSS 23.0 software application tool for windows

Table 1
Variables Entered/Removed^b

Model	VariablesEntered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Economic Empowerment of Comunity		Enter

a. All requested variables entered.
b. Dependent Variable: Poverty Alleviation

Table 1 describes the variables that are entered or removed and the method used in this case is the Community Economic Empowerment variable as a predictor and the method used is the enter method.

Furthermore, simple linear regression analysis is also used to determine the effect of community economic empowerment (X) on poverty alleviation (Y) in the community in Garantung Village. Then the results of the analysis can be seen in the table 2.

Table 2
Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Coefficients ^a					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B					
1 (Constant)	46,320	5,316		8,714	,000	
Economic Empowerment of Comunity	,239	,082	,287	2,903	,005	

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Alleviation

Based on the table 2, the results of a simple linear regression test with the help of the SPSS 23.0 program obtained a simple linear regression equation and can be explained in the following formula:

$$Y = a + Bx + e$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum KF - \sum K \sum F}{n \sum K^2 - (\sum K)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{96(383092) - (6201)(5926)}{96(401843) - (6201)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{29,706}{124,527}$$

$$b = 0,239$$

$$a = \frac{\sum F - b \sum K}{n}$$

$$a = \frac{5926 - 0,239(6201)}{96}$$

$$a = \frac{4,443.961}{96}$$

$$a = 46,2912604167$$

$$Y = 46,320 + 0,239X$$

The constant score is 46.320, which means that without community economic empowerment (X) the value is = 0, then poverty alleviation (Y) is only 46.320.

The regression coefficient value of the community economic empowerment variable (X) is 0.239, which means that if there is an additional 1% of community empowerment, the poverty alleviation value (Y) will increase by 0.239.

So based on the above explanation of the variable (X) community economic empowerment and poverty alleviation (Y), what is meant in the linear regression equation is a constant number having a value of 46.320 which means the coefficient is positive, stating that if you ignore community economic empowerment (X), then poverty alleviation (Y) is 0.239, which means that there is a positive correlation between economic empowerment and poverty alleviation, so the more and better empowerment efforts are made, the more people will come out of poverty and become a prosperous society.

Based on the results of the significant value test using the SPSS 23.0 calculation, it can be seen in the table 3. The results of the significance test in table 3 are used to determine the level of significance or linearity of the regression. The results of the analysis show that the significance of the variables of community economic empowerment (X) and poverty alleviation (Y), from the table shows that F count = 8.430 with a significant level of 0.005. Based on the decision rules of the hypothesis, the probability value of 0.05 is greater than or equal to probability value sig. Or (0.05 0.005), then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that it is significant or the regression equation model meets the criteria. This shows that there is an influence between community economic empowerment in the community on poverty alleviation, so that the regression model can be continued to predict poverty alleviation variables. Based on the SPSS 23.0 calculation, the coefficient values can be seen in the table 4.

Table 3
Significant Score Test

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	73,817	1	73,817	8,430	,005 ^a
	Residual	823,142	94	8,757		
	Total	896,958	95			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Economic Empowerment of Community
b. Dependent Variable: Poverty Alleviation

Table 4
Coefficient

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1 dimension	,287 ^a	,082		,073

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KD} &= r^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 0,287^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 8,2\% \end{aligned}$$

The table 4 explains the magnitude of the correlation value or the value of (R) Square, which is 0.287 and explains the percentage of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable called the coefficient of determination which is the result of squaring a large R. From the table, the coefficient of determination (R²) is 0.082, from the results of the value of (R) Square or the coefficient of determination (KD) which implies that how good is the regression model formed by the interaction of the independent variable (economic empowerment of community) and the dependent variable (poverty alleviation), while the KD value obtained is 8.2% of the Y variable. While the remaining 91.8% is influenced by other factors.

DISCUSSION

Economic empowerment of community is a process in an effort to increase the dignity of the community, which means enabling and self-reliant the community. Especially people who are still in the poor category (underprivileged), the function of empowerment itself is to stimulate, facilitate and protect and empower the economic welfare of the community in alleviating poverty.

The importance of community empowerment through Village Owned Enterprises has a very positive impact if there is seriousness from the government in empowering the community, it will be able to reduce the amount of poverty in Indonesia, especially in Garantung village.

Economic empowerment of community greatly affects poverty alleviation, namely from the empowerment carried out it can increase community independence and the community's economy. Therefore, the government should really pay attention to the empowerment carried out by Village Owned Enterprises so that it can improve the community's economy, can make a better society, make people more independent, especially in terms of the economy. The empowerment carried out is expected to have an effect on poverty alleviation.

Because the purpose of empowerment itself is to improve the community's economy by prospering it. However, currently, if you look at the empowerment of the community, it is still less empowered. This is because it is still not functioning optimally as expected, the lack of efforts made in empowering the community, so that the effect obtained is still very small/low, especially in Maluku District, Pulau Pisau Regency.

Furthermore, based on the test results, it is known that community economic empowerment has a positive effect on poverty alleviation, this is supported by the product moment correlation test and t test which results in $2.903 > 0.201$ then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is a positive correlation and the value of the

correlation coefficient between economic empowerment of community and poverty alleviation is 0.287. The test results with the product moment test with a sig. value of $0.005 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant influence between community economic empowerment (X) and poverty alleviation (Y).

Economic empowerment of community has an effect on increasing the number of poverty reductions. This means that each additional score of Economic empowerment of community will increase the number of people who are empowered by reducing the number of poor people and if there is a decrease in Economic empowerment of community it will reduce the community's economy.

The results of a simple linear regression test obtain the equation $Y = 46.320 + 0.239 X$, it can be concluded that the constant value is 46.320, meaning that if there is no Economic empowerment of community (X) the value is = 0, then poverty alleviation (Y) is positive, which is only 46.320 and the value is only 46.320. The regression coefficient of the Economic empowerment of community variable is 0.239, meaning that if there is an additional 1% of community empowerment, poverty alleviation (Y) will increase by 0.239. These results have been clarified in the SPSS 23.0 calculation tables.

The result of the coefficient is compared with the interpretation of the correlation coefficient of the value of r, then 0.287 is included in the "low" correlation level, although it has an influence, this shows that there is a low correlation between Economic empowerment of community (X) and poverty alleviation (Y) even though it has an effect. Furthermore, the R square results from this study were low, only 8.2% of the effect was obtained, while 91.8% was influenced by other factors. To overcome this, there must be more seriousness done in empowering the community, but in the results of the calculations that the researchers did 8.2% was influenced by factors, meaning that there had been efforts made by the village government in empowering the community, so slowly the people who had not diversity can be empowered. While other factors that affect 91.8%, this is likely from the lack of effort given by the government in empowering its people, lack of community participation itself, lack of capital, unsuitability of the type of business provided, costs and so on.

From the results of the analysis above, based on predetermined criteria, the results obtained in the form of Economic empowerment of community variables have a positive effect on the poverty alleviation variable, with a percentage of only 8.2%. It can be seen that the quality of the contribution or correlation of the variable of economic empowerment of Economic empowerment of community to Poverty Alleviation is very small/low, in other words that the poverty alleviation that appears is actually more influenced by other variables that are not measured in this study. Based on chapter II in the previous research section, it has been explained that the poverty alleviation variable is not only influenced by economic empowerment of Economic empowerment of community, but also other variables.

In accordance with the purpose of empowerment is to shape individuals and communities to become independent. This independence includes the ability to think, act and control what they do. The purpose of empowerment implies improving the quality of life or the welfare of each individual and community, among others in terms of: Economic improvement, especially food sufficiency. Improvement of social welfare, education and health. However, in terms of empowerment, the efforts given to alleviate community poverty are still lacking so that the results obtained are still small or not yet significant.

So from the results of these studies it can be concluded that the results of the study can be said that community economic empowerment can influence and contribute to poverty alleviation. Overcoming poverty is an effort oriented towards economic growth by empowering people to live independently, both economically and socio-culturally. However, the empowerment effort is still very lacking, so that these things that can cause poverty alleviation efforts have not been implemented properly.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the research and data analysis in the discussion, it can be concluded that, from the variable of economic empowerment of community (X) there is a partial positive influence on poverty alleviation in Maluku District, Pulau Pisau district. Because the economic empowerment of the community from the Village-Owned Enterprises is carried out to improve the community's economy and prosper the village. This can be seen from the results of research conducted by researchers, namely H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a positive and significant influence between economic empowerment and poverty alleviation, which obtains an R square value of 8.2% and the remaining 91.8% is influenced by other factors. In addition, the significance of the variable of community economic empowerment (X) and the variable of poverty alleviation (Y) is 0.005. Based on the decision rule of the hypothesis, the probability value of 0.05 is greater than or equal to the value of Sig ($0.05 > 0.005$), then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which means it is significant.

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