Innovation of Poverty Eradication Pioneer School Model for Scavenger Descent Based on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Malang

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Abstract: This study aims to develop an Eradication of Poverty Model. Descendants of scavengers through pioneering MSME schools (Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises) in the Malang. This type of research phase one is a research development with the following steps: (1) Analysis of the situation, (2) Identification of respondents' characteristics, (3) Identification of respondents' real needs, (4) based on situation analysis, identification of characteristics and the real needs of the respondents, then the Eradication of Poverty model of termination for the scavenger offspring in the Greater Malang area was developed. Type of Phase two is Action research. The second year is designed for testing (implementation) of the model that has been developed in Phase one, evaluating the model, revising it so that an Eradication of Poverty model in the Greater Malang area is tested. Factors of low interest in scavenger school descent include: environmental conditions, lack of motivation and support from both parents, lack of funds, and low parental knowledge of the importance of education on the eradication of poverty of scavengers. The MSME-based pilot school model was developed by giving material from the Save Street Children (SSC) community. Based on the activity, it was known that there was a need for facilitators from the Malang city environmental department and the education office to mobilize scavengers to participate in MSME-based pilot schools. The conclusion of this research is the known factors of low interest in scavenger school descent. This was overcome by the development of the fostered school model facilitated by related agencies.

Keyword: Eradication of Poverty Model, MSME, School, Scavenger

1. Introduction

Various studies on community poverty show that poverty that has taken root among scavengers is included in the category of structural poverty. The factors causing poverty of scavenger communities are due to dependence on natural resources is very high, do not have the opportunity to work in other sectors, the scarcity of business resources, especially the entrepreneurship sector, profit sharing and marketing institutions that are exploited and the poor quality of the resources of the poor. In such conditions, it is necessary to have clear and sustainable concepts and management plans. Alternative entrepreneurship education through the empowerment approach to the role of entrepreneurship competence is an offer that deserves appreciation and positive response.

BPS data (1999) from the office of the State Minister for Cooperatives and SMEs shows that in Indonesia there are around 37.86 million business units, almost all of which (37.8 million or 99.9%) is a small business. While the remaining approximately 51.8 thousand (0.14%) fall into the category of large businesses. Around 59.6 million workers (88.9% of 67.1 million national jobs) are absorbed by small businesses. But its role in the formation of national GDP (non-oil) is only 41.3%. Medium and large businesses were respectively 16.3% and 33.1%. For example, scavenger offspring in the Greater Malang region are not highly educated, so the education factor is not an important thing for entrepreneurs (entrepreneurship).

The problem of independence in scavenger breeds in the Malang region is classified as a classic issue. In terms of independence, scavenger offspring in the Greater Malang region often collide with the problem of limited human resources, natural resources, marketing and capital. Secondly, human
resources, concerning the issue of human resources in empowering the scavenger offspring in the Greater Malang region, are still found to be a lack of knowledge and in-depth understanding of various matters concerning business professionalism. The ethos of entrepreneurship and technical mastery of production and handling managerial aspects. Third, management, the limitations of human resources, especially aspects of quality, affect the professional level of scavenger offspring management in the Greater Malang area which on average needs further attention. Almost all management functions have not been carried out optimally and are not given enough attention. So impressed business activities, carried out as is without innovation, which has a direct impact on the development and performance of scavenger offspring in the Greater Malang region. Therefore, it is still necessary to strive for the Eradication of Poverty management and technical skills, as well as other efforts aimed at improving the quality of business management.

The three problems above indicate that the empowerment of traditional small-scale businesses should be directed at efforts to increase business competence that leads to high business sustainability so that it can contribute to the overall economy (macroeconomic). Empowerment of traditional small-scale businesses no longer pursues short-term targets or only covers the shortage of capital which proves to be very ineffective. As an effort to increase the competence of traditional small and medium businesses in Malang, it is necessary to consider the empowerment of traditional small and medium businesses through the learning process, where small entrepreneurs are invited to participate in improving the ability of independent businesses through various education and training activities.

Based on some of these descriptions it can be stated that the learning process is very necessary for a scavenger offspring to develop abilities and develop their business. Therefore, the research entitled "The Development of Eradication of Poverty Model of Scavenger Descendants through SME Pilot Schools (Micro and Small Enterprises) in Malang”. Regarding this phenomenon, the researcher wants to find out more about the factors of entrepreneurial learning in the effort of the role of competency in the continuation of the business of scavenger descent in the Greater Malang area.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Basic concepts

Poverty by poverty level is temporary poverty and chronic poverty. Temporary poverty is poverty that occurs due to natural disasters and chronic poverty, namely poverty that occurs in those who lack skills, assets, and stamina (Aisha, 2001: 151). The causes of poverty according to Kuncoro (2000: 107) are as follows: (1) In macro, poverty arises because of the inequality in the pattern of resource ownership, (2) differences in the quality of human resources, (3) Poverty arises because of differences in access and capital. The three causes of poverty lead to the theory of the vicious cycle of poverty. The logic of thinking put forward by Nurkse quoted by Kuncoro (2000: 7) which states that a poor country is poor because it is poor (a poor country is poor because it is poor) as described as follows:

![Figure 1. The Eradication of Poverty Models](image-url)
2.2. Entrepreneurship Business Assistance and Consultation Model

Subejo (2009) states that business assistance and consultation is said to be successful if at least there has been a process that involves 3 things, namely: (1) Maintaining competence (2) Speeding up the acceleration process (3) Can build confidence in the assistance and consultation participants business. Maintain Competence; There is a tendency in this life for a person to work both as an entrepreneur and an employee, so he will experience a period of decline in someone's competence to the lowest point (incompetence). Symptoms occur if a person becomes less productive in his work, overcoming these problems can be achieved by holding business counseling and consulting. Speed up the Acceleration Process. This acceleration process must be carried out as an effort to catch up, besides that there is increasingly complex competition, it is necessary to accelerate efforts to catch up. Acceleration can increase knowledge, attitudes and skills in a "shorter" time. Building Self-Confidence. Business assistance and consultation given intensively to unskill labor can arouse "work morale" because they increasingly know how to improve their abilities, so there are no more doubts in themselves and eventually can form the character of "self confidence".

2.3. Implementation of Entrepreneurship Business Consultation and Assistance Model

According to Yuyun (2005) There are several important conditions that need to be considered in designing business assistance and consulting, including: (1) There are demands for real abilities that must be had in order to improve the lives of participants (2) There are changes (micro and macro) in people's lives or an organization that demands the community must also change according to existing changes (3) business assistance and consultation is an effort to develop a person's ability (development) so it needs to involve interested parties such as professional community leaders or leaders if the training is carried out in a organization (4) Expectations from business assistance and consultation can improve knowledge, skills and attitudes. This can be fulfilled if the related parties have "physical and mental" readiness to carry out training (5) Strengthening. Often participants of business mentoring and consultation have obtained material at the formal education level, but sometimes theory cannot be applied directly so "stabilization" needs to be done (6) Adjustment to work. After business mentoring and consultation is completed, it should be applied in daily tasks.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Approach

This research is a descriptive-qualitative research. The approach used in this research is emic (emic view) (Pelto and Pelto, 1978: 54-66). This approach places the scavenger offspring in the Malang region as autonomous subjects in providing perceptions and assessments about the empowerment of entrepreneurial competencies towards business continuity towards the dynamics and life of their economies.

3.2. Research Informants and Data Collection Methods

Research informants who will be the source of information / research data are descendants of scavengers in Malang, both businessmen (business owners), local community leaders, both formal and informal. Informal numbers are relative and are determined based on data analysis needs. The method of applying the model will be carried out with deep implementation and involved observations, which are the main methods in qualitative descriptive research (Spradley, 1979 and 1997). With the triangulation approach, the inventoryed data is expected to be valid and reliable.

3.3. Development Procedures

The Procedure for Implementing the Development of the Eradication of Poverty model of entrepreneurship is carried out through the following steps:
3.3.1. First stage development procedure (first year)
(1) Identifying. (2) Analyzing the situation. (3) the participants' real needs are identified. (4) Designing entrepreneurship model for scavenger offspring. (5) Compiled a Model Guide to the Eradication of Poverty in entrepreneurship. (6) Validation.

3.3.2. Second stage of development procedure (second year)
(a) Implement the Entrepreneurship model, and mentoring, (b) Conducted comparative studies to successful scavenger breeding businesses in the Malang region, (c) Explore the potential of new entrepreneurs, (d) Evaluate the results of the Eradication of Poverty proposal, (e) Holding the Eradication of Poverty in the context of establishing a business (Implementation of a Business Plan) that has been prepared by participants of the Eradication of Poverty who are interested in opening a business.

3.4. Data analysis
Data analysis in this research was conducted with descriptive analysis, including activities analyzing the situation (environment), analyzing the characteristics of respondents and analyzing the needs of respondents for the Eradication of Poverty model to be carried out. These characteristics need to be known to be used as information in the framework of designing, the Eradication of Poverty model, the Eradication of Poverty material, the Eradication of Poverty method, the Eradication of Poverty media and instructors involved in the Eradication of Poverty if the model created is deemed appropriate.

Analysis of respondents' real needs includes: The level of respondent needs for the Eradication of Poverty in the field of entrepreneurship and assistance. After these data are obtained, a draft of the Eradication of Poverty model is made and through expert validation a trial of the Eradication of Poverty model will then be conducted. And at the end of the activity is expected to produce a representative model in order to increase new entrepreneurs in the business sector.

The next analysis is the result of the implementation or application of a model that has been tested on a small scale, then conducted an evaluation by experts and researchers, a revision process is also held and finally a validation test is held for the next stage, which is a large scale stage.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Analysis of Problem Characteristics and Real Needs of Scavengers in Supit Urang Landfill in Malang
Based on the facts obtained in the field, it is known that there are several factors that drive the low interest of scavenger children to go to school. First, the environmental conditions around the scavenger children. Not all scavengers want to go to school. Only a small portion. There are children who go to junior high school, but seeing their friends scavenging and earning an income they decide not to continue school. Second, the lack of motivation and support from both parents for their children's education. Third, there is no cost to send their children to school. Fourth, the low level of knowledge of parents about the education of their children, which can potentially break the chain of poverty that occurs. According to Aisyah (2001: 151) poverty is caused by a lack of skills, assets, and stamina. In addition, poverty is also caused by differences in the quality of human resources so that productivity is low and wages are also low, and is caused by differences in access and capital (Kuncoro, 2000: 107). Therefore, it is very clear that the causes of poverty can be overcome by first providing education to parents and descendants of scavengers so that they are aware of the importance of education in their position as poverty alleviation that occurs in scavengers. The Eradication of Poverty is highly expected by the scavengers. It's just that the lack of knowledge in breaking the chain of poverty so that scavenger descendants still participate in their parents scavenging and dropping out of school.

As a result of poverty it makes scavengers less productive so that their incomes are low. Low income has implications for low savings and investment so scavengers cannot experience an increase in quality of life (Mubyarto et al. 1984, Masyuri, 1999; Kusnadi, 2002; Masyuri Imron, 2003). Based on the description above, it can be seen that the scavengers need concrete efforts in terms of improving the
quality of life in the form of education and education welfare services. This is because, it is also found that in Supit Urang TPA there is still no education from the Education Office.

4.2. Implications of Eradication of Poverty Models of Scavenger Descendants through SME Pilot Schools (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) in Supit Urang Landfill in Malang City

Based on research conducted by Kusdiyanti (2012), a plan for developing business of scavenger children descendants, 53% of respondents stated that they wanted to develop their business in the hope of increasing income, while 47% had difficulty managing existing business activities so there were no plans to add business activities in the form different from existing ones. Based on the results of this research, in general, the scavengers are interested in the business plan. On the other hand, the lack of scavenger knowledge in entrepreneurship makes it difficult to develop businesses that are needed by the market today. This is an interesting fact that needs to be studied and potentially as an effort to break the poverty chain (The Eradication Poverty).

Entrepreneurial activity is one of the real needs of scavengers for The Eradication of Poverty. In order to break the scavenger poverty chain that matches the real needs of scavengers by utilizing the potential of existing human resources, namely parents and scavenger descendants. Prototype of SME-based pilot schools for scavenger children offspring is a container that is able to accommodate the real needs of scavengers. In addition, the most important thing is educated scavengers offspring so as not to lack knowledge. This school is targeted at scavengers of productive age learning, namely children of junior high school age. This is due to the large number of scavengers who have not graduated from junior high with the fact that they prefer to follow friends and their parents earn money from scavenging activities.

The education provided at SME-based pilot schools has a concept similar to the Malang City Save Street Children (SSC) community that embraces street children to be motivated to learn and be further educated to improve the quality of human resources and have an interest in going to school. To that end, as an initial step in the efforts of The Eradication of Poverty of scavenger descendants at the Supit Urang TPA, conduct education in order to provide awareness of the importance of knowledge and education for scavenger offspring. In its implementation, the Malang City Save Street Children (SSC) community took part in the education process at the Supit Urang TPA.

This education is an initial form of assistance to scavenger offspring before later given assistance about growing innovative attitudes on themselves, skills, and knowledge in entrepreneurship. This action is also in line with Syaifullah, et al. (2003) which said that the formation of an educational forum or community was a forerunner to the formation of socio-economic institutions that had a great influence, such as: (1) a container for the hope and management of aspirations for the development interests of citizens, (2) mobilizing all social, economic potential so that the ability of collectivity increase, (3) strengthen social solidarity and cohesiveness so that the community's mutual cooperation ability develops, (4) increases the bargaining position of the community with parties to the village, and (5) develops community collective responsibility for regional development.

The event also featured relevant institutions namely Malang City Environment Agency (DLH) and Supit Urang TPA Chief of Staff. This is intended so that several parties participate together in overcoming the problems that occur in the Supit Urang TPA. The existence of this UMKM-based pilot school also has a long-term goal in the form of descendants of scavengers in the Supit Urang TPA capable of developing the results of scavenging into products that are profitable and collected at the target SMEs. That way, local scavenger income is not only limited to the results of waste picking up which are handed over to suppliers. However, it can produce processing products from waste obtained from scavenging. The MSME program was chosen because MSME is in line with local government programs as one sector that is able to improve the regional economy.

5. Conclusion

Factors of low interest in scavenger school descent include: environmental conditions, lack of motivation and support from both parents, lack of funds, and low parental knowledge of the importance
of education on the eradication of poverty of scavengers. This was overcome by the development of the fostered school model facilitated by related agencies.

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