

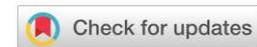
Analysis of Funds for Community Empowerment Programs for Economic Development

Novie Astuti Setianingsih¹ , Elmi Rakhma Aalin¹

¹ Program Studi Akuntansi, Polinema PSDKU, Kediri, Indonesia

 vicoll77@gmail.com

 <https://doi.org/10.31603/bisnisekonomi.v18i1.2756>



Submitted: 30/07/2019

Revised: 03/02/2020

Accepted: 07/05/2020

Abstract

Keywords:

*Prodamas;
Economic
Development;
Community
Empowerment*

This research is concerned to analyze the possible economic impacts caused by infrastructure development. This research focuses on a community empowerment program called Prodamas, from the City of Kediri, East Java. Research methods using descriptive quantitative analysis. The analysis of this study is to observe the allocation of Prodamas funds through how much the remaining funds per RT are returned to the City Government of Kediri. The results of his research are an increase in absorption of production allocation funds from year to year which can indicate an increase in infrastructure, social and economic development. It can be concluded that there is an increase in the community empowerment program (Prodamas) which occurred in the City of Kediri. It also reflected the large impact caused by the economic development of the community with the existence of Prodamas.

Abstrak

Kata-kata kunci:

*Prodamas;
Perkembangan
Ekonomi;
Pemberdayaan
Masyarakat*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kemungkinan dampak ekonomi yang disebabkan oleh pembangunan infrastruktur. Penelitian ini berfokus pada program pemberdayaan masyarakat yang disebut Prodamas, dari Kota Kediri, Jawa Timur. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis kuantitatif deskriptif. Analisis penelitian ini adalah untuk mengamati alokasi dana Prodamas melalui berapa dana yang tersisa per RT dikembalikan ke Pemerintah Kota Kediri. Hasil penelitiannya adalah peningkatan penyerapan dana alokasi produksi dari tahun ke tahun yang dapat menunjukkan peningkatan infrastruktur, sosial dan pembangunan ekonomi. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada peningkatan dalam program pemberdayaan masyarakat (Prodamas) yang terjadi di Kota Kediri. Ini juga mencerminkan dampak besar yang disebabkan oleh perkembangan ekonomi masyarakat dengan keberadaan Prodamas.

1. Introduction

Improvement of infrastructure can improve the economy of the community. The infrastructure sector is a stimulus for improving the economy because it is able to reduce poverty and increase selling points. Adequate infrastructure is preferred by investors because it can reduce transportation costs in trade (Javid, 2019). The City Government of Kediri has a policy to overcome the economic and social problems that hit the community, namely through the implementation of the Community Empowerment Program or Prodamas. Masrija (2018) states that the City of Kediri Prodamas run smoothly but has not yet implemented a democratic system and transparent governance so it still requires in-depth analysis. Research by Setianingsih & Aalin (2019) states that there is an increase in the infrastructure of the City of Kediri with Prodamas, but the results are still less effective.

The implementation of Prodamas began in mid-2014 with the preparation of budget planning. Development and distribution of funds began in early 2015. The 2014 Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) data obtained from the City of Kediri BPS showed a rate of 5.9% while in 2015 it showed a rate of 5.4% or in other words a decrease of 0.5 % in 2015. The decline in the City of Kediri's GRDP raises questions about the impact of Prodamas on the City of Kediri's GRDP. Why with Prodamas, the City of Kediri's GRDP has decreased by 0.5%?

Disbursement of Prodamas funds needs to be evaluated more deeply so that the Prodamas community empowerment program can be on target. Efforts to analyze the allocation of Prodamas funds are needed so that the formulation of the problem in this study is What is the economic impact arising from the existence of Prodamas in the last 3 years? The purpose of this study is to analyze Prodamas and the economic impact for the people of Kediri City for 3 years in a row. Previous research on government development programs shows that development programs can be one of the factors driving economic growth. [Javid \(2019\)](#) states that public investment in infrastructure can have a strong impact on capital flows from the private sector with, for example roads, electricity, telecommunications, health, and education. These results are consistent with the results of the study [Awandari & Indrajaya \(2016\)](#); [Putri \(2014\)](#); and [Kusuma & Muhtadi \(2019\)](#).

[Tsaurai & Ndou \(2019\)](#) found that the interaction between infrastructure and human resource development can increase economic growth. [Masrija \(2018\)](#) states that there is still no governance and lack of transparency in the implementation of the Community Empowerment Program. While [Setianingsih \(2018\)](#) found that community participation in the City of Kediri in Prodamas budgeting planning could succeed in the Community Empowerment Program. [Gibson & Rioja \(2017\)](#) states that infrastructure is a short-term investment that produces inequality, but in the long run will reduce the inequality. [Sahoo, Dash, & Nataraj \(2010\)](#) conducted in China found that increased infrastructure development greatly affected the improvement of the people's economy. [McCarthy et al., \(2014\)](#) found that PNPM is an Empowerment Program coordinated by the central government that functions to empower and improve the economy, but still experiences obstacles in practice.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Community Empowerment

Poverty alleviation based on infrastructure progress is one of the successes of community empowerment programs. [\(Kurniawan, 2018\)](#) provides three dimensions of empowerment:

1. A development process that starts with individual growth and then develops into a greater social change;
2. A psychological state marked by self-confidence, benefit, and being able to control themselves and others;
3. Liberation which is the result of a social movement that begins with the education and politicization of the weak and then involves collective efforts to gain power and change structures.

The empowerment program for the community is successful if the community experiences an increase in the economy. The increase is measured by the change in society that was initially unable to become an empowered society. Empowered society can be seen from the improvement of the economy, welfare, culture, and politics ([Suharto, 2017](#); [Nadir, 2013](#)). There are 8 aspects of empowerment developed by Schuler, Hashemi and Riley in ([Suharto, 2017](#)).

1. Freedom of mobility, is the ability of individuals to go outside the home or region of residence.
2. The ability to buy small commodities, is the ability of individuals to buy goods of daily necessities
3. The ability to buy large commodities, is the ability of individuals to buy secondary or tertiary goods
4. Involved in making household decisions
5. Relative freedom from family domination.
6. Legal and political awareness, which is to know the figures in the government
7. Involvement in campaigns and protests, a person is considered powerless if he is involved in the campaign or with people to protest.
8. Economic guarantees and contributions to families such as owning a house, land, productive assets, and savings

According to [Friedmann \(1992\)](#) empowerment is the process of developing a weak society to increase its overall strength, namely the power of obtaining information, gaining knowledge, gaining skills and empowerment. Meanwhile, according to [Sumodiningrat \(1999\)](#) community empowerment is: (1) the problem of empowerment for the community is not only in one aspect but various aspects (2) empowerment for the community is not only giving funds but also needs to guide human resources and fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure (3) Empowerment for the community has a relationship between micro and macro businesses (4) Empowerment for the community functions to strengthen the people's economy (5) Empowerment for the community is not only done personally but also in groups.

The empowerment program that was initiated by the central government was the National Independent Community Empowerment Program (PNPM Mandiri). PNPM Mandiri is one of the successful empowerment programs for the community so that it can be an encouragement for the community to develop ([Mahendra, 2017](#); [Christanto, 2015](#); [Indrajit & Soimin, 2014](#); [Bancin, 2011](#); [Surya, 2011](#)). The main target in community empowerment is sustainable empowerment from year to year so that it can make Indonesia a better country. PNPM is an empowerment program for the community that leaves a dilemma due to funding problems in its implementation. [McCarthy et al. \(2014\)](#) stated that PNPM funding allocations were not directed so that only certain community groups benefited. This problem makes the government need to evaluate the PNPM program. The City Government of Kediri implements Prodama by referring to the improvement of the system in the PNPM implementation process so that Prodama refers to problems in the

Rukun Tetangga (RT) as the basic needs of the community. An example is Desa Bani Village, which is included in the index of developing villages. Kota Bani Village was ranked 6th out of 100 villages that were candidates from the State Minister for Acceleration Development Backward Regions (Kurniawan, 2018). Community empowerment will be a stimulus for the community to strengthen their respective economies or called Learning Organization (Senge, 2004).

2.2. Development and Equation

Distribution of community needs that are equitable and can be accepted by all members of the community, empowerment for the community can be said to have realized equitable development and income (Chapra, 1992; Wijayanti, 2011). In empowering the community it is necessary to foster moral in a just and equitable society to increase its income. Moral development is not only just the same treatment but also equality, this is called equal distribution efficiency which is considered successful, the central government will try to equalize development and empowerment for the community from the center. The realization of economic equality can be seen from the increase in national and regional income. For example, Kota Bani Village is trying to alleviate the poverty of its people by providing programs for the community and experiencing significant economic increases (Kurniawan, 2018). With the success of Kota Bani Village, which became a trigger and encouragement to change the fate of the people from poverty-stricken communities to an increased economy.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is stated that the village is a community unit that has its own authority and boundaries and its own regulations that apply in their respective regions to realize progress and independence of the village government. The village government will always support central government programs to realize empowered communities. PRODAMAS Prodamas is an empowerment program for the community that is applied specifically to the Kediri area. Prodamas are implemented from RT residents who will be submitted to the city government to be funded by the Prodamas Fund from 2014 to 2018 in the amount of Rp 50,000,000, per permanent RT starting in 2019 the funds disbursed to Rp 100,000,000, per RT. Kediri City has 3 subdistricts namely Mojo District, Pesantren District and Kota District. The composition of Prodamas funds by 60% for the infrastructure sector both construction of paving water infiltration paving roads, camp posts, biopores and other infrastructure development Social and economic fields by 40% used for PKK providing nutritional improvement for toddlers and the elderly, procurement of trash bins, procurement of parks , procurement of toga parks and others.

3. Method

This study uses descriptive quantitative methods with the aim of analyzing Prodamas and allocating Prodamas funds to realize empowered communities. This research is devoted to allocating Prodamas funds used for infrastructure because 60% of Prodamas funds are used for infrastructure. So, the analysis of this research is to observe observations about the

allocation of Prodamas funds through how much the remaining funds per RT are returned to the City Government of Kediri.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Analysis of Prodamas in Efforts towards Empowered Communities

The community responds favorably to the existence of Prodamas from Government, according to the community many things are better felt with the existence of Prodamas, it also indicates the impact caused by the economic development of the community with an increase in the empowerment of funds seen from interviews with the community. felt the direct impact of this empowerment program even though at the beginning of this program the allocation of funds was not yet fully absorbed but there was an increase in the absorption of prodamas funds in the following years. especially in RT 1 RW 8 at the beginning of the implementation of Prodamas which is not optimally absorbed in 2015 so that infrastructure development is not optimal as well so that the impact of Prodamas is not so great for the community but after the implementation in 2016 Prodamas is absorbed to the maximum and its impact on society makes the economy of the people in Tinalan more improved. Some positive impacts that can be carried out by the community include the existence of water channel improvements. improvement of RT area security, improvement of citizen facilities and RT area infrastructure in the presence of a gate. The role of Prodamas in socio-economic matters is also not important & through the existence of savings and loan funds per RT so as to stimulate the growth of micro business which can encourage the community to become more financially independent. These results indicate that in accordance with previous research conducted by (Tsaurai & Ndou, 2019) and (Javid, 2019) who empirically stated that the development of infrastructure in a region can encourage economic growth.

4.2. PRODAMAS Funds Allocation

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done there is empirical evidence that some village areas have not been able to allocate all and prodamas that have been provided by the Kediri city government. For further observation the Prodamas fund allocation data is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The percentage of absorption of prodamas funds in 2016 (Source: BPKAD, 2019)

No.	Village office	Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Remaining funds (IDR)	%
1	Balowerti	1,500,000,000	1,321,351,775	178,648,225	13.52%
2	Banaran	1,250,000,000	1,214,347,900	35,652,100	2.94%
3	Bandar Kidul	1,500,000,000	1,453,154,000	46,846,000	3.22%
4	Bandar Lor	2,100,000,000	1,904,824,650	195,175,350	10.25%
5	Bangsai	1,850,000,000	1,714,609,000	135,391,000	7.90%
6	Banjar Melati	1,500,000,000	1,464,093,420	35,906,580	2.45%
7	Banjaran	2,400,000,000	2,352,254,640	47,745,360	2.03%
8	Bawang	1,600,000,000	1,501,037,930	98,962,070	6.59%
9	Betet	1,150,000,000	1,106,676,375	43,323,625	3.91%
10	Blabak	1,550,000,000	1,495,933,200	54,066,800	3.61%
11	Bujel	1,750,000,000	1,706,197,300	43,802,700	2.57%
12	Burengan	1,850,000,000	1,699,796,240	150,203,760	8.84%
13	Campurejo	1,450,000,000	1,383,288,430	66,711,570	4.82%

No.	Village office	Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Remaining funds (IDR)	%
14	Dandangan	2,150,000,000	2,048,136,032	101,863,968	4.97%
15	Dermo	1,250,000,000	1,150,815,700	99,184,300	8.62%
16	Gayam	1,550,000,000	1,507,447,105	42,552,895	2.82%
17	Jagalan	300,000,000	293,062,550	6,937,450	2.37%
18	Jamsaren	2,000,000,000	1,829,972,400	170,027,600	9.29%
19	Kaliombo	2,350,000,000	2,204,923,150	145,076,850	6.58%
20	Kamp. Dalem	900,000,000	491,587,900	408,412,100	45.38%
21	Kemasan	400,000,000	314,940,621	85,059,379	27.01%
22	Ketami	1,450,000,000	1,372,781,260	77,218,740	5.62%
23	Lirboyo	1,300,000,000	1,270,131,375	29,868,625	2.35%
24	Manisrenggo	1,600,000,000	1,462,273,950	137,726,050	9.42%
25	Mojoroto	2,450,000,000	2,333,349,340	116,650,660	5.00%
26	Mrican	1,800,000,000	1,760,332,676	39,667,324	2.25%
27	Ngadirejo	2,850,000,000	2,510,956,575	339,043,425	13.50%
28	Ngampel	1,350,000,000	1,242,493,137	107,506,863	8.65%
29	Ngletih	700,000,000	659,396,000	40,604,000	6.16%
30	Ngronggo	3,500,000,000	3,388,630,200	119,169,800	3.52%
31	Pakelan	750,000,000	644,799,700	105,200,300	16.32%
32	Pakunden	2,100,000,000	1,945,734,070	154,265,930	7.93%
33	Pesantren	1,900,000,000	1,673,714,422	226,285,578	13.52%
34	Pocanan	450,000,000	427,218,500	22,781,500	5.33%
35	Pojok	2,350,000,000	2,248,364,300	101,635,700	4.52%
36	Rejomulyo	1,200,000,000	1,128,135,000	71,865,000	6.37%
37	Ringin Anam	350,000,000	316,043,425	33,956,575	10.74%
38	Semampir	1,600,000,000	1,456,768,450	143,231,550	9.83%
39	Setono Gedong	250,000,000	230,377,139	19,622,861	8.52%
40	Setono Pande	1,400,000,000	1,379,585,922	20,414,078	1.48%
41	Singonegaran	2,400,000,000	2,292,089,900	107,910,100	4.71%
42	Sukorame	1,850,000,000	1,771,450,969	78,549,031	4.43%
43	Tamanan	1,000,000,000	980,065,975	19,934,025	2.03%
44	Tempurejo	1,050,000,000	925,822,225	124,177,775	13.41%
45	Tinalan	1,700,000,000	1,660,926,200	39,073,800	2.35%
46	Tosaren	2,300,000,000	2,126,554,200	173,445,800	8.16%

Table 1 showed that the village of Kampung Dalem has not been able to absorb prodamas funds to the fullest, this is evident from the remaining funds returned to Prodamas more than 40% of the realization of the proposed funds budget of 45.38%, of course this needs to get attention. Several other kelurahans in 2016 were also seen to still have sufficient remaining funds from Prodamas at an average of 13% of the realization of the budgeted funds which had not been maximally distributed. In the Balowerti village with 13.2% of the remaining funds, Bandar Lor with 10.2% of the remaining funds, Packaging with 27.01% of the remaining funds, Ngadirejo with the remaining funds with 13.5%, Pakelan has the remaining funds with 16.5%, Pesantren has remaining funds of 13.2%, Ringin Anom has remaining funds of 10.7%, and Temgurejo has remaining funds of 13.4%. The allocation of prodamas funds for 2017 will be presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The percentage of absorption of prodamas funds in 2017 (Source: BPKAD, 2019)

No.	Village office	Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Remaining funds (IDR)	%
1	Balowerti	1,500,000,000	1,405,217,675	94,782,325	7%
2	Banaran	1,250,000,000	1,239,314,000	10,686,000	1%
3	Bandar Kidul	1,500,000,000	1,477,184,000	22,816,000	2%
4	Bandar Lor	2,100,000,000	1,889,319,800	210,680,200	11%
5	Bangsals	1,850,000,000	1,762,578,800	87,421,200	5%
6	Banjar Melati	1,500,000,000	1,483,164,100	16,835,900	1%
7	Banjaran	2,400,000,000	2,316,744,920	83,255,080	4%
8	Bawang	1,600,000,000	1,527,477,360	72,522,640	5%
9	Betet	1,150,000,000	1,116,717,300	33,282,700	3%
10	Blabak	1,550,000,000	1,505,171,500	44,828,500	3%
11	Bujel	1,750,000,000	1,711,911,849	38,088,151	2%
12	Burengan	1,850,000,000	1,764,371,750	85,628,250	5%
13	Campurejo	1,450,000,000	1,422,557,560	27,442,440	2%
14	Dandangan	2,150,000,000	2,103,975,500	46,024,500	2%
15	Dermo	1,250,000,000	1,171,450,100	78,549,900	7%
16	Gayam	1,550,000,000	1,511,071,630	38,928,370	3%
17	Jagalan	300,000,000	294,700,700	5,299,300	2%
18	Jamsaren	2,000,000,000	1,834,448,150	165,551,850	9%
19	Kaliombo	2,350,000,000	2,238,137,825	111,862,175	5%
20	Kampung Dalem	900,000,000	856,358,100	43,641,900	5%
21	Kemasan	400,000,000	319,137,000	80,863,000	25%
22	Ketami	1,450,000,000	1,393,879,450	56,120,550	4%
23	Lirboyo	1,300,000,000	1,376,742,580	23,257,420	2%
24	Manisrenggo	1,600,000,000	1,494,354,800	105,645,200	7%
25	Mojoroto	2,450,000,000	2,333,349,340	216,650,660	9%
26	Mrican	1,800,000,000	1,769,526,300	30,473,700	2%
27	Ngadirejo	2,850,000,000	2,652,626,300	197,373,700	7%
28	Ngampel	1,350,000,000	1,409,310,433	40,689,567	3%
29	Ngletih	700,000,000	674,881,000	25,119,000	4%
30	Ngronggo	3,500,000,000	3,465,944,625	84,055,375	2%
31	Pakelan	750,000,000	717,302,250	32,697,750	5%
32	Pakunden	2,100,000,000	1,990,617,715	109,382,285	5%
33	Pesantren	1,900,000,000	1,712,968,630	187,031,370	11%
34	Pocanan	450,000,000	421,859,100	28,140,900	7%
35	Pojok	2,350,000,000	2,337,375,450	62,624,550	3%
36	Rejomulyo	1,200,000,000	1,109,345,500	90,654,500	8%
37	Ringin Anom	350,000,000	290,119,200	59,880,800	21%
38	Semampir	1,600,000,000	1,449,273,000	50,727,000	4%
39	Setono Gedong	250,000,000	222,110,586	27,889,414	13%
40	Setono Pande	1,400,000,000	1,354,510,850	45,489,150	3%
41	Singonegaran	2,400,000,000	2,262,109,400	137,890,600	6%
42	Sukorame	1,850,000,000	1,822,030,890	27,969,110	2%
43	Tamanan	1,000,000,000	992,407,550	7,592,450	1%
44	Tempurejo	1,050,000,000	973,195,850	76,804,150	8%
45	Tinalan	1,700,000,000	1,686,650,100	13,349,900	1%
46	Tosaren	2,300,000,000	2,187,755,950	112,244,050	5%

In the following year, namely in 2017 there was an increase in absorption of prodamas funds as presented in Table 2. The majority of kelurahans in Kediri City are seen to have been able to absorb the Prodamas funds very well. In 2017 only 5 villages remained, which still left prodamas funds at a percentage of between 10% and 25% of the realization of funds disbursed by the City of Kediri, namely to the Packaging, Islamic Boarding Schools,

Ringin Anom, Bandar Lor and Setono Gedong. The allocation of prodamas funds for 2017 will be presented in [Table 3](#).

Table 3. The percentage of absorption of prodamas funds in 2018 (Source: BPKAD, 2019)

No.	Village office	Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Remaining funds (IDR)	%
1	Balowerti	1,500,000,000	1,453,705,100	46.294.900	3%
2	Banaran	1,250,000,000	1,244,728,320	5.271.680	0.4%
3	Bandar Kidul	1,500,000,000	1,485,279,000	14.721.000	1%
4	Bandar Lor	2,100,000,000	2,015,332,200	84.667.800	4%
5	Bangsals	1,850,000,000	1,727,599,200	122.400.800	7%
6	Banjar Melati	1,500,000,000	1,492,571,626	7,428,374	0%
7	Banjaran	2,400,000,000	2,430,224,775	19,775,225	1%
8	Bawang	1,600,000,000	1,546,227,150	53,772,850	3%
9	Betet	1,150,000,000	1,141,404,000	8,596,000	1%
10	Blabak	1,550,000,000	1,521,560,084	28,439,916	2%
11	Bujel	1,750,000,000	1,694,400,800	55,599,200	3%
12	Burengan	1,850,000,000	1,806,164,100	43,835,900	2%
13	Campurejo	1,450,000,000	1,438,952,250	11,047,750	1%
14	Dandangan	2,150,000,000	2,103,797,250	46,202,750	2%
15	Dermo	1,250,000,000	1,229,325,150	20,674,850	2%
16	Gayam	1,550,000,000	1,528,277,925	21,722,075	1%
17	Jagalan	300,000,000	297,027,500	2,972,500	1%
18	Jamsaren	2,000,000,000	1,988,634,650	11,365,350	1%
19	Kaliombo	2,350,000,000	2,289,058,149	60,941,851	3%
20	Kampung Dalem	900,000,000	852,657,386	47,342,614	6%
21	Kemasan	400,000,000	351,944,750	48,055,250	14%
22	Ketami	1,450,000,000	1,407,015,400	42,984,600	3%
23	Lirboyo	1,300,000,000	1,390,180,900	9,819,100	1%
24	Manisrenggo	1,600,000,000	1,510,167,750	89,832,250	6%
25	Mojoroto	2,450,000,000	2,509,760,500	40,239,500	2%
26	Mrican	1,800,000,000	1,778,254,600	21,745,400	1%
27	Ngadirejo	2,850,000,000	2,723,499,900	126,500,100	5%
28	Ngampel	1,350,000,000	1,429,644,976	20,355,024	1%
29	Ngletih	700,000,000	679,651,500	20,348,500	3%
30	Ngronggo	3,500,000,000	3,516,940,378	33,059,622	1%
31	Pakelan	750,000,000	722,589,750	27,410,250	4%
32	Pakunden	2,100,000,000	2,019,581,500	80,418,500	4%
33	Pesantren	1,900,000,000	1,726,126,791	173,873,209	10%
34	Pocanan	450,000,000	443,896,250	6,103,750	1%
35	Pojok	2,350,000,000	2,385,398,620	14,601,380	1%
36	Rejomulyo	1,200,000,000	1,123,843,800	76,156,200	7%
37	Ringin Anom	350,000,000	326,923,725	23,076,275	7%
38	Semampir	1,600,000,000	1,477,792,000	22,208,000	2%
39	Setono Gedong	250,000,000	227,432,510	22,567,490	10%
40	Setono Pande	1,400,000,000	1,397,203,150	2,796,850	0%
41	Singonegaran	2,400,000,000	2,367,634,470	32,365,530	1%
42	Sukorame	1,850,000,000	1,835,595,330	14,404,670	1%
43	Tamanan	1,000,000,000	973,105,750	26,894,250	3%
44	Tempurejo	1,050,000,000	982,933,600	67,066,400	7%
45	Tinalan	1,700,000,000	1,689,347,500	10,652,500	1%
46	Tosaren	2,300,000,000	2,248,102,600	51,897,400	2%

Furthermore, in 2018 there will be an increase again to absorb the allocation of prodamas funds by each village in Kediri City as presented in [Table 3](#). Based on data

obtained from BPPKAD, there are only 3 villages which still have to leave the allocation funds for prodamas, namely Pesantren Village by 10%, Setono Gedong Village by 10%, and Packing Village by 14%. Based on the data presentation, it can be seen that there has been an increase in absorption of prodamas allocation funds from year to year which can indicate an increase in infrastructure, social and economic development. A summary of the absorption of funds in the 2016-2018 period is presented in [Table 4](#).

Table 4. Percentage of absorption of prodamas funds for 3 years

Year	Realization	Remaining funds	(%)
2016	IDR 72,000,000,000	IDR 70,531,494,615	9.79 %
2017	72,000,000,000	69,051,256,468	9.59 %
2018	72,000,000,000	67,366,445,228	9.36 %

From [Table 4](#), it is obtained that the percentage of absorption of Prodamas funds in 2016 was realized with funds of Rp. 72,000 000 000 and the remaining funds of Rp. 70.531.494.615, in a percentage of 9.79% 9.59% In 2018 the realization of the funds was Rp 72,000 000 000 and the remaining funds of Rp 67 366,445 228, in the percentage of 9.36% The absorption of Prodamas funds from 2016, 2017 and 2018 experienced an increase, which can be seen from the percentage of the remaining Prodamas funds which had decreased from 9.19 % to 9.59% and 9.36% Based on the data disclosure, it can be seen that there has been an increase in absorption of prodamas allocation funds from year to year, which can indicate an increase in infrastructure, social and economic development.

[Kurniawan \(2018\)](#) provides three dimensions of empowerment that refer to:

1. A development process that starts from individual growth which then develops into a greater social change;
2. A psychological state characterized by self-confidence, useful and able to control themselves and others;
3. Liberation resulting from a social movement, which starts from the education and politicization of the weak and then involves the collective efforts of the weak to gain power and change structures that are still pressing.

These three dimensions show community empowerment. These three points have been achieved because of the Prodamas community empowerment program. There are eight indicators of empowerment related to these three aspects developed by Schuler, Hashemi and Riley in [\(Suharto, 2017\)](#) which are referred to as empowerment index, namely as follows

1. freedom of mobility, is the ability of individuals to go out of their homes or areas of residence
2. The ability to buy small commodities, is the ability of individuals to buy daily necessities
3. The ability to buy large commodities, is the ability of individuals to buy secondary or tertiary goods.
4. Involved in making household decisions.
5. Relative freedom from family domination.
6. Legal and political awareness. That is, knowing the figures in government

7. Involvement in campaigns and protests, so someone is considered powerless if he is involved in a campaign or with people to protest.
8. Economic guarantees and contributions to families such as owning a house, land, productive assets, and savings.

Of the 8 aspects above that are met are the first, second, seventh and eighth aspects. As well as the eighth. The eight aspects above indicate community empowerment

5. Conclusion

Based on the explanation of the previous data it can be concluded that there is an increase in community empowerment with the community empowerment program (Prodamas) that occurred in Kediri City. It also indicates the large impact caused by the economic development of the community with the existence of Prodamas. There was an increase in the absorption of Prodamas funds in 2016 to 2018. Community empowerment can be seen from the economic ability of a community, the ability to access welfare benefits as well as cultural and political capabilities. The eight aspects show the size of the empowerment of a community that is ideally owned. Some of the points have been helped to be achieved because of the community empowerment program, which is the first point, seventh, and eighth, further discussion on Prodamas is about transparency of fund allocation. Based on the ease of information obtained during the research, transparency of the allocation of prodamas funds can be said to be quite good, the government also acts cooperatively when interviewed about the data and allocation of prodamas funds. By comparing the budget of Prodamas funds with the realization of the budget, there is a pattern that indicates the possibility of fraud in the process of reporting the allocation of Prodamas funds

Authors' Declaration

Authors' contributions and responsibilities

The authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

All data are available from the authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

Additional information

No additional information from the authors

References

- Awandari, L. P. P., & Indrajaya, I. G. B. (2016). Pengaruh Infrastruktur, Investasi, Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Kesempatan Kerja. *E-Jurnal EP Unud*, 5, 1435-1462.
- Bancin, M. H. (2011). Peningkatan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) Mandiri Perdesaan (Studi Kasus: Bandung Barat). *Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota*, 22, 179-194.
- Chapra, M. U. (1992). *Islam and The Economic Challenge* (Leicester, UK: Islamic Foundation).
- Christanto, B. (2015). Pengaruh Keberhasilan Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Pedesaan terhadap Tingkat Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Desa Gundi Kecamatan Godong Kabupaten Grobogan. *Serat Acitya* (4), 118-134.
- Friedmann, J. (1992). *EMPOWERMENT: The Politics of Alternative Development*, Wiley-Blackwell.
- Gibson, J., & Rioja, F. (2019). The Welfare Effects of Infrastructure Investment in a Heterogenous Agents Economy, *The B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics*, 404–413.
- Indrajit, W., & Soimin. (2014). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pembangunan* (1st ed.). Malang: Intrans Publishing.
- Javid, M. (2019). Public and Private Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth in Pakistan: An Aggregate and Disaggregate Analysis†, *Sustainability*, (11), 3359, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11123359>.
- Kurniawan, A. (2018, October 19). Dana Desa Dongkrak Perekonomian Desa Kota Bani. Retrieved from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2018/10/19/09020081/dana-desa-dongkrak-perekonomian-desa-kota-bani?page=all>.
- Kusuma, M. E., & Muta'ali, L. (2019). Hubungan Pembangunan Infrastruktur dan Perkembangan Ekonomi Wilayah Indonesia. *Jurnal Bumi Indonesia*, (8), 1-14.
- Mahendra, P. B. P. (2017). Analisis Pengaruh Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perkotaan (PNPM MP) terhadap Produktifitas Kerja dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. *International Journal of Social Science and Businnes* (1), 1-13.
- Masrija, M. A. (2018). Implikasi Pelaksanaan Program Suatu Daerah Otonom dalam Melaksanakan Pemerintahan yang Baik dan Transparan. UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
- McCarthy, J. F., Steenberg, D., Acciaioli, G., Baker, G., Lucas, A., Rambe, V., & Warren, C. (2014). Dilemmas of participation: The national community empowerment program. *Regional Dynamics in a Decentralized Indonesia*, 223–259.
- Nadir, S. (2013). Otonomi Daerah dan Desentralisasi Desa: Menuju Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa. *Jurnal Politik Profetik* (1).
- Putri, P. I. (2014). Pengaruh Investasi, Tenaga Kerja, Belanja Modal, dan Infrastruktur terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Pulau Jawa. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan* (7), 109-120 .<https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v7i2.3892>.
- Sahoo, P., Dash, R. K., & Nataraj, G. (2010). Infrastructure Development and Economic Growth in China. *IDE Discussion Papers* (261).
- Senge, P. M. (2004). *The Fifth Discipline*. New York: Doubleday.

- Setianingsih, N. A. (2018). Penganggaran Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Prodamas) Kota Kediri. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Keuangan*, 3 (1), 25-33.
- Setianingsih, N. A., & Aalin, E. R. (2019), Prodamas and The Effect on Infrastructure Growth. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, (123). 1st International Conference on Accounting, Management and Entrepreneurship (ICAMER).
- Suharto, E. (2017). Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat. (A. Gunarsa, Ed.) (1st ed.). Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Sumodiningrat, G. (1999). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Jaringan Pengaman Sosial. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka.
- Surya, S. (2011). Analisis Kinerja Dana Bergulir PNPM Mandiri di Kecamatan Lubuk Begalung Kota Padang. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 7, 101–117.
- Tsaurai, K., & Ndou, A. (2019). Infrastructure, Human Capital Development and Economic Growth in Transitional Countries. *Comparative Economic Research, Central and Eastern Europe*, 22(1). <https://doi.org/10.2478/cer-2019-0003> .
- Wijayanti, K. (2011). Model Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 12, 15-27.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)
