



---

## Evaluation of Group-Based Family Income Improvement Program Using Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) Evaluation Model

Reny Damayanti<sup>1</sup>, Gustava Yandi<sup>2</sup>, Riswan Yudhi Fahrianta<sup>3</sup>, Zainal Arifin<sup>4,\*</sup>

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

renydamayanti191@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, yandi\_66@yahoo.co.id<sup>2</sup>, riswan@stiei-kayutangi-bjm.ac.id<sup>3</sup>, zainal@stiei-kayutangi-bjm.ac.id<sup>4</sup>

\**Corresponding author*

---

### **Keywords:**

Program Evaluation; CIPP Model; Mentoring and Training

---

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to determine the implementation of the UPPKA program using the CIPP evaluation model. This research was evaluative research using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was done by reducing the data, presenting the data, and drawing conclusions. The triangulation used a source and method to compare the opinions of interested parties on a group-based family income increase program in Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The results showed that (1) the context evaluation was not good, because there was no legal basis, namely the Regent's Regulation even though the implementation of the UPPKA program and training, the suitability of the needs analysis, the suitability of the background and the objectives of the UPPKA program were in accordance with the expected competencies; (2) evaluation of input was not good because the organizers in this case were related agencies that had not yet matured in the context of planning, even though the family planning instructor/instructor was competent and masters the material, UPPKA members were in accordance with the criteria and procedures, the facilities and infrastructure were supported; (3) the evaluation process was not good because the suitability of the activity schedule was uncertain, the performance of the organizers had not been maximized due to planning constraints that affect the implementation of activities even though the family planning instructor was optimal, UPPKA members were still passive, and the evaluation was carried out thoroughly, both evaluation of members, instructors/KB instructors and organizers, where only family planning instructors/extension workers work optimally. Product evaluation was not good because UPPKA members had not mastered the context of administration and management.*

## INTRODUCTION

Regional development is a systematic effort of various actors, both public, government, private, and other community groups at different levels to face the interdependence and interrelationships of physical, socio-economic, and other environmental aspects so that new opportunities to improve the welfare of local communities can be created. captured sustainably. The fundamental aspect of development is the community as a subject of development (people centre development) so community empowerment is a determining factor in the development of an area or region.

Empowerment, referring to Abadi and Chegini (2013) is a series of activities to strengthen the power or empowerment of weak groups in society, including individuals who experience poverty problems. In the sense of not only freedom of expression, but freedom from hunger, freedom from ignorance, freedom from pain; (b) access to productive resources that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services they need; and (c) participate in the development process and the decisions that affect it.

Empowerment, referring to Suharto (2009) is a series of activities to strengthen the power or empowerment of weak groups in society, including individuals experiencing poverty problems. Empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups they have strength or ability to (a) fulfil their basic needs so that they have freedom, in the sense that they are not only free to express opinions but are free from hunger, free from ignorance, free from pain; (b) access to productive sources that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services they need; and (c) participate in development processes and the decisions that affect them. (Suharto, 2009). The main goal of empowerment refers to Suharto (2009) is strengthening the power of society, especially weak groups who have powerlessness, either because of internal conditions (e.g. their perceptions) or because of external conditions such as being oppressed by unfair social structures. Certain groups that experience discrimination in a society, such as people of low socioeconomic class, ethnic minority groups, women, the elderly population, and people with disabilities, are people who experience powerlessness. According to Sumodiningrat (1999) that community empowerment is an effort to make the community independent through the realization of the potential abilities they have. Meanwhile, community empowerment always involves two interrelated groups, namely the community as the empowered party and the concerned party as the empowering party.

The main purpose of empowerment is to strengthen the power of society, especially weak groups who have powerlessness, either because of internal conditions (e.g. their perceptions) or because of external conditions such as being oppressed by unfair social structures. Certain groups that experience discrimination in a society, such as people from low socio-economic classes, ethnic minority groups, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, are people who experience powerlessness.

Community empowerment makes the community independent through the realization of its potential capabilities. Community empowerment is an effort to make the community independent through the realization of its potential capabilities. Meanwhile, community empowerment always involves two interrelated groups, namely the community as the empowered party and the interested party as the empowering party. Community empowerment is an effort to make the community independent through the realization of its potential capabilities.

Community empowerment is an effort to make the community independent through the realization of its potential capabilities. Meanwhile, community empowerment always involves two interrelated groups, namely the community as the empowered party and the interested party as the empowering party (Mir & Khan, 2010).

Their circumstances and behaviour that are different from the 'general' are often seen as deviants. They are often under-appreciated and even labelled as lazy, weak, or self-inflicted. In fact, their

powerlessness is often the result of injustice and discrimination in certain aspects of life. The implementation of community empowerment is accumulated in various community structures that have cultural diversity and local wisdom by forming an organization or group in the community.

Robbins (2013) defined a group as two or more individuals who interact and depend on each other to achieve certain goals. Luthans (2012) comprehensively stated that if there is a group in the organization then its members: 1. 2. 3. 4. 1 motivated to join feel that a group is a place for interaction and a unitary unit have various contributions in the organizational process (i.e., several people contribute in terms of time or energy more than others) Have a variety of agreed and disapproved opinions through various forms of interaction.

Kurt Lewin explained that individual behaviour is strongly influenced by the group that is a member. So it is clear that the group does indeed influence the lives of individuals (Lewin, 1943). It should be remembered that everything that intervenes in the group's efforts is essentially an institution. Because it is an institution that intervenes, group businesses that are managed individually have less bargaining power because the group is dealing with a much stronger institution. For this reason, business groups must be strengthened to deal with the environment that influences them. The efforts of business groups must touch three aspects, namely groups as learning media, production units and economic institutions (Handayani et al., 2019). In this day and age, the business group as an economic unit has received more attention than as a learning medium and as a production unit. Many activities can be used to grow and strengthen business groups there are many topics of training materials that are suitable for business group training as stated by Rusdianto, and Leta R. Levis (2019) that dynamic groups are characterized by always having activities or interactions both within and with parties outside the group to effectively and efficiently achieve their goals. There are those with lower economic levels and some with middle and upper economic levels.

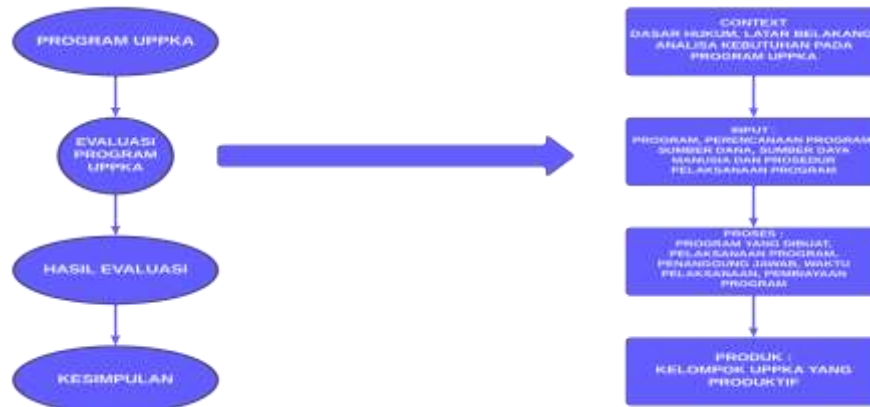
The UPPKA group was formed to empower rural communities and help improve the economy of the people in the village. The UPPKA program is contained in PP (Government Regulation) Number 87 of 2014 concerning Population Development and Family Development, and Family Planning, where the UPPKA program has been integrated into the Family Information System (SIGA), which was launched in 2018 by the Population and Development Agency. National Family Planning (BKKBN).

Since 2016 the central government has launched the UPPKA program as one of the national strategic programs, wherein the implementation of the program is expected to form Activity groups (POKTAN) such as Development of Toddler Families (BKB), Youth Families Development (BKR), Elderly Family Development (BKL) so that in its implementation it is very necessary to optimize the local government, especially the local government of Pulang Pisau Regency. The UPPKA program in Pulang Pisau Regency has been running very slowly in the last six years, it can even be conveyed that every two years it has only increased and it can be noted that the growth rate from the decade of 2018 to 2019 compared to the decade of 2020 to 2021 has an increasing rate. reached 1 per cent, this is certainly very interesting to study to find out the root of the problem and become a special concern for local governments in the context of community empowerment with the end being the welfare of the people in Pulang Pisau Regency. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of the UPPKA program using the CIPP evaluation model.

## **METHOD**

This research approach was descriptive qualitative because it used qualitative methods to explore meanings, various variations, and conceptual understandings that cause a phenomenon to emerge with the reality of research in the field with the standard format "What happened". The CIPP (Context Input Process Product) evaluation model was an evaluation model approach that views the evaluated program as a system in the decision-making process to find out government policies (Carifio, 2012). To evaluate local government programs that can increase the income of the UPPKA group, as well as

assess and analyze the role of groups receiving assistance related to the UPPKA group development program. This research was made based on the framework of thinking that can be seen in Fig 1.



*Fig. 1 Conceptual Framework*

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the UPPKA in Pulang Pisau Regency is legally valid to be implemented, although there is no legal umbrella from the province or district at this time, this certainly affects the achievements of programs and activities, especially for the poor because it does not rule out the possibility that UPPKA members will feel more comfortable to join other programs outside the UPPKA program, such as the Family Hope Program and so on.

Based on the results of observations, the implementation of the Acceptor Family Income Increase Business Program (UPPKA) in Pulang Pisau Regency was initiated (based on) the Decree of the Village Head of Pulang Pisau Village, Kahayan Hilir District with the name Harapan Indah Group in 2015 where the process is updated annually by Village head. Meanwhile, according to the results of interviews, the implementation of the UPPKA program on a macro basis in Pulang Pisau Regency was carried out by the P3AP2KB Office starting in 2015, as stated by the Head of the P3AP2KB Service (Pak Bawa) who stated that "There is no decision letter from the Regent regarding the UPPKA program as the basis for implementing the UPPKA program. and activities are sourced from the central government, namely the National Family Planning Coordinating Board." According to the documents obtained, the implementation of the UPPKA Program in the Regulation of the Head of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board.

The legal standing of the UPPKA program in Pulang Pisau Regency has not yet existed, as stated by the Head of the Prosperous Family (KS). Based on the results of the research, the UPPKA program in Pulang Pisau Regency is an economic empowerment program that cannot be separated from underprivileged communities, where this data collection side is also related to poverty alleviation programs implemented by the Social Service, or the Department of Industry, Cooperatives and Medium Enterprises and Micro (DISPERINDAGKOP) so it needs coordination and integration in its implementation in the field because it does not rule out the possibility that the target group is the same community, of course, this needs to be sorted out for verification. Based on observations, the UPPKA program in Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan was held because of the existence of pre-prosperous community groups considering that some of the participating members were women from the lower layers (poor).

The UPPKA program is part of the poverty alleviation program because some members are sometimes also members of the Family Hope Program (PKH), as stated by staff in the Family Welfare Sector (Bu

Rita) who said that: “UPPKA Community Groups apart from the UPPKA Program itself sometimes also follow the PKH (Hope Family Program)”.

The implementation of UPPKA requires planning, organizing, actualizing and controlling as well as reliable human resources. According to Sugiyono (2002:70), professional human resources are resources who have knowledge and skills relevant to the tasks being carried out and can work quickly and precisely, thereby giving satisfaction to those who receive services. Based on the results of the study, the UPPKA organizers' resources, in this case, are related agencies that play an important role in the bureaucratic context, of course, it takes "political will" from policymakers in a government which is expected to give birth to an integrated Joint Inter-Services Commitment (OPD) to support the optimization of the UPPKA program.

The implementation of the UPPKA Program in Pulang Pisau Regency is certainly inseparable from managerial principles, namely in terms of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling (POAC), and also related to budgeting in other words these programs and activities must be implemented comprehensively, but the reality is that there is no optimal coordination between OPD (regional apparatus organizations), as stated by Regenio Anggara Sakti, SE. (Head of the Socio-Cultural Sub-division of BAPPEDA LITBANG Pulang Pisau Regency): “We from BAPPEDA LITBANG hardly know about the UPPKA program, and for sure there has been no socialization in the OPD forum”.

Activities in programs and activities absolutely must be carried out to optimize the development of the UPPKA Program as conveyed by the Head of the Prosperous Family (KS) Mrs Rumintang who stated that: "We have carried out organizing and (actuating) activities, namely socialization in the District hall and inviting several villages on Families of family planning acceptors, however, we acknowledge that we have not carried out socialization within the Regional Government, in this case, across OPD." The budget policy is something that affects the implementation of a program and activity as well as UPPKA programs and activities in Pulang Pisau Regency, of course, this is already mature, especially in the context of planning so that a budget can be allocated as stated by Zulkadri, the Secretary of BPKAD Pulang Pisau Regency stated that: "For the UPPKA program and activities we still don't know the details, especially since we see that the planning is not clear, especially in the preparation of the RKA (Budget Work Plan) and related to the funding that has been Back Up by the BKKBN".

Instructors/instructors have an important role in the smoothness and success of a program and activity. The instructor also does not only deliver material but also provides motivational encouragement to the participants to be successful in participating in education and training programs. According to Pakpahan et al. (2014) appoint an instructor or instructor who meets the requirements to teach each stage of the program and activity so that development goals are achieved. The appointment of extension workers or instructors must be based on objective abilities (theoretical and practical) not based on friends or relatives. A qualified trainer will produce good members.

Based on the results of the study, the instructor, in this case, the family planning instructor, was very optimal in carrying out his duties and functions in overseeing the UPPKA program in the Pulang Pisau district. Based on the results of observations, the learning process at UPPKA Pulang Pisau Regency is as follows: (1) lecture, (2) frequently asked questions, (3) simulation, and (4) practice. Based on the results of the study, the UPPKA evaluation carried out in Pulang Pisau Regency did not only evaluate participants, but also evaluated the instructors/instructors and organizers (facilitators) in this case are related agencies, both in terms of implementation planning and maybe even finance. The evaluation of the participants was carried out with reports on the progress of UPPKA Members which included Family Financial Management, Family Economics Business and Reproductive Health Materials where the results in general UPPKA members were still very low in their achievements related to Family Economics Business and Financial Management as seen from the number of UPPKA developments in Pulang Regency, especially with the results of products that do not yet have the selling value expected by the market. This is in line with Bahris's (2013) opinion that to increase

people's income, the infrastructure of the community must be supported. This is also following the results of Danto's (2019) research that the lack of professional group empowerment management will not have much impact either. In contrast to the conditions faced by Mardhatillah (2021) and Novitasari (2020) who saw that the infrastructure of community organizations was good, community empowerment provided many benefits to increase people's income as well. The institutionalization of the UPPKA group in Pulang Pisau Regency has not been facilitated because the UPPKA group is not yet known to all stakeholders, as recognized by BAPPEDA on behalf of Remy Handayani, SP Head of Development who concurrently manages the economy.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the evaluation research of the UPPKA program in Pulang Pisau Regency in 2022, it can be concluded that the context evaluation was not good because there was no legal basis, namely the Regent's Regulation even though the implementation of the UPPKA and training programs, the suitability of the needs analysis, the suitability of the background and the objectives of the UPPKA program had been completed according to the expected competence. The evaluation of the input was not good because the organizers, in this case, the relevant agencies not yet mature in the context of planning, even though the family planning instructor/instructor was competent and had mastered the material, UPPKA members were following the criteria and procedures, and the infrastructure was supportive. The evaluation of the process was not good because the suitability of the activity schedule was uncertain, the performance of the organizers was not optimal, constrained by planning that affects the implementation of activities even though the family planning instructor/instructor was optimal, and UPPKA members were still passive, and the evaluation was carried out thoroughly, both evaluation of members, instructors/KB instructors and organizers, where only family planning instructors/extension workers work optimally. Product evaluation was not good, because UPPKA members had not mastered the context of administration and management.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgements to the Head of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning in Pulang Pisau Regency, dr. Bawa Budi Raharja, M.M. together with the staff who had provided the opportunity to carry out research by providing various information needed for this research.

## REFERENCES

- Bahri, E. S. (2013). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Konsep dan Aplikasi* (Issue August).
- Carifio, J. (2012). The Program Assessment and Improvement Cycle Today: A New and Simple Taxonomy of General Types and Levels of Program Evaluation. *Creative Education*, 3(6), 951–958. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ce.2012.326145>
- Dianto, I. (2019). Problematika Pendamping Desa Profesional dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa di Kota Padangsidempuan. *Dimas: Jurnal Pemikiran Agama Untuk Pemberdayaan*, 18(2), 239. <https://doi.org/10.21580/dms.2018.182.2829>
- Handayani, W. A., Tedjaningsih, T., & Rofatin, B. (2019). Peran Kelompok Tani Dalam Meningkatkan Produktivitas Usahatani Padi the Role of Farmer Group in Improving Rice Farming Productivity. *Jurnal AGRISTAN*, 1(2), 80–88.
- Lewin, K. (1943). Psychology and the Process of Group Living. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 17(1), 113–131. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.1943.9712269>
- Luthans, F. (2012). Organizational behavior an evidence-based approach 12th edition. In *Organizational behavior: an evidence-based approach* (12th ed.). McGraw-Hill Irwin.
- Mardhatillah, M. (2021). Implementasi Program Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Sejahtera (UPPKS) Untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin di Kota Padang Panjang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekotrans Dan Erudisi*, 1(1), 76–87. <https://ejurnal->

- unespadang.ac.id/index.php/JIEE/article/view/313
- Novitasari, N. (2020). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sebagai Upaya Menciptakan Generasi Muda Berdaya Literasi Pada Kampung Sinau Kota Malang. *Jurnal Akrab*, 11(2), 30–41. <https://doi.org/10.51495/jurnalakrab.v11i02.348>
- Pakpahan, E. S., Siswidiyanto, & Sukanto. (2014). Pengaruh Pendidikan dan Pelatihan terhadap Kinerja Pegawai (Studi pada Badan Kepegawaian Daerah Kota Malang). *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 2(1), 116–121.
- Robbins, S. (2013). Organizational Behavior. In *Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki* (15th ed. —, p. 676). Prentice Hall San Diego State University. <https://doi.org/10.12737/4477>
- Rusdianto, Leta R. Levis, S. P. N. N. (2019). Dinamika Kelompok Tani Lalor di Desa Wehali Kecamatan Malaka Tengah Kabupaten Malaka (Lalor Farm Group Dynamics at Desa Wehali, Malaka Tengah, Malaka). *Buletin Ilmiah IMPAS*, 20(April), 29–37.