

The Effect of Training and Collaboration between Regional Government Agencies on Community Welfare in the Lima Puluh Kota District Public Library

Sri Saparmi*, Dasman Lanin*

* Universitas Negeri Padang

Master of Public Administration

Faculty of Social Sciences

Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka, Air Tawar, Padang 25131, Indonesia

E-mail: srisaparmi77@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of training and collaboration among regional apparatus organizations (OPDs) on community welfare at the Public Library of Lima Puluh Kota Regency. The study used a quantitative approach with an explanatory research design. A total sample of 190 respondents was selected using purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression, linearity test, and path analysis with SPSS version 25. The results showed that training had a direct effect of 9.54% on community welfare, while OPD collaboration contributed a direct effect of 2.68%. Simultaneously, both variables contributed 11.6% to community welfare. TCR results showed that training was rated quite high (67.36%), OPD collaboration was low (55.84%), and community welfare remained very low (52.39%). The study recommends strengthening more contextual training programs and strategic OPD collaboration to sustainably improve community welfare.

Keywords: Training, OPD Collaboration, Community Welfare, Public Library

1. Introduction

Lima Puluh Kota Regency is an area rich in culture and local resources, but it still faces challenges in improving the economic welfare of its people, especially among rural communities, micro-businesses, and women's groups. According to the Lima Puluh Kota Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2024, the population of Lima Puluh Kota Regency was recorded at around 400,800. The percentage of poor people in this regency in 2024 is 6.92%, an increase of 0.12 percent compared to 6.8% in 2023. Meanwhile, the open unemployment rate in Lima Puluh Kota Regency in 2024 is recorded at 3.95%, up from 3.72% in 2023. This data shows an upward trend in both poverty and open unemployment rates in Lima Puluh Kota District over the past two years, although historically, over the past 10 years, the poverty rate has tended to decline from around 7.65% to 6.92% in 2024 (Darmawan, 2025).

This increase in poverty and unemployment is a cause for concern because Lima Puluh Kota Regency has great potential that has not been optimally explored in poverty alleviation, and the majority of its population lives from the agricultural sector and MSMEs, with digital literacy and entrepreneurship levels that still

need to be improved. In this context, the existence of the Lima Puluh Kota Regional Public Library becomes highly strategic, especially when integrated with social inclusion programs based on training and collaboration across Regional Government Agencies (OPD). The library no longer functions passively, but has become an active space that initiates training in local product processing, appropriate technology skills, financial literacy, and community-based creative enterprises (Rachman et al., 2019)

The Lima Puluh Kota Regional Public Library, as part of public services, has been running the Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation Program (TPBIS) since 2020 (Frinaldi, 2024). The activities carried out include applied literacy training that directly improves the knowledge and skills of the community based on existing literature and information sources. Conceptually, these training activities are part of efforts to respond to community needs, particularly regarding information services, creative spaces, and various other activities aimed at improving the quality of human resources (HR) (Frinaldi, 2024).

This means that through training, it emphasizes that libraries are designed as accessible learning spaces for

the community that directly address community needs by providing facilities, information materials, and utilizing facilities through various creative and innovative activities. The main objective of the Social Inclusion-Based Library approach is to help the community overcome perceived problems by presenting activities that have a direct impact on community life, thereby helping the community to achieve well-being (Maulidin, 2024; Nurjannah & Yuliza, 2023).

In addition to the quality and intensity of training, the success of library transformation also heavily depends on institutional support, particularly from Regional Government Agencies (OPD). In the context of collaborative public services, the Lima Pulu Kota Regency Government has formed a Library Transformation Synergy Team through the Lima Pulu Kota Regent's Decree Number 00.4.1/ 118 /BUP-LK/ IX /2024. This team was formed as an effort to coordinate across OPDs so that the role of libraries as centers of information and empowerment can be carried out synergistically. The establishment of this Synergy Team is to facilitate the Lima Pulu Kota regional public library in coordinating across OPDs in carrying out library transformation based on social inclusion. Since libraries are providers of information, knowledge, and literacy services, all fields of knowledge are available in libraries. Therefore, support and collaboration across OPDs are essential to create a knowledgeable community in Lima Pulu Kota and improve welfare. However, in practice, based on the internal evaluation report of the Lima Pulu Kota regional library regarding the synergy team, a number of structural and cultural obstacles have been identified:

- a. The budget for implementing social inclusion-based library activities in the Lima Pulu Kota regional public library has received support, but the budget team is still often asked to explain the substance of the proposed budget.
- b. The understanding of the current role of libraries as a learning platform by providing services and creativity has not been fully understood by all regional organizations in Lima Pulu Kota, so that during coordination meetings, the Lima Pulu Kota regional public library always has to re-explain the current role of libraries.
- c. The active role and initiative of the Synergy Team members to coordinate and collaborate on human resource development activities have not been established as expected.
- d. Sectoral egoism is still evident in some regional government agencies, with the argument that libraries have taken over the main duties and functions of other agencies because they already organize training and socialization activities in libraries.

This study also departs from the view that

community welfare is not only determined by income, but also by aspects of individual ability to access economic opportunities, involvement in productive activities, and empowerment in managing available resources (Nurjannah & Yuliza, 2023). Therefore, to understand the comprehensive impact, this study also poses a third question: How does the level of welfare of training participants in the Lima Pulu Kota Regional Public Library affect them? Through a quantitative approach, this study will measure relevant variables, examine the direct and indirect effects of training services and OPD support on community welfare, and provide insights that can be used as a basis for formulating future inclusion-based library development policies. Thus, based on the background explanation above, the author is interested in conducting research at the Regional Public Library with the title "The Influence of Training and OPD Collaboration on the Welfare of the Lima Pulu Kota Community."

2. Research Method

In this study, the quantitative approach used through the explanatory research method aims to understand the influence of OPD training and collaboration on community welfare, with a focus on the community using the services of the Lima Pulu Kota Regency Public Library. The selection of the purposive sampling technique shows a strong methodological awareness in obtaining relevant data. Purposive sampling is important to ensure that the sample taken is an accurate representation of the population with specific characteristics related to this study (Duchscher & Morgan, 2004). Thus, the justification for using purposive sampling in this study is not only focused on the ease of data collection, but also on ensuring that the information collected has the relevance and depth necessary to understand the impact of OPD training and collaboration on community welfare. This strengthens the integrity and validity of the research results and provides a useful theoretical contribution to the development of knowledge in the context of community involvement in development projects (Machingura et al., 2021). The research instrument was a closed-ended questionnaire with a 1–5 Likert scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive tests (TCR), linearity tests to determine the relationship between variables, as well as multiple regression analysis and path analysis to determine the direct effect of each variable. Data processing was performed using SPSS version 25

3. Results And Discussion

Normality Test

A normality test was conducted to determine whether the data came from a normally distributed population. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine

the level of data normality. If the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value was greater than or equal to > 0.05 , the data was considered normally distributed. For further information, please see the table below:

TABLE I
NORMALITY TEST

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test				
		X1_Training	X2 Collaborati on_OPD	Y Community_Welfare
N		190	190	190
Normal Parameters ^a				
	Mean	13.47	11.17	18.34
	Standard Deviation	1.865	1.660	3.801
Most Extreme Differences				
	Absolute	.275	.192	.094
	Positive	.275	.192	.053
	Negative	-.170	-.165	-.094
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		3.787	2.652	1.297
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.069

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Based on the table above, the results of the normality test on the training variable (X1) and OPD collaboration (X2) on community welfare (Y) at the Lima Puluh Kota District Public Library show a probability value greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that all data from each variable are normally distributed and can be used in research analysis. This can also be seen in the histogram and normal distribution graph below.

Heteroscedasticity Test

To detect heteroscedasticity, the Gleitzer test can be used. In this test, if the significance is greater than alpha (0.05), there is no heteroscedasticity, and vice versa. A good model is one without heteroscedasticity. (Ghozali, 2011). This can be seen in the following table:

TABLE II
HETEROSCEDASTICITY TEST

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.120	1.407		.086	.932
X1_Training	.232	.100	.185	2.226	.210
X2_Collaboration_OPD	-.050	.112	-.035	-4.46	.656

To test this, the Glacier Test was used, where the indicator of no heteroscedasticity is shown by a significance value (Sig.) > 0.05 . Based on the data processing results shown in Table 22, it can be seen that all independent variables have significance values above 0.05, namely: training (Sig. = 0.210) and OPD collaboration (Sig. = 0.656). This indicates that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression

model, because all significance values exceed the probability level of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study meets the assumption of homoscedasticity, so it is suitable for further analysis. This is also supported by the results of the normal distribution scatterplot below:

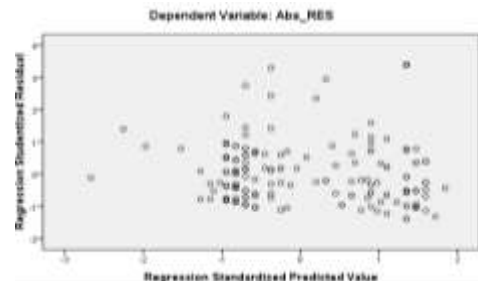


Figure 1: Regression Heteroscedasticity Test

Multicollinearity Test

A good regression model should not have correlations between independent variables. If the independent variables are correlated, then these variables are not orthogonal. Orthogonal variables are independent variables whose correlation values between independent variables are zero. One way to determine whether there is multicollinearity in a regression model is to look at the tolerance and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) values

- If the tolerance value is > 0.10 and the VIF is < 10 , it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the study
- If the tolerance is < 0.10 and the VIF is > 10 , then there is multicollinearity in the study.

To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in a regression model, do the following:

TABLE III
MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	8.227	2.180		3,774	.000		
X1_Training	.629	.155	.309	4,065	.000	.821	1,219
X2_Collaboration_OPD	.147	.174	.064	1,844	.000	.821	1,219

Based on the table above, it can be seen that in the first regression model predicting organizational commitment as the dependent variable, the variables of training and OPD collaboration have tolerance values of 0.821 and VIF values of 1.219. Both values meet the multicollinearity-free requirement because the tolerance is above 0.10 and the VIF is below 10. This means that there is no strong correlative relationship

between training and OPD collaboration in influencing community welfare.

Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not experience multicollinearity, so that the two independent variables, namely training and OPD collaboration, can be used simultaneously in the model to predict community welfare validly.

Linearity Test

The linearity test of the training variable (X1) on community welfare (Y) is as follows:

TABLE IV
ANOVA TEST

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Y_Community Welfare * X1_Training	403,968	8	50,496	3,929	.000
Linearity	307,614	1	307,614	23,932	.000
Deviation from Linearity	96,354	7	13,765	1.071	.384
Within Groups	2,326,474	181	12,853		
Total	2,730,442	189			

Based on the data above, it can be stated that there is linearity in training on community welfare. This can be seen from the significance value that is greater than 0.05, which is 0.384. On the other hand, the linearity test of the OPD collaboration variable (X2) on community welfare (Y) is as follows:

TABLE V
ANOVA TEST

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Y_Community Welfare * X2_OPD Collaboration	251,714	9	27,968	2,031	.000
Linearity	103,583	1	103,583	7,522	.007
Deviation from Linearity	148,131	8	18,516	1,345	.224
Within Groups	2,478,728	180	13,771		
Total	2,730,442	189			

Based on the data above, it can be stated that there is linearity in OPD collaboration on community welfare. This can be seen from the significance value that is greater than 0.05, namely 0.224.

Regression Coefficient Significance Test

If the calculated F-value is less than or equal to 0.05, the regression equation is considered significant. Conversely, if the significant value of Fcount is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, then the regression equation obtained is declared insignificant. However, if the regression equation results are significant or highly significant, then the regression analysis results can be used to test research hypotheses with a path analysis model. Based on the analysis results using SPSS version 25, the following results were obtained:

TABLE VI

SUBSTRUCTURAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS TABLE: DIRECT EFFECT OF TRAINING (X1) AND OPD COLLABORATION (X2) ON COMMUNITY WELFARE (Y)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R-Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.341 ^a	.116	.107	3.593

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2_Collaboration_OPD, X1_Training

ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	316.812	2	158,406	12,273	.000 ^a
	Residual	2,413,630	187	12,907		
	Total	2,730,442	189			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2_Collaboration_OPD, X1_Training
b. Dependent Variable: Y_Community_Welfare

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.227	2.180		3,774	.000
	X1_Training	.629	.155	.309	4,065	.000
	X2_Collaboration_OPD	.147	.174	.164	1,844	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y_Community_Welfare

Based on the regression equation analysis of the effect of training variables (X1) and OPD collaboration (X2) on the community welfare variable (Y) in Table 28 above, it can be seen that the significant value for the regression equation X1 and X2 on Y is 0.000, which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, the hypothesis is accepted. This means that training (X1) and OPD collaboration

(X2) have a significant effect on the community welfare variable (Y) together, thus fulfilling the requirements for testing the research hypothesis using a path analysis model.

Based on the table, the researcher will describe the path analysis results, including the direct effects of each variable and the indirect effects of related variables, along with their residuals as follows:

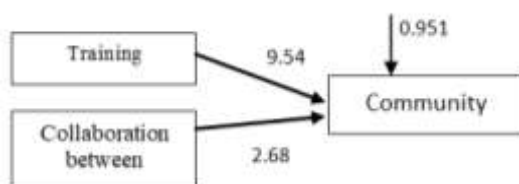


Figure 1: Path Analysis Results

Discussion

This study aims to analyze the extent to which OPD training and collaboration affect community welfare in the Lima Puluh Kota District Public Library. Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, an R Square value of 0.116 was obtained. This means that 11.6% of the variation in community welfare can be explained by OPD training and collaboration simultaneously. Although this percentage is moderate, the findings are statistically and substantively significant, especially when linked to the role of public institutions such as regional libraries in supporting welfare through community empowerment.

In terms of the contribution of each variable, training (X1) has a direct influence of 9.54% on community welfare (Y). This result is in line with the human capital theory proposed by Gary Becker (1993), which states that training is a form of investment in the quality of human resources. In the context of library services, training serves as a means of empowerment, improving the skills and confidence of the community so that they can access and utilize economic and social opportunities more optimally. This is reinforced by the TCR (Total Cumulative Response) training results, which reached 67.36% and were in the "fairly high" category. This indicates that library service users feel the benefits of training, even though its impact has not yet fully touched on aspects of welfare at large.

Meanwhile, OPD (X2) collaboration has a direct influence of 2.68% on community welfare. Although its contribution is smaller than that of training, the existence of OPD collaboration remains important as an institutional lever. The TCR value for OPD collaboration is 55.84%, which is categorized as "low." This indicates that inter-agency synergy in the success of library programs has not been optimal. According to the collaborative governance theory proposed by Ansell and Gash (2008), effective collaboration requires open communication, mutual trust, and a shared commitment to public service goals. In this

study, low collaboration has implications for limitations in integrating training programs with support from other OPDs such as the Social Service, Cooperative Service, or Education Service, which should play a role in strengthening cross-sectoral networks.

On the other hand, the TCR results for the community welfare variable show a score of 52.39%, which is in the "very low" category. This indicates a gap between program implementation (training and collaboration) and the real impact felt by the community. Welfare indicators such as increased income, business capabilities, social participation, and digital literacy have not shown significant improvement. This fact indicates that the training conducted is still general in nature, not focused on the specific needs of the local community, and not fully integrated with regional policies in a holistic manner.

In the context of public policy and service governance, an R² value of 11.6% can be interpreted as an initial space for strengthening program interventions. The remaining 88.4% indicates that there are other factors that have not been explored in this study, such as education levels, infrastructure access, community participation, family support, and information technology. Therefore, although the contribution of training and OPD collaboration is not yet dominant, these findings are very important as a foundation for designing more responsive and sustainable social inclusion-based library service strategies.

The results of this study are in line with the theoretical opinion that effective public services must be tailored to the real needs of the community (Ali et al., 2020). Therefore, training provided by institutions such as Regional Public Libraries cannot be merely normative, but must be contextual (Nurjannah & Yuliza, 2023). The relationship between training and community economic welfare can also be seen through the perspective of human capital theory. Becker (1993) states that investment in humans through education and training will result in increased economic output for individuals and communities (Becker, 1993).

In other words, training as a public investment can increase the productive capacity of the community, which then has an impact on broader microeconomic growth. This research is also supported by the results of a study conducted by (Prasetyawan et al., 2018), which states that the lack of awareness of the importance of education in the local area has resulted in many school-age children not continuing their education to a higher level and deciding to migrate to big cities to find work. Therefore, the Gunung Kidul Regency Public Library has implemented several community empowerment-based service programs, such as mobile libraries to remote areas, mobile beach libraries, One Home One Library, batik training, and online product marketing training. Through these activities, the Gunungkidul Regency Public Library

has not only successfully met the information needs of the local community but has also improved the quality of life, particularly in the fields of education and economy.

Furthermore, research conducted by (Nasrullah et al., 2024) states that the results of the research show that after the regional library in North Kolaka Regency transformed into a social inclusion-based library, it successfully implemented various services and involved the entire community. The social inclusion services provided include computer guidance, English language guidance, product marketing guidance, collaboration with schools and universities, collaboration with literacy activist communities, guidance in agriculture and fisheries, guidance in processing library materials, guidance for volunteer schools, and collaboration with village libraries.

The library's skills in providing social inclusion services are in the fields of education, economy, and digital inclusion. On the other hand, the results of research conducted by the National Library of Indonesia (state that the results of this research show that the collaboration process carried out by the Library Office with stakeholders is influenced by the commitment that is always maintained and strengthened by each institution by providing participation in the form of budgets, facilities and infrastructure, and resource persons to fill training sessions. The program implementation process is supported by stakeholders and based on applicable regulations, so that implementation can be carried out despite minor budget constraints. However, the library always strives to produce program implementations every year.

In addition, it provides holistic public services that have a real impact. The theory of collaborative governance proposed by Ansell and Gash (2008) emphasizes that cooperation between public institutions can increase policy effectiveness if it is based on open communication, mutual trust, and shared goals (Ansell & Gash, 2008). The relationship between OPD collaboration and community economic welfare can be seen through a systems approach. Welfare is not the result of a single intervention, but of the interaction of various social, economic, and institutional factors. Therefore, OPDs cannot work alone if they want to provide services that have a broad impact. Good collaboration will create policy coordination, more efficient resource allocation, and more equitable service distribution.

Thus, the synergistic relationship between training and OPD collaboration on community welfare is the ideal form of integrated service governance (Nurjannah & Yuliza, 2023). This synergy shows that the impact of training will be maximized if it is supported by structured, results-oriented inter-agency cooperation. This means that training as an instrument for increasing community capacity will be effective when

it is part of a collaborative institutional ecosystem, so that the input, output, and outcome processes of public services can be monitored comprehensively (Cahya, 2024).

The theory of collaborative governance by Ansell and Gash (2008) explains how effective collaboration between public institutions can improve public services and reduce social inequality. In the context of this study, OPD (X2) collaboration, which only contributed 2.68%, indicates barriers in communication and synergy between agencies, thereby impacting program effectiveness. Collaboration indicators can include the level of cooperation, mutual trust, and resource integration between OPDs, which must be improved to optimize service outcomes (Widayanto & Supardal, 2025). Based on the research findings, several policy implications can be proposed, including:

a. Improvement of Training Programs

Policies to develop more specific and targeted training programs based on local community needs. Training should incorporate feedback from the community to align training materials with real-world conditions, as demonstrated by the Gunungkidul District Public Library through its community empowerment-based service program (Pratama & Frinaldi, 2025)

b. Enhancing Inter-institutional Collaboration

Local governments need to formulate policies that encourage communication and cooperation between OPDs. The commitment of each institution to contribute to the library training program is necessary to optimize synergy between stakeholders. With good collaboration, the training program can be integrated into regional policies holistically, where each OPD can provide the necessary support and resources (Iyortsuun, 2016).

c. Regular Monitoring and Evaluation

Local governments can establish a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the effectiveness of training programs and collaboration on a regular basis. This aims to ensure that existing programs are always adaptive and responsive to community needs (Higgs et al., 2017).

Overall, this study shows that although OPD training and collaboration contribute to community welfare, there are various supporting factors that can still be improved. Emphasis on synergy and integration between institutions as well as contextual training will be key to improving community welfare more effectively and sustainably.

4. Conclusion

- a. Training has a significant influence on community welfare in the Lima Puluh Kota District Public

Library, with a direct contribution of 9.54%. This shows the importance of training as a means of community empowerment through capacity and skill building.

- b. Collaboration between OPDs also has a positive effect, although its contribution is smaller at 2.68%. These results confirm that cross-sector collaboration needs to be strengthened to support the effectiveness of training programs and expand their impact on community welfare.
- c. Simultaneously, training and OPD collaboration explain 11.6% of the variation in community welfare ($R^2 = 0.116$). This means that these two variables play an important role as a starting foundation in building library services based on social inclusion and welfare, but stronger synergy and a more contextual policy approach are needed to maximize their impact.

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