



Community Empowerment Strategy In Muntigunung Village, Indonesia

¹ MUTRIA FARHAENI, ² ELSITA LISNAWATI GUNTAR,
³ SRI MARTINI

¹ Sekolah Tinggi Bisnis Runata, ² Sekolah Tinggi Bisnis Runata,

³ Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pariwisata Manado*

Correspondance author: riafarhaeni@gmail.com

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Abstract

This article examines community empowerment strategies in Muntigunung village, which is the poorest village in Bali. To alleviate the basic problems faced by local communities, the Muntigunung Environmental Development Program was developed with a special focus on the air, economic, health and education sectors. With the aim of improving the economy and creating productive jobs, products were developed from natural resources that already exist in Muntigunung, such as cashew nuts and palm sugar. This was then continued with the development of new products made from rosella, mango and moringa. The aim of this research is to determine the empirical problems that occur. The author emphasizes the role of the Company in empowering the community in Muntigunung village in terms of the forms and obstacles in carrying out its activities. The method in this research is a qualitative method to produce descriptive data, both in the form of written and verbal expressions from people and observed behavior. The author also intends to understand the meaning contained so that he can find the essence conveyed in this empowerment. It is hoped that this essence can find sources of prosperity contained in the community empowerment strategy in improving welfare in Muntigunung Village. The community empowerment strategy in Muntigunung Village has brought significant changes in various aspects of community life. Economic development, improving education and health, infrastructure development, as well as women's empowerment and environmental conservation are some of the areas that have experienced improvement. This success shows that with the right approach, community empowerment can create sustainable change and improve the overall quality of life.

Keywords: Community; Empowerment; Strategy.

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Introduction

Muntigunung is one of the poorest areas in Bali. Seen from the humble bamboo houses dotting the dry brown land it has nothing in common with the lush, tropical and touristy South Bali. Families have no access to water and have to walk an average of four hours just to fetch water. There are almost no

job opportunities and an intense long dry season prevents the cultivation of crops for most of the year. This forced many Muntigunung women and children to beg in the tourist areas in the south of the island to ensure their survival. As many people in the community rely on begging for income, they use their children as "emotional sales support" with the consequence that these children are out of school, resulting in a perpetual cycle of illiteracy and poverty.

To alleviate the fundamental problems faced by the local community, the Muntigunung Community Development Program was developed with a special focus on the air, economy, health and education sectors. With the aim of improving the economy and creating productive employment, products were developed from natural resources that already exist in Muntigunung, such as cashew nuts and palm sugar. This was then continued with the development of new products made from rosella, mango and moringa. Started in 2008 as a small-scale home industry with limited production and sales, food products from Muntigunung were introduced and sold to customers throughout Bali. Muntigunung production and sales increased from year to year and in 2019 a company was established to focus on wider business activities. The company facilitates the production and sale of food products from the Muntigunung community, as well as ensuring competitive costs and excellent quality. While the business structure may have changed, the philosophy remains the same. In all its activities as a social entrepreneur, the company continues to focus on improving the economic welfare of the Muntigunung community. Community service program show that the revitalization of the Red Ginger Thematic Village has succeeded in improving the function of the greenhouse, supporting the urban farming program, and increasing the number of red ginger plants successfully cultivated by the local community (Empowerment, 2024). Training and community empowerment carried out in Lappa Village has increased knowledge about how to process spices into traditional beauty products called Bedda Lotong (Fitriani et al., 2024). Empowerment means giving people access to resources, knowledge and skills so they can take a role in managing progress and determining the path of the future (Malta, 2023). They consist of several problems, the first is poor use of technology, which causes low fishermen productivity and small business scale and the second is the difficulty in developing a business due to lack of capital and the third is poor society (Tanzil, 2018). Analysis of the potential of tourist villages shows that of the seven criteria, only tourism supporting facilities and community human resource readiness need to be improved (Purworini et al., 2023).

The concept of empowerment can be applied to both individual and group levels, and is also linked to the economic, social and political. The term can be used to characterize various relationships within households or between the poor and other actors at the global level. Empowerment of local organizations in the context of resource management means giving local organizations greater control and authority to make decisions related to resource management. It is hoped that decision-making at the local level can better reflect community problems, and then resources will be managed more efficiently, fairly and sustainably, as well as having long-term interest dimensions (Martono, 2014). Empowerment is a process of transferring power (power or power) to the weak (powerlessness) or returning power to its original owners, through this process people, groups or communities are able to manage their own needs and problems (Indrayani, 2016).

The importance of the research that I propose is because if you look at it at this point it is necessary to have a pattern of prosocial behavior in society. As social beings, it is our duty to share with others, because there are still many people around us who need it. With the assistance of MSME businesses by one of the LAZISMU groups or institutions, it becomes interesting to study it as an act of social movement. Therefore, this study intends to describe how the implementation of venture capital assistance is provided for the welfare of the community by developing MSMEs or their potential (Fadilah, 2020). While in the culinary field, Small Medium Enterprises (UKM) are empowered and built by BUMDes Tirta Mekar, as well as woodworkers who are given training and guidance in treating wood into something that can be characterized by the village of Cipamekar (Tarlani et al., 2023). As MSMEs play a pivotal role in fostering economic growth and societal well-being, understanding the nuanced dynamics that contribute to their success is paramount (Aryan Torrido, 2023).

The fact in our social reality is that until now, there are still many Indonesian people whose lives have not touched welfare, for example, in meeting their daily needs, they still need help from other parties. Even to access public services there are still many who cannot afford it, this is due to the powerlessness and backwardness of the community itself. Based on the above, there is a need for empowerment programs that are independent from government and non-government institutions in overcoming these problems. One of the non-governmental organizations engaged in social humanity is the Indonesia Inspiration Building Foundation (YIIM). Where this foundation has a vision and mission as well as superior programs that move to become self-sufficient and empower the community to be able to build and change people's standard of living to be even better than before. The purpose of this study was to find out the process and stages of community empowerment activities at the Inspiration Indonesia Build Foundation (YIIM), find out the supporting factors and inhibiting factors that influence the empowerment program, and analyze the extent to which the

community empowerment program at YIIM builds community self-sufficiency (Fitrianesti & Muhtadi, 2022). The BUMDes initiative was established to foster economic development in rural areas, but its effect has been insignificant in Bogor Regency (Priatna & Hakim, 2023).

Based on the description of the background of the problems above, the problem that the writer found is How is the Empowerment Strategy in Improving Community Welfare in Muntigunung Village. The development of the "Emping Corn" business group in Pandanwangi Village, Blimbing District, Malang City in increasing its potential and business progress is carried out in several ways, including: procurement of capital, product innovation, expansion of the marketing network, procurement of facilities and production infrastructure, and regional government assistance (Rusli et al., 2012). As for the purpose of this study to find out the empirical problems that occur, the authors emphasize the role of Companyin empowering the people in Muntigunung village from the forms and obstacles in carrying out their activities.

Research Method

This research entitled Empowerment Strategy in Improving Community Welfare. The research location is in Muntigunung Village, Kubu District, Karangasem Regency. This type of research discusses paradigms with qualitative methods, with a phenomenological approach because the issues raised are rooted in philosophy and the meaning contained therein. According to Bondan and Taylor (Moleong, 2017) states that qualitative methods produce descriptive data, both in the form of written and oral expressions of people and observed behavior. The author also intends to understand the meaning contained so that he can find the essence conveyed in this empowerment. It is hoped that this essence will find sources of welfare contained in the community empowerment strategy in increasing welfare in the village of Muntigunung.

Considering that the issues raised are socio-cultural issues which will explain the forms and barriers to empowerment in improving the welfare of the community in Muntigunung village, it is necessary to have a process of collecting more data through reliable sources or informants. Determination of sources or informants using a purposive technique, namely the author determines the sources of informants based on their knowledge of the research topic being carried out. The informant is a company that markets products overseas, namely Mr. Ferdi. The data collected is data obtained from observations, interviews and documentation. The collected data is then analyzed by carrying out the data reduction process, namely summarizing all the collected data, then presenting the data in the form of a description and then verifying the data using the theories that the authors use in testing and seeking the truth of the data. The results of the data that have been tested and analyzed will then be checked using the triangulation technique.

The end result of this research process is expected to be able to find the form, process, and meaning of empowerment contained in the empowerment strategy in improving people's welfare. The results obtained in this study must meet predetermined criteria, namely logical, systematic, rational and empirical. The development strategy requires regular guidance and the provision of business capital equally to all groups of poor housewife craftsmen, to promote product quality and foster people's love for crafts. (Otaya et al., 2019).

Results & Discussion

1. Forms of Empowerment Strategies in Improving Community Welfare in Muntigunung Village

Community empowerment in Muntigunung Village, especially regarding the form of an empowerment strategy. The following is the result of the interview with Mr. Ferdi, the manager on December 30, 2022:

"Full name Mr. Ferdinandus Hardi, Age: 46 years old, started working from 2007 – 2022 = 15 years old, lived in Tabanan but since 2007 – 2014 was in Muntigunung to see what potential could be developed in Muntigunung Village, now coming and going manages the marketing business selling Muntigunung products such as food (cash nuts, rosella tea, moringa tea, palm sugar, dried mangoes and salt), handicrafts (batik, woven hammocks, woven bags, lontar baskets). The form of the empowerment strategy that we carried out in Muntigunung Village included: (1) The approach taken was to come here to communicate with the local community, after they accepted that we would carry out various programs they accepted. (2) Conducting a survey of what is actually happening in Muntigunung, namely the constraints on clean water, the economy, health and education, (3) I decided to live in Muntigunung so that I can keep abreast of developments from time to time, and what is no less important is being able to communicate with the local community and meet in person

and find out what is happening in the community so that we can develop other programs in Muntigunung.”

The expression above shows that the goal of the people in Muntigunung Village is not much different from what has been outlined by the government, namely so that people can meet their daily needs and be independent. So in this case empowerment theory requires the desire to make people self-sufficient, increase resources, and achieve prosperity. In research on community empowerment in Muntigunung Village, they have succeeded in meeting the needs of daily life, and are able to overcome problems in their families and social environment, and have a sense of responsibility in welfare efforts. Corn chip entrepreneurs receive access to capital from the Malang City Cooperatives and SMEs Service from two sources: LPDB (Revolving Fund Management Agency) funds from the central government and social assistance funds (Bansos) from the provincial government. This is done to increase public awareness of the existence and function of cooperatives. Ten women's cooperatives in Malang City received grants (Ansori, 2015). The following is a picture 1. of a company that empowers the Muntigunung community.



Picture 1. *Company That Empowers The Muntigunung Community*

Source : Private Document

Forms of empowerment strategies include coaching strategies, skills improvement strategies, mentoring strategies, and partnership strategies.

A. Coaching Strategy

In the process of empowerment, coaching becomes very strategic in supporting the success of the community because through incentive coaching problems that arise in the field can be solved immediately. The purpose of community development is every form of effort to guide, protect and encourage the community towards healthy and independent growth, capable of participating in carrying out its functions in accordance with its formation in order to achieve national development goals. This phenomenon is in accordance with Gramsci's theory of hegemony which states that the dominant class dominates the lower class, and the lower class also actively supports the ideas of the dominant class. Here control is exercised not by force, but through forms of consent of the people who are controlled. The main activities of coaching activities are directed at efforts to increase the productive and managerial economic capacity of the community. The community development in Muntigunung Village that was found in this study was carried out more on coaching related to efforts to increase the independence of community management. As already stated, coaching is intended to improve the quality of the community so that they have the ability to independently, self-finance and self-employment in carrying out productive and managerial economic endeavors. The following is the result of the interview with Mr. Ferdi, the manager on December 30, 2022:

"By living in Muntigunung Village, I understand their problems and how to compile various programs that can have a direct impact and we invite them directly with the capacity they have so that we can jointly contribute to developing the area. Discussing and seeing the capacity they have, they help themselves to solve existing problems. After coaching, you can see the skills you have".

Picture 2. Muntigunung village community batik making training.



Picture 2. Muntigunung village community batik making training.

Source : Private Document

Based on field observations on the implementation of company to the community from various types of businesses in Muntigunung Village. Company when carrying out coaching for the community in Muntigunung Village has included various government agencies and other elements that have links with the community, both directly and indirectly. Involving various government agencies and other elements in community development in Muntigunung Village is one of the efforts of company in introducing the existence of the community to other parties, so that these other parties can increase the utilization and utilization of the potential possessed by the community in implementing the programs of the agency concerned. Furthermore, for the community, the participation of other government agencies in the implementation of coaching is a quality of their business, both for increasing human resources, financial independence and management. Coaching carried out by the government and social organizations/NGOs, namely organizational development, administration, work skills, providing assistance, mentoring.

B. Skill Upgrading Strategy

Skill improvement strategies have a very important role in efforts to provide knowledge in management in order to obtain maximum results and be able to solve problems encountered in developing their business. The skills upgrading strategy is a series directed at the people in Muntigunung Village to know, explore, and master a certain skill area, so that they become skilled workers in their field in order to increase the productive economic business they manage.

The need for training in the provision of skills (soft skills) that are specific such as marketing tool training, packaging and logistics training. Because of this, the government needs to increase the adoption of policies related to digital business training learning modules so that they can reach a wider audience for further development in the regions as a form of expanding empowerment through institutional instruments (Ibrahim, 2022). The following is a picture of the cashew raw material which then becomes cashew nuts and finally the product which is ready to be exported.



Picture 3. Cashew Raw Material Which Then Becomes cashew Nuts And Finally The Product Which Is Ready To Be Exported

Source : Private Document

The skills training program carried out aims to equip the people in Muntigunung Village to have the ability to be independent and further empowered so that they can have expertise. This type of training processes raw materials into ready-to-use goods. The raw materials used are garden products in Muntigunung Village such as cashew nuts, palm sugar, palm leaves. Such as interviews with the management of company, Mr. Ferdi dated 30 December 2022 as follows:

"The most obvious thing is from the economic program that we ran in 2008-2009 they received a lot of training in the food production department, how do they get the raw materials, how did the production process turn it into a final product that is ready for use. So it requires a step-by-step process of training those from the side of human resources who do not have expertise, so that they have the expertise to produce quality products".

The above expression shows that the management of company is serious about empowering the people in Muntigunung Village, that way they will feel how they can make money independently in a lawful way and really from their own efforts, and can make changes for the better. (Sztompka, 2014) reveals that any changes in society that are beneficial will be accepted by society, while changes that are not useful will be rejected or abandoned by society.

The community in general is not well aware of the importance of community welfare and a clear understanding of what community welfare is. Society tends to interpret community welfare solely as the activity of providing goods and financial aid to poor groups of people or community rehabilitation carried out in social institutions such as nursing homes, orphanages, women's work homes and others. Even though the essence of social welfare development is as an "empowerment" activity for the community through the provision of business capital, provision of micro credit, training in productive economic business skills and others (Kuburaya et al., 1945).

C. Assistance Strategy

This assistance was carried out considering the characteristics of the people in Muntigunung Village who have limited insight and access to information and socio-economic potential. The community in managing assistance always receives assistance from the District Social Officer (PSK) as well as social volunteers such as Community Social Workers (PSM). The assistance is intended to: (1) foster the community so that it becomes a togetherness oriented towards improving life; (2) as a facilitator, liaison, motivator and mover (dynamist) in the formation of community groups (pokmas) and mentors for the development of group business activities.

Suggests that mentoring activities can be carried out in several ways. First, local assistants consisting of community leaders, PKK cadres, local village officials, and parties concerned with poverty issues (Sumodiningrat, 1996). Second, technical assistants from technical department extension workers, including the Ministry of Public Works (house surgery), the Ministry of Social Affairs (District Social Officers or PSK and Karang Taruna), the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (KB Field Officers). Third, special assistants are provided for the poor in underdeveloped villages with special guidance. From excerpts of interviews with informants who are one of the managers of company as follows on December 30, 2022.

"Assistance is very much needed in the community in Muntigunung Village. Given the characteristics of the people who have limited insight and access to information and socio-economic potential. With assistants, it is hoped that they can help develop self-confidence for the people in Muntigunung Village, increase their sense of responsibility, foster a sense of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and solidarity and develop the morale of the people in Muntigunung Village to be able to solve their problems".

The expression above shows that the people in Muntigunung Village do need assistance from people who know better and are more skilled than they are. Facilitators are expected to be parties who help the community in Muntigunung Village to function independently and improve human resources. This phenomenon is in accordance with the opinion of (Erwidodo, 1999) which states that the empowering alignment given to weak economic actors can be effective only in conditions where the market mechanism works well and adequate business capabilities (entrepreneurship) of these weak economic actors.

The efforts of the Chairperson of the Telaga District PKK in inviting them to participate in activities so far are to add insight to housewives in villages throughout the Telaga District in empowering women with those who do not have jobs so that they have jobs to supplement their own household income. There is a conducive relationship between PKK women and the Chairperson of the PKK in Telaga District and its members in maintaining good communication and friendship as fellow villagers in Telaga District (Hanis & Marzaman, 2020).

The Muntigunung community needs the help of the business world to contribute, so that it can be mutually beneficial because the local community has limited human resources. Partnerships with the business community aim to open, prepare and develop employment opportunities, market access and social security. Its activities include business feasibility studies, technical assistance/training, business management, marketing guarantees, and business capital development. The following are excerpts from interviews with the management of Mr. Ferdi on December 30, 2022.

"So far we have partnered with the community itself, for health we have partnered with the local government, especially the puskesmas, for education we have partnered with the education office. The partnership strategy for Muntigunung Village, what are the problems, then we are looking for an appropriate solution".

The expression above shows that the partnership with Company can provide assistance for businesses carried out by the Muntigunung Community in groups. Company aims to motivate, consult guidance, and assist with the business activities of the Muntigunung community. The implementation of this assistance involves non-governmental development institutions or non-governmental organizations that have the competence of companion human resources (social workers or volunteers) and organizational capacity in managing poverty alleviation programs so that they can help problems faced by underprivileged families, and have assistants who are ready to be utilized, have expertise in participatory mentoring methods or meet the qualification requirements for social work training in community assistance in Muntigunung Village.

Partnerships with the business world or organizations aim to increase access to business capital, improve the quality of public financial management. The purpose of the partnership is for both parties to have the same vision and mission. The agreement on determining the goals to be achieved is well discussed, without any of the parties being harmed. If there are different goals between the Muntigunung Community and its partner institutions, this will cause the partnership relationship to be disrupted and even disbanded. The purpose of the partnership should be clearly defined and known to all group members.

The Partnership between the Muntigunung Community and company contains a sense of togetherness and belonging to each other in achieving the goals that have been set together, namely increasing the functioning of the Muntigunung community. The feeling of belonging to each other will be able to form a sense of solidarity and build great strength in improving the welfare of the people of Muntigunung.

Obstacles to Empowerment Strategies in Improving Community Welfare in Muntigunung Village

The obstacles to the Muntigunung community empowerment strategy are weak capital, weak work ethic, and low education.

A. Weak Capital

The problem faced by the underprivileged group is capital. The slow accumulation of capital among the people in Muntigunung Village is one of the reasons for the slow rate of business development and low business surplus. Therefore it is not wrong, in empowering the people in Muntigunung Village in the economic field, solving this aspect of capital is important and must be done. Community self-reliance here is interpreted as various self-reliance activities for the community in Muntigunung Village which are aimed at improving the condition of community capabilities, both from an institutional aspect as well as from work skills and economically productive businesses.

In the self-sufficiency of the community in Muntigunung Village, it is necessary to increase funding for their business activities. The following is a statement from the management informant of company on the importance of increasing funding.

"The Muntigunung area is a poor area, it is clear that from a capital perspective, it is very difficult, so from an economic perspective, we don't want to inconvenience the community, we are involved in procuring the raw materials for the products we have, for example, we buy cashews from them and we involve them in the production process and other sources. our funds collaborate with certain institutions so that they can run well".

The above statement shows that capital is a very dominant component that influences the implementation of production. That is, the independence of the Muntigunung people can be seen from the capital in developing their business. In this case most of the activities carried out by the Muntigunung community are related to funds. In terms of the funding aspect of its activities, it can be said that the funding of the Muntigunung community is still far from what was expected. In general, the people of Muntigunung still depend on financial assistance. Thus, if one day the aid is stopped by

the funder, the people of Muntigunung will experience difficulties in maintaining the continuity of their activities. Therefore, most of the people in Muntigunung still need guidance and distribution of funds.

There are supporting factors in the success of the MSME empowerment process, including the presence of abundant human resources or an adequate workforce; raw materials that are easy to find and inexpensive; light business capital; get the support of the village apparatus; smooth supply of raw materials from suppliers; and there is an agreement on the selling price of production between members of the Kembang Waru Association business group. While the inhibiting factors in this empowerment are inadequate or damaged infrastructure, lack of maximum assistance from the government, the absence of waste disposal sites and the absence of production marketing centers (Maspaitella & Rahakbauwi, 2014).

B. Weak Work Ethic

Obstacles to the community empowerment strategy in Muntigunung Village to improve its socio-economic welfare through improving the quality of human resources, increasing capital capacity, business development and institutional development with the principles of mutual cooperation, self-sufficiency and participation. The work ethic of the Muntigunung community is also aimed at increasing the ability to access economic resources, increasing economic business capabilities, increasing work productivity, and increasing income, so that the people in Muntigunung Village can improve the standard of living of their family members.

"They are not used to a managed work system, which is a challenge in itself, therefore we need a lot of time, training for discipline, then for example, when producing a product, it sets standards for having to use gloves, using masks, aprons and hair coverings, and the work ethic is very weak. at the beginning then about cleanliness after giving assistance and discussing continuously the standards that they have to get used to. Before starting work, the workplace must be clean, then after work is finished, the workplace must be cleaned and mopped. Likewise in the production site, work equipment and now it includes extraordinary developments".

The expression above shows that the people of Muntigunung have felt empowered. Previously, they did not receive a steady income and became beggars, but now they receive a monthly wage. To make the people of Muntigunung Village remain empowered, they need to be motivated and encouraged so that the community can carry out an activity by working hard as well as possible. The above phenomenon is in accordance with McClelland's opinion (Sule, E.T., & Priansa., 2018) which states the importance of encouragement that comes from within a person for the improvement of self and environment.

Work ethic is a view of how to work that is owned by a person, a group or a nation, contains a value system that concerns individual perceptions in carrying out their work (Psikologi et al., 2015).

C. Low Education

In empowering the Muntigunung community, it is realized that the most important thing to do is to prevent their children from dropping out of school. This requires attention in the realm of education for school-age children to be increased. As excerpts from interviews with informants on December 30, 2022.

"Education is absolutely necessary to help children of poor families live better lives in the future. Seducing children to school is very important. If school-age children do not go to school they can do negative things. But fortunately, now there are many children from poor families who go to school compared to previous years".

The expression above shows that the importance of encouragement or motivation that comes from oneself for the improvement of one's self and environment. People who accept their fate without a fight will fail in developing their business. The failure of the Muntigunung community can be caused because the community does not have the motivation to excel. The above phenomenon is in accordance with McClelland's opinion (in Erni and Priansa, 2018: 226) who views the empowerment process as a method that changes perceptions so as to enable individuals to adapt to their environment. A person's desire to develop or change circumstances is inseparable from individual abilities which are determined by the level of education, skills possessed, environment, and cultural context. Educational factors can not only increase knowledge but can also improve workforce skills, which in turn can increase productivity. Productivity on the one hand can increase economic growth, on the other hand it can increase people's income and welfare (Sutrisno, 2017).

Support for an open attitude to adapt to a new environment is also one of the reasons this program has a very significant impact on the community. These social changes include social structure, potential for self-development, progress, and the availability of educational facilities such

as PAUD. Therefore, better social changes can be achieved quickly. Utilization of government assistance based on rational choices by considering the pros and cons of the actions taken can encourage people to increase their potential. In addition, community self-potential development such as soft skills training (making snacks, mechanical engineering, workshop training, and handmade Malang Mask making) are factors that support the success of this program. In other words, the government's poverty alleviation program can be implemented successfully (Malang, 2022).

Conclusions

The results of this study indicate that the purpose of the empowerment strategy in improving the welfare of the community in Muntigunung Village is to help improve the economy of the local community who are still classified as poor. This community empowerment in Muntigunung Village helps the local community in improving and developing their respective businesses. The forms of the empowerment strategy include: (1) the coaching strategy is directed at efforts to increase the ability of the community's productive and managerial economic businesses, (2) the skills improvement strategy is a series directed at the people in Muntigunung Village to know, deepen, and master a particular skill field, so that they become skilled workers in their fields in order to increase the productive economic business they manage, (3) the mentoring strategy is expected to be the party that helps the community in Muntigunung Village to function independently and improve human resources, and (4) a partnership strategy with the business world aims to open, prepare and develop employment opportunities, market access, and social security.

Obstacles to the Muntigunung community empowerment strategy are: (1) weak capital, slow capital accumulation among the people in Muntigunung Village is one of the causes of the slow pace of business development and low business surplus, (2) weak work ethic to increase ability to access economic resources, increase the ability of economic enterprises, increase work productivity, and increase income, so that the community in Muntigunung Village can improve the standard of living of their family members, and (3) low education, in empowering the Muntigunung community it is realized that the most important thing to do is to prevent their children from dropping out of school.

Suggestions with the existence of an empowerment strategy in improving the welfare of the people in Munti Gunung Village are expected to have active participation from the community and from the local government.

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