

# The Implementation of Village Community Empowerment in Indonesia: A Social Capital Perspective

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**Abstracts:** This research aims to understand the implementation of village community empowerment in Indonesia and its implication, which were very interesting due to the ontological and sociological level based on social capital perspectives. The problem was analyzed using a qualitative method. Data were collected through observation and documentation. Data analyzed using interactive steps were data reduction, data display, and data verification, supported by triangulation. The results indicated that it was essential to implement village community empowerment in Indonesia to provide stakeholders with information to update regulations and sanctions. This result provides inputs for making better regulations and policies for state agencies as public officials and practitioners.

**Keywords:** Village, Community Empowerment, Social Capital.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to data released by the United Nations Development Programme in 2022, 1.2 billion people in the world were struggling in poverty, and 400 million children were living in extreme poverty. Every day 22,000 children die due to poverty, 27 percent of children in developing countries suffer from stunting, and 72 million never go to school. Even in developing countries, one billion people cannot get clean water, and 2.6 billion cannot enjoy basic sanitation facilities (Mansuri & Rao, 2013).

Development is a dynamic and multidimensional process to achieve higher societal welfare, including fundamental changes to the social structure and national institutions while pursuing accelerated economic growth, handling income inequality, and poverty alleviation (Todaro, 2000). Development is to increase the dignity of the people who cannot escape poverty and underdevelopment. Development is a normative concept that implies choices and goals to achieve human potential. Development is a multidimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social system. In addition to improving income and output, it typically involves radical changes in institutional, social, and administrative structures as well as in popular attitudes, and in many cases, even customs and beliefs (Todaro, 1977).

Development requires a strategy with a comprehensive approach, one of which is community empowerment. Empowerment places the community as a subject in development. Empowerment as part of the development process has a function to carry out transformation at the structural, cultural, to personal levels to improve people's lives. In practice, empowerment is often trapped in a bureaucratic process and is then understood as a form of social assistance carried out by the government. Failure to understand the concept of empowerment makes empowerment initiated by the government often fail to find its purpose (O'Hare, 2010; Standal & Winther, 2016).

Empowerment has become an important issue in social welfare and social work. Poverty must be seen not only in terms, but as social, political, and psychological powerlessness. There are two paths of empowerment: first, mobilizing the people with low income or disadvantaged, then transforming their social power into political power (Friedmann, 1992). Empowerment involves two crucial steps, namely: relationship and community building. Relationship building is carried out through skill development, shared leadership, expansion, and integration of diversity. Meanwhile, community building is carried out by promoting social action to build community, organizational

coalitions, or encouraging community involvement in the community to create effective community influence (Rossing & Glowacki-Dudka, 2001). Community empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to improve the community's ability to exercise their rights and obligations as community members. Several studies on community empowerment reveal that community empowerment is often interpreted as an effort made by community members to acquire the power to have their views heard during planning and decision-making that has an impact on other communities (Harley, 1999).

Based on the results of research conducted by a number of experts on various groups of people in several countries, social capital plays a critical role in achieving economic success (Gittell & Thompson, 2001). The research shows how social capital plays a role in establishing cooperation between communities and financial institutions expected to help develop community businesses. This social capital approach is an alternative to the economic development strategy of the economically weak community, which is usually supported by funds originating from project assistance managed by the government. This success is made possible because the basic principle of social capital, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining good relations and trust between fellow citizens and aid providers, has been able to replace collateral in the form of collateral, which is a standard rule in bank lending in general. Social capital can play two other roles in improving the community's ability to carry out economic activities. First, it relates to how social capital can strengthen organizational capacity facilitating economic activity. Social capital as an asset in economic development can be seen from the capacity and performance of community-based organizations, companies, non-profit-oriented non-governmental organizations, and government agencies. Second, institutions with organizational capabilities that work in poor communities can also play a critical role, both in developing social capital and organizing the community.

There needs to be a discourse between the government and the community to determine the subjects and objects in development. This discourse must be done because, in developing countries, development is dominated by the government as a force with a stronger connection to the center of power. In contrast, the community as a group with a weaker connection to the center of power only acts as an object of development that is often sacrificed for the sake of development. Consequently, people have a sense of helplessness as a result of their lack of self-respect, self-confidence, and self-reliance. Thus, the community remains poor and powerless (Hulme & Turner, 1990).

As a constitutional state, Indonesia ensures law enforcement and justice are carried out in accordance with the constitution and applicable laws and regulations. There needs to be restrictions and supervision of discretionary powers in government institutions to ensure checks and balances (Hermanto & Riyadi, 2020). Research on agriculture examines land disputes. Each country and region has its unique agrarian legislation. The land rights are governed by agrarian law, regardless of whether the land is joint, separate, royal, or state property. Public policy and ownership are factors in land disputes (Riyadi, 2017). There are no particular laws or rules that deal with this issue. Even the construction of a building or facility above or below the ground must have a legal basis. One of the main issues with land use is the absence of law, which results in ambiguous land rights (Riyadi, Atmoredjo, & Sukisno, 2020).

The Indonesian government has achieved limited success, as evidenced, among other things, by the large number of cases that still need to be completed in the legal system. Even the termination of proceedings is a sign of lax law enforcement against criminals in Indonesia. The magnitude of the conflict of interest makes settlements frequently based on political bargaining, misuse of authority, and interests (Riyadi, Wibowo, & Susanti, 2020). In order to ensure the most outstanding level of wealth for the people, the state must maintain control over Indonesia's plentiful natural resources, including oil and natural gas. In addition, global developments and modernization of society disregard cultural values in the nation's and state's daily life (Riyadi, 2020a). However, cultural anatomy safeguarded Indonesian power, which also affects how government officials function themselves. Because it has been in place since the nation was created and is the foundation of the life system of the nation and state, the two must recommit to it (Riyadi, 2020b).

There is a systematic literature review and qualitative research to understand human resource management in

the army and its implication. The result provides inputs to human resource management in the army and its implication for making better regulations and policies (Toruan, Gusti, & Riyadi, 2023). There is qualitative research to understand the implementation of a performance accountability system for government institutions based on public policy theory. The result facilitates better regulation in implementing a performance accountability system (Priyambodo, Wijaya, Wike, Sujarwoto, & Riyadi, 2023a). There is qualitative research to understand The Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies. The result provides inputs to improve performance accountability system regulations (Priyambodo, Wijaya, Wike, Sujarwoto, & Riyadi, 2023b). Research found that transformational leadership has a significant positive effect on job competency, technology adoption has a significant positive effect on job competency, and public service has a significant positive effect on job competency (Purbiyantari, Zauhar, Suryadi, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023b). There is qualitative research to explore the leadership and service of the Indonesian National Police. The results are categorized into several themes, which help improve police policies and practices (Purbiyantari, Zauhar, Suryadi, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023a). Research found that user satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on Smart SIM and Organizational Performance, Smart SIM also has a positive and significant effect on Organizational Performance, Smart SIM mediates the effect of User Satisfaction on Organizational Performance (Sinulingga et al., 2023).

There is qualitative research to analyze the Critical Success Factors (CSF) of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Indonesia. The results are categorized into several themes, which help improve Public Private Partnership policies and practices (Syahrudin, Wijaya, Suryono, & Riyadi, 2023). There is research found that Transformational Leadership has a positive effect on Knowledge Sharing and Workplace Spirituality. Information Technology has a positive effect on Innovative Climate, Knowledge Sharing, Workplace Spirituality, and Innovative Work Behavior. An Innovative Climate has a positive effect on Innovative Work Behavior. Workplace Spirituality has a positive effect on Innovative Work Behavior. The role of mediating variable are Innovative Climate mediates the effect of Transformational Leadership on Innovative Work Behavior. Workplace Spirituality mediates the effect of Information Technology on Innovative Work Behavior and mediates the effect of Transformational Leadership on Innovative Work Behavior (Susilo, Astuti, Arifin, Mawardi, & Riyadi, 2023).

There is still a need to explore the reasons, procedures, and outcomes of conflict management (S. Assery, Tjahjono, Sobirin, & Hartono, 2017) along with cooperation, competence, and performance (Saleh, Assery, Sabihaini, & Suryaningsum, 2017). Harm in terms of money and social status is affected by intrapersonal, interpersonal, production, and political faults. Intervention on both sides will be necessary (Feriyanto, Assery, Saleh, & Suryaningsum, 2017). Partnership, capability, and performance are all interrelated. Capability must be a comprehensive mediator in relationships between partnership and performance (Saleh, Assery, & Dzakiyullah, 2018). To be effective and have a significant impact, capability, partnership, and information exchange must be moderated by conflict resolution (Syeh Assery, Tjahjono, Palupi, & Dzakiyullah, 2020). Job satisfaction significantly and favorably impacts work performance (Purnama, Tjahjono, Assery, & Dzakiyullah, 2020).

In the process of empowerment, it is very important to view society as a subject that can make changes by giving them freedom from oppressive control and allowing them to be responsible for their ideas, decisions, and actions. The empowering process intended by Cook and Macaulay is more towards social and ethical/moral delegation, including: (a) encouraging fortitude; (b) delegating social authority; (c) regulating performance; (d) developing the organization (both internally and externally); (e) offering cooperation; (f) communicating efficiently; (g) encouraging innovation; and (h) resolving the encounter problems (Cook & Macaulay, 1997).

The success of community empowerment is strongly influenced by the accumulation of social power needed for empowerment (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). The accumulation of social power is found when there is positive social capital in society. Social capital is an important aspect that is closely related to community empowerment. In social capital, elements such as mutual trust, norms, and networks that have a role in solving common problems (Fathy, 2019). Social capital is crucial in supporting the successful implementation of community empowerment, especially in rural communities with socially, economically, and politically vulnerable conditions. Community empowerment will support the success of regional development if carried out with a strategy suitable for the conditions of the local community so that it can foster social change that creates conditions for an independent and prosperous

community. Therefore the success of community empowerment must be associated with the role of the leader.

In implementing village community empowerment in Indonesia, the village government has authority based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Meanwhile, the district government has authority based on the village development policy directions as set out in 2021-2026, such as (1) Development and increase in the contribution of Village-Owned Enterprises; (2) Increase in the role of Community Institutions in the development and empowerment of village communities; (3) Development of village economic and cultural potential; (4) Improvement of facilities and infrastructure as well as equal distribution of rural infrastructure through Allocation of Village Funds and Hamlet Funds; (5) Affirmation of Health and Education Basic Services for the Village community; and (6) Acceleration of Handling Stunting and Extreme Poverty. The success of community empowerment can be accelerated by social capital because it has elements such as mutual trust, norms, and networks that can facilitate community development and community quality improvement. The operation of each element of social capital can overcome common problems to achieve success in the community's socio-economic empowerment program in the village.

Based on the explanation above, it was identified that the problems that occurred in the implementation of village community empowerment were social capital in society and local wisdom that tended to be ignored in community empowerment; the government's commitment to community empowerment that has not received support from the village government even although it has been mandated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages; The empowerment of rural communities in disaster-prone areas that focused more on institutional aspects. Therefore, the formulation of research problem was how is the implementation of village community empowerment in Indonesia from the perspective of social capital?

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Community Empowerment**

The emergence of the empowerment term, according to Bevir, was initially found in the politics of recognition in liberal societies in the 1960s. The struggle for the rights of the black population in America and the emergence of feminist theory lean both on the idea of empowerment in the portrait of liberal democracy as unfulfilled and insufficient in paying attention to the full rights of all citizens (Bevir, 2007). In the 1980s and 1990s, the development of ideas about empowerment with various streams experienced rapid progress, and a book issued by the World Bank entitled "Empowerment and Poverty Reduction" which detailed empowerment, especially poverty, was the key to the success of development policies (Shardlow, 1998).

The concept of community empowerment arises from two major premises, namely hope and failure. The failure is the failure of models of economic development in tackling sustainable poverty and environmental problems. Meanwhile, it is hoped that development alternatives will incorporate democratic values, gender equality, equality between generations, and adequate economic growth. Community empowerment is aimed at powerless people so that they become powerful. Concretely, community empowerment involves increasing the strengths of the people's weaknesses. The empowerment process carried out by the government must develop the concept of economic development embedded in social values consisting of four principles, namely community base, participation, self-sufficiency, and sustainability. These four valuable principles place society as the main subject of development (Friedmann, 1992).

Empowerment can be carried out using 3 strategies including: First is the welfare approach, which is directed towards a humane approach where the community empowerment is not to deal with the political process and the poverty of the people, but to strengthen community empowerment in the center of power approach, which is motivated by the potential strength of the local community itself.. Second is the development approach, which aims to develop development projects to increase the ability, independence, and self-sufficiency of the community. Third is the empowerment approach, which sees poverty as a result of the political process, and seeks to empower or train people to overcome their powerlessness. Community empowerment is very limited by the subject and object dichotomy. The subject and object dichotomy occurs because power influences subjects and objects through

proximity to the center of power so that the ability, status, ownership, and position of the community will depend heavily on this power, the closer the community is to the center of power, the power possessed by the community will also there will be more and more (Hulme & Turner, 1990).

The concept of empowerment has two primary contents: positivism and interactive principles (Maani, 2011). The positivism principle is more directed toward quantitative analysis as follows: First, growth strategy, in which the implementation of development is more directed at the development strategy by calculating the Gross National Product (GNP) in assessing the success of development in a country. Second, the employment program, which looks more at labor analysis. Third, the basic need strategy, which is more directed at meeting the basic needs of the community. While the interactive principle, is more directed at the view of development with qualitative analysis as follows: First, empowerment, which looks at how to foster community empowerment in improving their quality of life. Second, sustainability, which looks at sustainable development by thinking about preserving nature and its environment so that it can be passed on to the next generation. Third, the technology approach is directed at development by using opportunities to use technology in development.

## **2.2. Social Capital**

Social capital, in its development, has received much attention from sociologists. Some experts' opinions have become a reference for research on social capital and the formulation of its definition.. Social capital is the amount of actual or virtual resources in an individual or group because it has a long-lasting network of mutual acquaintances and recognition which is more or less institutionalized (Bourdieu, 1992). This definition shows that the lowest elements in social capital include actual and virtual resources, networks, and relationships that respect or pay attention to each other. Furthermore, Bourdieu explained that economic gain or social benefit in the context of social capital is not merely economic but also something reducible to economic profit. Therefore, social capital can be applied to various needs. However, it is mostly applied to community empowerment efforts because social capital is one of the crucial factors that determine the economic growth of the community. Besides, with harmony and synergistic cooperation, it will be easier for the development of the community's economy. Bourdieu's view of social capital follows principles in the tradition of economic sociology. This approach believes that social life has a hierarchical structure that places certain actors with a strong influence in utilizing resources and certain other actors as marginalized. In addition, his views also tend to follow the tradition of criticism and put forward asymmetric relations.

Social capital is a set of resources inherent in family relationships and social organization of a community. It is helpful for the cognitive or social development of children or young people. The essence of social capital is that social networks are valuable assets. Networks provide the basis for social cohesion by encouraging people to work with each other and not just with those they know directly to gain mutual benefits. Therefore social capital represents resources in which reciprocal relationships are embedded that institutionalize trust (Coleman, 1994).

Social capital can be linked to efforts to manage, improve, and utilize social relations as a resource that is invested to obtain economic and social benefits. This relationship relates to norms that guarantee trust values and institutionalize mutually beneficial relationships. Social capital has an analytical focus in the form of groups to communities. This is because social capital can only work if there are several individuals to establish social relations. In managing social capital, a leader who can mobilize and coordinate all existing social potentials is needed. Therefore, the success of managing social capital is strongly influenced by leadership. Leadership involves the rational and emotional sides of human experience. Leadership includes several actions and influences that are based on reason and logic, as well as inspiration and calling (Hughes, Ginnet, & Curphy, 2012).

There are three types of social capital: 1. Bonding Social such as values, culture, perceptions, and traditions or customs. Bonding Social is a type of social capital with the characteristics of a strong bond in a social system. 2. Bridging Social in the form of institutions or mechanisms. Bridging social is a social bond that arises as a reaction to various characteristics of the group. This arises because there are various kinds of weaknesses around them, so they decide to build on strengths from weaknesses. 3. Linking Social is a social relationship characterized by a

relationship between several levels of social power and social status in society, for example, the relationship between political elites and the general public. Social capital is important for citizens to gain access to power and sources that are instrumental in strengthening decision-making and policy formulation. Social relations between individuals and groups in different hierarchical social strata are called linking social capital. The related social capital shows a form of community strength (Woolcock, 2001).

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

According to Burrell and Morgan (Burrell & Morgan, 1979), there is a relationship between ontology, epistemology, and methodology. Ontology describes a knowledge or a reality which is the product of various individual consciousnesses, when viewed from various points of view. Epistemology explains how to acquire knowledge and claim justification and the relationship that occurs between the researcher and the object under research. The methodology explains how to collect data and analyze data in order to be able to prove existing concepts (deductive) or often called a quantitative approach or to gain in-depth meaning of a natural activity (inductive) or often called a qualitative approach.

The qualitative approach was chosen because it was in line with the research objectives to describe and understand the phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of people. Qualitative research can be applied when there is a need to explore research problems because previous theories or concepts cannot capture the complexity of the problem under research. A qualitative research approach produces descriptive data in the form of words or writings and behaviors that can be observed from the subject and object of the research (Creswell, 2013).

Data in this research were collected through observation and documentation. Related documentation was obtained from many sources, such as Internet media and library documents. Data were analyzed in three steps, which were data reduction, data display, and data verification referring to the interactive model. Data reduction is to sort out the main data, data display is to present the data, and data verification is to conclude the main themes of the results (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

Validity and reliability used triangulation based on observation and documentation analysis to obtain valid and reliable data, including credibility, transferability, auditability, and confirmability. Credibility is related to the truth aspect utilizing triangulation to compare the results. Transferability shows the applicability of research to other studies so that readers can understand the results of qualitative research. The report is made in a detailed, clear, and systematic manner. Auditability means that it can be tested by examining the entire research process since designing case studies, determining data sources, collecting data, analyzing data, making conclusions that can be traced and show the processes and results. Confirmability relates to the objectivity that the research results are agreed and accepted (Creswell, 2009).

### **4. FINDINGS**

Result analysis was conducted based on related documentation and news from the internet sources. Then use data reduction, data display, and data verification to obtain theme as follows.

The important of community empowerment based on social capital is driven by an innovative and collaborative government to create a sustainable regional development so as to reduce poverty. Village empowerment in Indonesia needs a community empowerment program. In recent years, the problem of poverty has not been significantly resolved due to several factors, including 1. the covid 19 pandemic, disrupting economic growth to be stagnant; 2. poverty above the provincial poverty rate, with the average expenditure of the people with low income still relatively far from the poverty line; 3. Stagnated average school length and unmet the 9-year compulsory education target; 4. High infant and maternal mortality rates, cases of stunting and malnutrition; 5. High unemployment number; 6. Stagnated welfare of farmers; 7. fluctuating investment realization; 8. not all indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals have been achieved; 9. the low proportion of health insurance participants; 10. the low percentage of impoverished and vulnerable persons with disabilities with basic rights and inclusiveness

fulfilled; 11. The verification and validation of Integrated Social Welfare Data have not implemented properly lead to overlapping program targets; 12. the integration and synchronization of programs for handling poverty is not yet optimal in each regional apparatus and across sectors; 13. The high number of uninhabitable houses; 14. The lack of optimal implementation of community empowerment activities at each regional apparatus and village government (RPKD Document, 2022).

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has mandated village development with an empowerment strategy and perspective to improve community welfare. Village community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through establishing policies, programs, activities, and assistance following the essence of the problems and priority needs of village communities. The objective of the empowerment is to form independent individuals and communities. This independence includes thinking, acting and controlling what they do.

In line with the provisions above, the strategies for reducing poverty, reducing inequality and increasing the economic growth of rural communities with the concept of empowerment are contained in the Regional Regulations of each Regency in Indonesia concerning Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, namely increasing community self-reliance and empowerment through affirmative development that is Pro- Growth, Pro-Job, Pro-Gender and Pro-Poor with the following policy directions:

1. Strengthening women's groups in economic and political development;
2. Optimizing empowerment programs to strengthen the family economy;
3. Increasing the capacity and optimizing the empowerment of farmers and farmer group institutions;
4. Optimizing the facilitation of increasing added value of superior products and product marketing;
5. Increasing the accuracy of Integrated Social Welfare Level Data through periodic verification and validation;
6. Increasing empowerment for the need of Social Welfare Services;
7. Affirmation of education services for the people with low income;
8. Affirmation of health services for the people with low income;
9. Improving service and quality of clean water;
10. Improving sanitation services;
11. Increasing the availability of livable houses for the people with low income;
12. Reducing the expenditure burden of the people with low income;
13. Increasing the ability and income of the people with low income;
14. Developing and ensuring the sustainability of micro and small businesses;
15. Synergizing policies and programs for poverty reduction among regional apparatus, provincial government and central government;
16. Putting forward the Pentahelix convergence and collaboration approach, between the district government and the private sector, universities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the media.

Community empowerment is the strongest determinant factor for reducing poverty in villages. Therefore the focus of empowerment is to increase the productivity of agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, industry and trade productivity or called as a productive economy. Several policies, programs and empowerment activities implemented by the district government have a very broad impact on GRDP per capita. In 2022, the GREDP per capita increased compared to in 2020. This increase shows that the level of community production and prosperity is getting better. Besides, the poverty rate has decreased and the Gini ratio which shows income inequality is getting better. The human development index also rose. The village community empowerment approach is directed at increasing inclusive economic growth coupled with increasing people's income and driven to leading sectors. This is because in the midst of conditions that hit the socio-economic community in 2020 to 2021, the agricultural sector was still the largest economic contribution. The potential possessed by the village community, namely the potential for agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry and also micro, small and medium enterprises, was the main capital for community development through the empowerment process carried out. With the learning process that is carried out together, the community's independence will be easily formed, so they will work together to fight for the improvement of the fate and welfare of the potential they have. It is the responsibility of the Regional Government to facilitate the creation of better conditions for rural communities. The success is achieved by how the leadership in the Regions applied the social capital approach in community empowerment. The social capital approach includes three aspects including Bonding, Bridging, and Linking Social. Bonding Social includes values, culture, perceptions, and traditions or customs. The local government believes that kinship is needed in the relationship between leadership and society. This kinship can lead to empathy or togetherness, sympathy, obligation, trust, reciprocity,

and mutual recognition of the cultural values they believe. This results in the order in society.

The village community empowerment program has its focus. Nevertheless, there is still a connection and the same goal between one program and another, which is to accelerate the performance of the district government. The priority programs focusing on empowering rural communities in the next five years are grouped into 6 aspects as follows (1) Individual and family-based integrated social assistance; (2) Empowerment of micro and small economic enterprises; (3) Quality improvement and HR development; (4) Availability of Food, Increased productivity of the agricultural, fishery, and animal husbandry sectors; (5) Availability of proper basic infrastructure and environmental services; and (6) Equitable development and village independence. Holistic and integrated empowerment must be the main focus for advancing the welfare of rural communities and minimizing the percentage of poor people. There is a need for poverty alleviation strategies and economic growth for rural communities. It is because in general, more economic potential is found in rural areas.

Related to the empowerment of village communities, the functions and roles of the government in empowerment can be identified: (1) exploring, mobilizing, and combining available resource factors. The government plays a central role in community development by establishing strategic, operational and technical policies; (2) the role of the government is to provide guidance and technical assistance to the community with the intention that one day the community will be able to do it on their own; and (3) the government can also provide guidance to community organizations that can function to facilitate communication between the government and the community and do other things to make improvement. Therefore, the government has a responsibility in the concept of social capital-based empowerment to create community independence.

## 5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The implementation of community empowerment and social capital cannot be separated because social capital is a resource based on human relations. It is in line with the perspective of empowerment as collective action, where empowerment is a united and systematic effort by a community group to improve their lives by defining problems, assets, solutions, and processes by which change can occur, and by building individual and collective capacities that can provide energy on the power and knowledge that exist within the social institutions of society itself. Besides, it can also create innovation for the government because it creates a collaborative process with other institutions and community groups.

Based on the analysis and discussion of the research result above, it can be concluded that The Implementation of Village Community Empowerment in Indonesia and its implication required interaction and collaboration. The interaction and collaboration between government and community were needed to reach the best solution. It is suggested to involve legislative and executive as the public officials making multi-policies and regulations, to manage Village Community Empowerment so as to revise policy and improve the situation and condition.

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All relevant data are available in the article and the annexes.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15379/ijmst.v10i3.1564>

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