



Innovation Based Community Empowerment Program In Rural Area

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Abstract:

Efforts to encourage rural communities to have the ability and meet their own needs independently and have competitiveness can be done by empowering innovation-based communities in rural areas. With the village innovation program, it can support village development to be more effective and efficient through various innovation-based community empowerment programs to be more innovative and responsive to the needs of rural communities. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of innovation-based community empowerment programs in rural areas and the obstacles faced. The method used is Systematic Literature Review (SLR). The data used is sourced from journals searched through Google Scholar. The results of the review show that there are several innovation-based community empowerment programs in rural areas. Innovation-based empowerment programs have an important role for the welfare of rural communities. Recommendations that can be given are to give full attention to innovation-based empowerment programs for rural communities.

Keywords: Empowerment, Innovation, Program, SLR.

1. Introduction

The shift in the world paradigm that makes villages an important part of the globalization process has also encouraged Indonesia to immediately change its perspective on villages. Villages play a vital role in the implementation of national development. As the lowest government group, the village is the spearhead in the welfare of the community. All processes, both government administration and village development, are activities that are directly felt by the community (Andereck & Vogt 2000). In this regard, the government emphasizes maximizing rural development efforts by issuing a policy in the form of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. The law is an important guideline in explaining the status and form of the village in real terms in the implementation of national development.

A world with a large disparity in development between rural and urban areas will never be able to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The development gap between cities and villages is getting farther apart resulting in high levels of urbanization. The proportion of urbanization of the world's population has increased from 33 percent in 1960, then increased to 54 percent in 2016 (Liu and Li, 2017). This is motivated by the hope of welfare and a more decent life than what they get in the village. Therefore, efforts to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all developed and developing countries in a global partnership, need to be implemented. Issues related to agriculture, rural areas, and farmers are very important for the stability and welfare of society, especially in developing countries.

Efforts to improve welfare according to Nawawi (2020) are defined as a situation where rural communities do not only focus on fulfilling the available budget funds but also to improve poverty problems. Poverty is a problem caused by many factors, such as the relatively low quality of community resources, powerless people, natural potential in rural areas that has not been fully optimized properly. This is due to limitations in management and the lack of resources to encourage the available potential. Therefore, in the process of improving the welfare of the community, empowerment efforts need to be made in order to achieve the expectations of the desired welfare.

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The main objective of the village innovation development program, according to Kepmen Desa PDTT No. 48 of 2018 is to support village development to become more qualified, effective and efficient through various development activities and village community empowerment that are more innovative and responsive to the needs of rural communities. So in this case, community empowerment efforts can encourage productivity and economic growth of rural communities continuously in order to improve the social and economic welfare of the community as well as village independence. Village economic independence can be realized through various efforts, such as optimizing MSMEs that provide various kinds of finished and semi-finished goods (Setiawan et.al., 2021). The development of MSMEs cannot be separated from the empowerment programs that have been carried out in rural communities. The government has made several efforts to empower the community by applying several innovations in various sectors in rural communities in order to improve the quality of human resources in rural communities in order to improve the welfare of rural communities in the end. These efforts are expected to be a solution to various problems that occur in rural communities today.

2. Research Question

Table 1. Research Question

ID	Question	Evaluate Protokol
RQ-1	RQ 1 How is the implementation of innovation-based community empowerment programs in rural areas?	Evaluating the effectiveness of innovation-based community empowerment programs in rural areas?
RQ-2	What are the obstacles to community empowerment based on innovation in rural areas?	Describe the obstacles to community empowerment based on innovation in rural areas?

3. Research and Methods

This research was conducted using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. SLR is a research method to synthesize research results, so that more comprehensive and balanced facts can be presented to policy makers

3.1 Research Object

The object of this research is an innovation-based empowerment program in rural areas. The empowerment program is taken as the object of research because innovation-based empowerment in rural areas can affect the quality of rural human resources which will later have an impact on the welfare of the people in the countryside itself.

3.2 Stage of SLR

The stages of compiling research using the SLR method broadly consist of 3 (three) steps, namely the planning stage, the conducting stage, and the reporting stage (Wahono, 2015). The planning stage includes the stage of identifying the need for a systematic review, developing a review protocol, and evaluating the review protocol. The implementation stage includes the stage of finding the basic material for the review, selecting and selecting the basic material for the review, extracting data from the subject matter of the review, assessing the quality of the basic material for the review, and synthesizing the data. The reporting stage consists of the dissemination of ideas (main idea). The stages of research using the SLR method are shown in Figure 1.

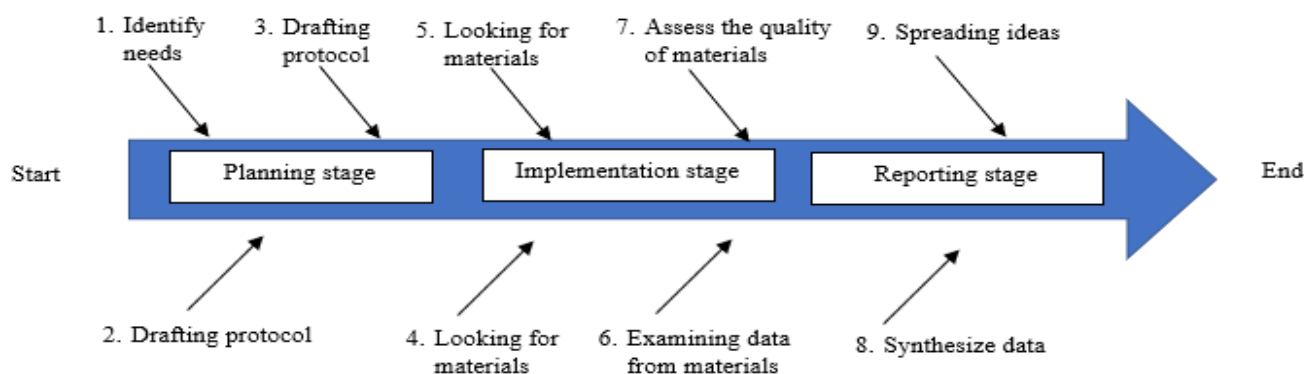


Figure 1. The stages of research using the SLR method

3.3 Search Strategy

The next step is to carry out a search process to find articles that are in accordance with the research discussion, which can answer research questions. The process of searching for related articles in this study uses the Harzing's Publish application tool with a database from Google Scholar. The following are the stages in choosing keywords to find articles relevant to this research:

- a. Trial and error method
- b. Searches that are too stringent can result in important research being overlooked
- c. Searching too loose results in too many results getting
- d. Determine the criteria for articles to be searched for both the name of the article, the publisher and the year the article was published and others.

Search and search is done by narrowing down the basic concepts of the article that are in line with the scope and review of this research. Innovation-based community empowerment has many application fields and types of innovations that are used and applied in rural community empowerment activities, so there is a high possibility that there will be research that is not in accordance with the scope of this research. The following are the stages of searching and searching for articles that the author does:

- a. The first keywords used are empowerment and rural
- b. The abstracts of the articles collected were then studied to find associations with the keywords used.
- c. The next step is the exclusion criteria stage.
- d. The final search string used is empowerment or rural and innovation.
- e. There were 10 articles obtained from the Google Scholar database, which passed the selection.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Selected Article Classification

Classification of articles is done by making research questions as a reference in conducting studies. The following is a list of articles submitted for reference in this study.

Table 2. Article Classification

Number	Title	Author	Journal	Year
1	Analysis of the Effectiveness of Community-Based Village Innovation Programs in Serang District	Mulia	Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam	2020
2	The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Village Innovation Exchange (BID) in Bojonegoro Regency (Study on the 2019 Cluster VI Village Innovation Exchange)	Vidyananda & Pradana	Publika	2020
3	Community Empowerment Through the Village Innovation Program (PID) in Labuhan Village, Brondong District, Lamongan Regency	Nurgiartha & Rosdiana	Publika	2019
4	Village Innovation Against the Impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic Period in Sei Kepayang Kiri Village, West Sei Kepayang District, Asahan Regency	Manurung <i>et al.</i>	Comunitaria: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	2021
5	Smart villagers as actors of digital social innovation in rural areas	Zerrer & Sept	Urban Planning	2020
6	Effectiveness of Smart Kampung Program Innovation in Ketapang Village, Banyuwangi Regency	Fitrianti <i>et al.</i>	Journal of Governance Innovation	2021
7	<i>Quintuple Helix and the Innovative Village Model (Case Study of Village Innovation in Panggungharjo Village, Yogyakarta)</i>	Prasetyanti & Kusuma	Jurnal Borneo Administrator	2020

8	Evaluation of the Mighty Catfish Cultivation Innovation Village Program Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study: Tulungagung Regency)	Sutanto	Jurnal Widyaiswara Indonesia	2021
9	Identification And Development of Innovative Village in Banyumas Regency	Jati et al.	Jurnal Eko Regional	2017
10	Effectiveness of the Food Independent Village Area Program in Baros District, Serang Regency	Apriellyany et al.	Jurnal Administrasi Publik	2019

4.1 Implementation of Innovation-Based Community Empowerment Programs in Rural Areas

In general, innovation can be defined as a result or process. As a result, innovation can be in the form of new products/policies/systems/procedures or have experienced added value (Prasetyanti & Kusuma, 2020). Innovation as a process that is complex and cannot be considered simple just by showing the novelty of a method or stage. Through innovation, efforts to improve the performance of government officials, budget transparency and accountability, as well as optimizing public services can be more easily achieved based on the principles of effectiveness and efficiency. In realizing an innovative village, the Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Villages and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT) organizes the Village Innovation Program or PID. This program is a restructuring of the previous program which focused on assisting villages in implementing the Village Law. The purpose of forming an innovative village is to ensure the continuity of capacity building and a culture of innovation (Prasetyanti & Kusuma, 2020).

The innovation-based community empowerment program in rural areas aims to support village development so that it becomes a more qualified, effective and efficient village. Through this activity, it is hoped that the village community will be more innovative and responsive to needs, therefore this program seeks to continuously increase the productivity and economic growth of the village community in order to improve the economic welfare of the community and village independence (Mulia, 2020).

The implementation of community empowerment programs is one of the Village Information Systems or abbreviated as SID which is a form of digital innovation through a collaboration scheme. This SID has a simple effectiveness that has benefits for village government officials in providing public services to the community. The main purpose of this SID is to facilitate the task of the village government in providing public services to the community (Zerrer & Sept, 2020).

Another program is the smart village innovation which is an IT-based public service program. This program was created in response to problems in public services as a form of bureaucratic reform. This program does not only focus on village government affairs but also focuses on improving village functions and increasing village community resources so that the quality and quality of villages can be realized and lead to good governance (Fitrianti et al, 2021).

Indonesia, which is an agricultural country, where most of the population lives in the agricultural sector. However, this does not guarantee that food insecurity will not become an obstacle for some people. With the existence of food security, namely the condition of the fulfillment of food for the State to individuals as reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, useful, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with religion, beliefs and culture of the community (Apriellyany et al. 2019). The realization of national food security starts from the fulfillment of food in the smallest areas, namely rural areas. The Ministry of Agriculture initiates areas that have great potential to face food insecurity in order to build food self-sufficiency through the Food Independent Village Area program. The Food Independent Village Area Program (Kawasan Dermapan) is an expansion of business scale by combining all the potential of the surrounding villages. This program not only aims to improve food security but is also useful for improving the welfare of rural communities (Apriellyany et al, 2019).

Other community empowerment is the establishment of Village Owned Enterprises or BUMDES. The definition of BUMDES according to (Srirejeki, 2018; Kusuma, 2021), BUMDes is a village business institution managed by the community and village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy and build community social cohesion that is created based on the needs and potential of the village. BUMDes can be considered for channeling village community initiatives, village potential, managing and utilizing village natural resource potential and optimizing village community resources. The existence of BUMDes is intended to increase village independence with various innovations and strengthen the village economy in order to realize the welfare of rural communities (Manurung et al, 2021).

4.2 Constraints of Innovation-Based Community Empowerment in Rural Areas

The development of innovation-based community empowerment programs is not without its obstacles. Socialization related to the designed program was not communicated more evenly to villages. The community should be involved in the planned program, not only village officials. For IT-based programs, internet network problems are also very crucial for the implementation of the program. Mentoring, training and monitoring and evaluation are very important for the implementation of a successful innovation-based community empowerment program in rural areas.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, there are several innovation-based community empowerment programs in rural areas that can be applied according to the existing village potential. Innovation-based empowerment programs have an important role for the welfare of rural communities. Based on these findings, the authors recommend paying full attention to innovation-based empowerment programs for rural communities.

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