

## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SIDOARJO

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the role of government and non-government in community economic empowerment as well as to alert the supporting and inhibiting factors that link the economic empowerment of the community in Kebonsari Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. There are many challenges faced by the government and the community who want or have ideas, for example, community empowerment to improve the economy for local residents and can become a pilot area for other regions in order to provide ideas for other opportunities to empower unemployed citizens to have their own stage. This research method uses a review paper using a research vosviewer, which reveals that the government policy of Sidoarjo Regency in community members, especially duck breeders in Kebonsari Village, Candi District, includes providing livestock assistance and facilitating facilities and infrastructure for duck breeders, as well as an extension of the Government. In fostering, directing and controlling including opening market opportunities, especially outside the regional market and also being able to improve the economy of Sidoarjo residents by empowering or providing ideas for business opportunities that can be utilized by the community and Sidoarjo residents themselves. With support from the government, the government provides facilities that can be used by the community. In addition, the facilities provided by the government are intended to get assistance from the banking sector, so that the community empowerment activities for duck farming groups are established. The limitation of this research is that journals and articles only use the Scopus data base. However, to overcome these limitations, the next research can also use other data bases.

**Keywords:** *empowerment, community, development, economy*

## A. PRELIMINARY

Entering the era of globalization, the main thing must be prevented from the process of widening the gap, because the opportunities that arise from an open economy can only be utilized by regions, sectors or groups that are more advanced. This has not been fully implemented, an economic crisis has emerged and in turn has created multiple crises which are a burden on the community and government and are really difficult problems to overcome.

As stated above, the community of small economic actors or so-called SMEs feel left out because the government's attention is considered lacking and only defends the interests of more advanced economic groups. In fact, special attention must be paid to taking sides and empowering the community through economic development, namely the economy of small businesses including cooperatives, so that they are not far behind and can actually take advantage of the momentum of globalization for their growth.

The gap that is a reality in development requires a solution with partiality and empowerment for real weak economic actors. For this reason, every citizen has the right to a decent level of welfare and is obliged to participate in efforts to realize the prosperity of the people. In this perspective, poverty is a shared responsibility so that efforts to overcome it require the active participation of all parties (Sumadiningrat, 1993).

Therefore, in this reform era, efforts will be made to shift from a growth paradigm to a development paradigm that is based on equality with the people's economic strength, small businesses, including small farmers, fish farmers, medium enterprises and cooperatives are given the same opportunities as large businesses.

Thus, between small and medium-sized businesses, no one is harmed, and even business partners can be more effective and mutually beneficial. The *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 7 Tahun 2007* concerning Cadres of Community Empowerment, states that community empowerment is a strategy used in community development as an effort to realize capabilities and independence in the life of society, nation and state (Article 1, paragraph (8)).

The essence of the notion of community empowerment is a strategy to realize the ability and independence of the community. The *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 66 Tahun 2007* concerning Village Development Planning, Article 5 paragraph (2) empowerment is an effort to realize the ability and independence of the community in the life of society, nation and state.

The East Java Provincial Community Empowerment Agency (2001) one of the local governments that has developed a pattern of economic empowerment for the poor is the East Java Provincial Government through the Community Empowerment Improvement Program (PPKM) which is a revitalization of the Poverty Alleviation Integrated Movement Program (Gerdu-Taskin) which has conducted from 2002 to 2009, PPKM which was designed as a strategic program to increase community empowerment with a focus on providing opportunities for the growth of community participation, self-reliance and independence, especially for Poor Households (RTM) with the category of almost poor to develop the economic business of Poor Households (RTM), mobilizing the real sector and

increasing business scale with the support of human resource development, capital sources and business infrastructure as well as other technical assistance as needed.

The Regional Development of Sidoarjo Regency through its programs has carried out many poverty alleviation efforts in the context of empowering rural communities, especially in Kobonsari Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency such as Gardu Taskin (Movement to Support Poverty Alleviation), direct assistance to Non-IDT Disadvantaged Villages, JPS and GKD ( Movement Back to the Village) with the main policy of developing small industries or home industries.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Waterloo, in Sydney, Australia, is a neighborhood currently dominated by large public housing. The estates will be redeveloped into 'mixed social' communities consisting mostly of private residents. Many residents of Waterloo today are opposed to rebuilding. At the same time, the government and community development agencies have implemented a number of capacity building and consultation programs for citizens, including theater performances. Empowerment programs are increasingly being used by countries and third sectors to encourage disadvantaged or marginalized citizens to 'take responsibility' for their own lives. In this article, I examine performances coordinated by community theater groups using the 'Theater of the Oppressed' format, intended to enable participants to identify ways to overthrow the forces that oppress them. I use Foucault's conceptions of power, subjectivity, and resistance to critically examine performance in context. I explore ways in which the Theater of the Oppressed format is applied (perhaps unintentionally) in such a way that it reinforces the vision of the situation as unalterable and unchangeable, placing the onus on the population to change their own actions to bring about change. Such framing makes resistance efforts seem unreasonable, and in no way empowers citizens.

This article examines how empowerment is understood locally, and whether low-income Cambodian women view them as empowered in that sense. Interview data from 120 empowerment project participants show that although some forms of empowerment as defined by donor agencies occur, such as through increased knowledge, self-confidence, and decision-making abilities, empowerment is rarely understood by women themselves individually. . In contrast, empowerment is seen as contributing to and earning the respect of others, including partners, family and community members, but it is not always in line with traditional gender roles. Recommendations are given to acknowledge these findings (Doneys, Doane and Norm, 2020)

This paper examines opportunities for indigenous peoples to share cultural knowledge in tourism by increasing the use of digital knowledge sharing with various technology platforms. The study was conducted with residents of Pine Creek in the Northern Territory (Australia). Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with representatives of the Wagiman Aboriginal community and non-Aboriginal residents. These findings reveal that by combining traditional and modern ways of sharing knowledge, digital tourism products can empower local

indigenous communities involved in tourism and educate local residents and tourists to preserve that knowledge for the long term. However, local cultural digital products can only be sustainable if all stakeholders involved in tourism product development have an understanding of how to use the platform and have access to knowledge. This paper examines expertise for knowledge technology applications among Wagiman and non-Aboriginal residents of Pine Creek (McGinnis, Harvey and Young, 2020)

Multidimensional women empowerment. Women's education, employment, income, reproductive health care decision making, household level decision making and social status are very important for women's empowerment. Nepal is committed to achieving women's empowerment and gender equality, which directly impacts reproductive health issues. This can be achieved by addressing the problems of the poor and marginalized. In this context, we aim to find the relationship of women's empowerment with abortion and family planning decision making among marginalized women in Nepal. A cross sectional study was conducted in selected cities of Morang district of Nepal from February 2017 to March 2018. A mixed methods approach was used, in which 316 marginally married women of childbearing age (15-49 years) and 15 key informants were interviewed from representatives of health care providers and local leaders taken. From key informants, data were analyzed using thematic framework method. The findings obtained from the two separate analyzes were combined and meta-conclusions were drawn. Result: Women's empowerment is above the average, namely 50.6%. The use of modern contraception is currently more in the empowerment group below the average ( $p$  0.041, OR 0.593 CI 0.36-0.98). We could not find a statistically significant difference between the levels of women's empowerment, including women with knowledge of abortion ( $p$  0.549); knowledge of family planning ( $p$  0.495) and women's decision to use modern contraception in the future ( $p$  0.977). Most of the key informants reported that abortion was unsafe. Empowerment of women has no direct role in family planning and abortion decision-making in the marginal community of Nepal's Morang district. However, different governmental and non-governmental organizations influence women to seek health care and family planning services in rural Nepalese communities regardless of their empowerment status. (Kc *et al.* , 2021)

It is assumed that microfinance through self-help groups is an accelerator of development and change. Self-help groups are voluntary associations consisting of 10 to 20 women from disadvantaged groups who come together to save and utilize credit from microfinance institutions and banks through facilitating institutions such as NGOs. This paper reviews the scope and limitations of self-help groups in impacting the economic and social improvement of their members by focusing on empirical research conducted in the state of Jharkhand and a review of the existing literature. The majority of available literature focuses on women's economic empowerment through microfinance interventions with a small focus on social empowerment through identified social empowerment variables. This study shows that economic empowerment has not been translated into social empowerment desired by the recipients of this program. The social

empowerment of the marginalized is still a mirage. This paper investigates the same rationale and role of communication in gender sensitivity and stakeholder participation because communication is a facilitator of social change. It aims to understand the interrelationship of community participation and communication for empowerment and proposes suggestions for the same (Patel and Jha, 2020)

This study aims to describe how the management and utilization of Village Fund Allocations in the village development process in Petak Kaja Village, Gianyar Bali. The Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is intended to finance Village Government programs in carrying out government activities and community empowerment. The allocation of Village Funds focuses on the principles of accountability, transparency, participatory and responsiveness, so that good governance will be realized at the village government level. The type of data in this study is qualitative data, while the data source of this research is primary data, where in this study primary data were obtained from interviews with various sources. The sample in this study were resource persons who were considered competent and involved in managing village fund allocations. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling method. Data collection techniques used in this study were participatory observation, interviews and documentation. The analysis technique used is descriptive analysis technique and triangulation technique. The results of this study indicate that the planning stage has implemented the principle of accountability which is supported by the principles of transparency and participation. The implementation phase has applied the principles of transparency and accountability. The technical and administrative accountability stages have implemented the principle of accountability. Utilization of village fund allocations has a positive impact on the community of Petak Kaja Village, Gianyar, with development carried out in accordance with village programs (Kepramareni, Yuliasuti and Mariantini, 2020)

This study aims to analyze the strategy of community empowerment in border areas. This effort is carried out through the use of processed catfish for the development of economic units and small businesses in the border areas of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The results showed that the catfish farming mentoring program in border areas had considerable potential to encourage the development of community commercial business units. Utilization of catfish cultivation has been the main ingredient in the manufacture of various kinds of food products. Several products produced from processed catfish, namely shredded catfish, catfish meatballs, catfish chips, and catfish nuggets are an essential form of economic empowerment for border areas. The empowerment program has opened up opportunities for economic growth, therefore it is recommended to be implemented in other areas (Pakasi, Veplun and Sari, 2020)

Economic injustice and inequality of natural resources due to tourism exploitation require other alternatives in their management, such as ecotourism. However, these demands can only be realized if from the beginning the community is prepared to become a major player in ecotourism management. This study aims to discuss the model of economic empowerment based on the leading

ecotourism sector towards the entrepreneurial competence of local communities. This study used a pre-trial procedure by designing a pretest-posttest group. Samples were taken from the business group of jewelry, cultivation, culinary and souvenir ecotourism products which were selected purposively. Data were collected by project-based assessment and analyzed comparatively. The new model consists of 5 (five) main components, namely: goals, objectives, materials, procedures, and evaluation. These products consist of: guidelines for improving the community's economy, modules for developing ecotourism products (crafts, culinary, cultivation, and souvenirs), business development and marketing modules, and project production guidelines. The results showed that the ecotourism sector-based economic development model proved to be effective in establishing the entrepreneurial competence of local communities in producing ecotourism products. The implication is that it needs support from policy makers and the importance of expanding sustainable economic theory in the tourism sector in the Indonesian context (Wildan and Sukardi, 2020)

An empowered community is a strong capital in building the national economy; The government as the state manager must maximize the Village-Owned Enterprises (called Bumdes), especially the farming community in the village. This paper aims to determine the role of Bumdes in empowering farming communities. The results showed that the role of Bumdes was not good and had a direct effect on the weakness of community empowerment activities in the village (Razak and Sofyan, 2020).

The results showed that natural resource conservation, economic empowerment, and community capacity building were positively correlated with increasing community economic business productivity and watershed ecosystem sustainability. It was emphasized that watershed conservation integrated with economic empowerment made a positive contribution to economic, social and environmental sustainability. This study offers the concept of natural resource conservation based on community economic empowerment as a solution for handling slum settlements for the case of metropolitan cities in Indonesia, in order to support the national metropolitan city development program (Surya *et al.* , 2021).

This study aims to explore the ecological profile and marine tourism in Central Java Province, analyze the priority of supporting factors in the development of natural and marine tourism based on community empowerment, and analyze the participation of stakeholders in tourism development. (Mafruhah *et al.* , 2020)

How do perceptions of a person's relative economic status influence gender attitudes, including support for women's economic participation and involvement in decision-making in their communities and households? We conducted an experimental survey in 2018 with adult men and women in approximately 1000 households in Papua New Guinea. Using established survey treatments to subtly change respondents' perceptions of their relative economic well-being, we find that increased feelings of relative deprivation make both men and women significantly more likely to support girls' schooling and women's paid work, suggesting that relative economic insecurity is true. get quick support for women's

economic participation. However, increased feelings of relative deprivation can trigger greater tension in the household. While increased perceptions of relative deprivation led to women wanting more household decision-making authority, men's attitudes toward women's appropriate role in decision-making did not change. In other words, increased support for women's economic participation among men appears to stem primarily from a desire to increase household incomes, and not to change women's general role in society. The results underscore the multifaceted nature of gender attitudes, and how support for women's economic participation can increase without a concomitant increase in women's institutions of decision-making (Kosec *et al.* , 2021).

This paper reveals that, more than just government policy, the changes observed by gardeners in the neighborhood and their perceptions of local government attitudes towards the various community gardens in their vicinity, shape the way they manage community gardens. Farm group interactions and responses to perceived threats, as well as changes in the project's social composition, can lead to conflict and competition. As it becomes increasingly clear that inequalities in the surrounding urban environment manifest as part of the social fabric of community spaces, this paper demonstrates that communities are differently positioned to articulate strategies in response to perceived forecasts and that these strategies can amplify unequal opportunities for different parks (van Holstein, 2020)

The production of household waste is increasing along with the increase in the number of products and consumption patterns. To overcome the increase in the volume of waste can be done by: reducing the volume of waste from the source through community empowerment. Research on community-based waste management in Vim Village, Abepura District, Jayapura City aims to: (1) obtain an overview of community-based waste management planning and processes, (2) take an inventory of challenges and opportunities in domestic waste management, (3) community-based waste management. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, namely research that aims to describe the phenomena that occur in the research location. Data collection techniques include interviews, questionnaires, observation and documentation, while the data analysis uses descriptive qualitative techniques. The results of this study conclude that domestic waste management in Vim Village, Jayapura City can reduce waste disposal to the TPA, but has not been implemented optimally in both sorting and composting due to limited facilities and infrastructure. The composition of waste generation in Vim Village, Jayapura City consists of: organic waste 50.75%, plastic 17.14%, paper 19.42%, glass / metal 12.70%. Utilization of organic waste into compost will reduce waste generation and reduce environmental burdens, while the results of sorting can not only reduce waste generation but can also be sold or managed so as to increase income. Suggestions based on research results can be given as follows: (1) The government needs to do more socialization about waste management. (2) Waste management is carried out with the 3R principle (reduce, reuse, recycle (Ramandei, 2020)

The Bajo tribe is a tribe who lives on the coast of Bajoe, they are known as tough fishermen. Lack of education and lack of creativity in improving the

economy, as well as lack of financial management skills so that in general this community is in the poverty line. Basically the economic potential is around them, which in this study is called local potential. Among the local potentials that can support the economy of the Bajo people are cultural potentials and natural potentials. To explore the potential that is beneficial to the Bajo people, an empowerment strategy is needed, including: Making the Bajo village a tourist village, with its own culture that is owned by the Bajo tribe, making culture something unique and has a selling point. Especially when combined with natural tourism in Bajoe, such as taking advantage of the beauty of the sea, beaches, mangroves, and the Tangcular Islands. In addition, the marine product processing production center is supported by the main livelihoods of the Bajo tribe as fishermen and the large potential for marine products in Bone Regency which reaches 28,059.7 tons / year. The study uses a qualitative approach, in this study the researcher will provide a careful description of community economic empowerment based on local potential in Bajoe Bone, South Sulawesi. Data collection techniques were carried out by interview, observation, and document study. The Bajo tribe, better known as "Orang Laut" is a tribe that makes the sea a friend and source of life, they prefer to live along the coast, and even build settlements on the sea. The existence of the Bajo community has given a new color to the ethnic and cultural diversity in Indonesia (Hukmiah, 2020)

Tourism is now playing a bigger role than ever in terms of job creation, empowerment and economic growth, both on the global stage and in South Africa. In 2011, the tourism sector worldwide supported 258 million direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities. The main objective of this study is to analyze the local community's perception of the benefits of tourism in the protected area concerned. The analysis was conducted based on a survey of the local community. The quantitative approach adopted as the research method chosen ensures that the required descriptive statistics can be obtained from the available research materials. A non-probability sampling approach was used to collect the data involved. The study was conducted in two villages, Ka-Mhinga and Ka-Matiani, which are adjacent to Kruger National Park. The results obtained in this study indicate that the communities of the two villages receive minimal benefits from tourism. Several residents stated that they did not receive what was promised when Kruger National Park opened. Participants from the villages mentioned above agreed that local residents are not employed in protected areas, and that tourist goods sold at the Punda Maria information center are not produced by local residents, and that park management is affected by nepotism in hiring workers. The study concluded that the local communities of Ka-Mhinga and Ka-Matiani should be part of tourism management to increase the level of benefits derived from tourism, which will enable them to enjoy the benefits of Kruger National Park. Although the study reveals the tourism benefits gained by both villages, engaging in an increasing number of initiatives is likely to bring about more benefits, with all investors participating in the operation, implementation, monitoring and management of tourism activities as a form of collaboration. (Lekaota and Khashane, 2020)



Impact on unemployment and reduced household income, resulting in global food insecurity. Women play a major role as household food providers managing food insecurity in Thai communities. In this qualitative study, the researcher aims to understand how the community is involved in managing food insecurity due to COVID-19. Participants consisted of 12 female food providers who were community volunteers, four community leaders, and four health workers. Focus group interviews were conducted. Data were analyzed using content analysis. We describe community engagement to manage food insecurity through strategies including connecting through empathy, community empowerment, and engaging for sustainability. We present findings to illustrate how women's groups can work through public-private partnerships to achieve sustainable food security. (Narasri *et al.* , 2020)

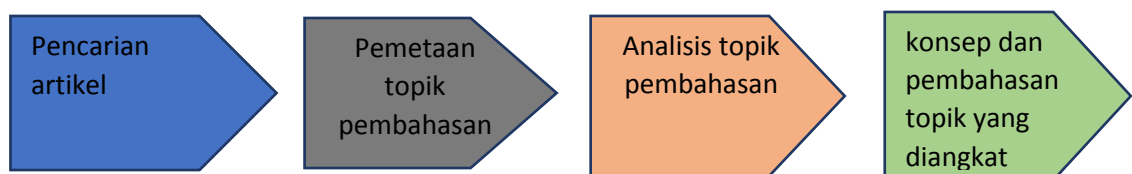
Background: Around the world, lockdowns have been imposed in response to the pandemic against COVID-19. Such lockdowns coupled with school closures and stay-at-home orders leave women more vulnerable in terms of higher responsibilities and spending more time with abusive partners, if any. Methods: This study investigated the situation of women during the COVID-19-induced lockdown by focusing on their happiness and asking about incidents of violence. Using a zero-inflated negative binomial model, our findings confirmed that family setting, type of relationship with partner, and age significantly affected the number of violence positives during lockdown. We further estimated the determinants of happiness and found that school years, women's role in household decision-making, and feelings of empowerment influenced their happiness. Results: Women with higher education have more opportunities to be non-violent. Unemployed women and women who are not working have a higher probability of not experiencing violence than women who are employed. During the post-COVID-19 lockdown, women who live in urban areas, are highly educated, have adequate household income to meet expenses, have lower anxiety, do not face violence, feel empowered when a husband is present, and have higher decisions. - Make power happier. Discussion and conclusions: This study is important in the context of the happiness and violence women experience during the lockdown and provides a basis for improving pandemic response policies. Inclusion of women's safety and happiness in pandemic response policies is important for ensuring women's well-being and for designing better health and economic policies. Our estimates suggest that higher education results in fewer incidents of violence which is arguably the desired outcome for building healthy, productive, and happy communities. In addition, as the lockdown caused by the pandemic is likely to result in higher unemployment worldwide including Pakistan, therefore, based on our estimates of the role of unemployment in violent incidents, policymakers should mobilize more resources to increase incomes and to combat rising unemployment. As a counter-intuitive result of this policy intervention, incidents of violence will be reduced, educational attainment and women's empowerment will increase which will certainly increase happiness. (Haq, Raza and Mahmood, 2020)

Scotland's public service reforms are one example of an emerging international vision for the governance of public values organized by the state.

The Scottish Government's focus on community empowerment has legitimized discussion of a community-led approach and offered careful policy support for community anchor organizations. In this context, scholars of community studies and the community sector continue to reflect critically on the complex relationship between state and community, with some exploring social commonality as a distinctive aspiration for democratic governance. In this paper, our participatory research with six examples of broader community and stakeholder anchors provides empirical material to support discussion, interpretation, and analysis at the 'frontiers' of this governance vision. We consider potential anchors to offer collaborative leadership to facilitate cross-sectoral partnerships and participation as well as agonistic leadership to provide opposing constructive challenges to countries. We conclude by advancing the research agenda to further explore community sector leadership at a time of increasing social and ecological crisis. (Henderson, Escobar and Revell, 2020)

### C. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method uses a review paper using a vosviewer. This research reveals that the results of the study show that the government policy of Sidoarjo Regency in empowering the community, especially duck farmers in Kebonsari Village, Candi District, includes providing livestock assistance and facilitating facilities and infrastructure for duck farmers, as well as an extension of the hand. The government in fostering, directing and controlling includes opening up market opportunities, especially outside the regional market and can also improve the economy of Sidoarjo residents by empowering or providing business opportunity ideas that can be utilized by the community and or Sidoarjo residents themselves. Qualitative research is essentially observing people in their environment, interacting with them, trying to understand their language and interpretation of the world around them (Sugiyono, 2012). Sources of data in this study are primary data in the form of data from key informants and informants (Chairman of the Duck Farmer Group "Source of Food" Head of the Livestock & Plantation Service, Head of the Regional Secretariat of Economics and the Head of Kebonsari Village), notes on observations about conditions and events encountered in the field and notes from interviews. Several questions will be asked of the relevant stakeholders and will be used as a reference for studies based on the findings of articles in the Scopus database. Articles that will be reviewed later are based on two stages, namely: 1) article search and 2) topic mapping



**Chart:** *Article review process*

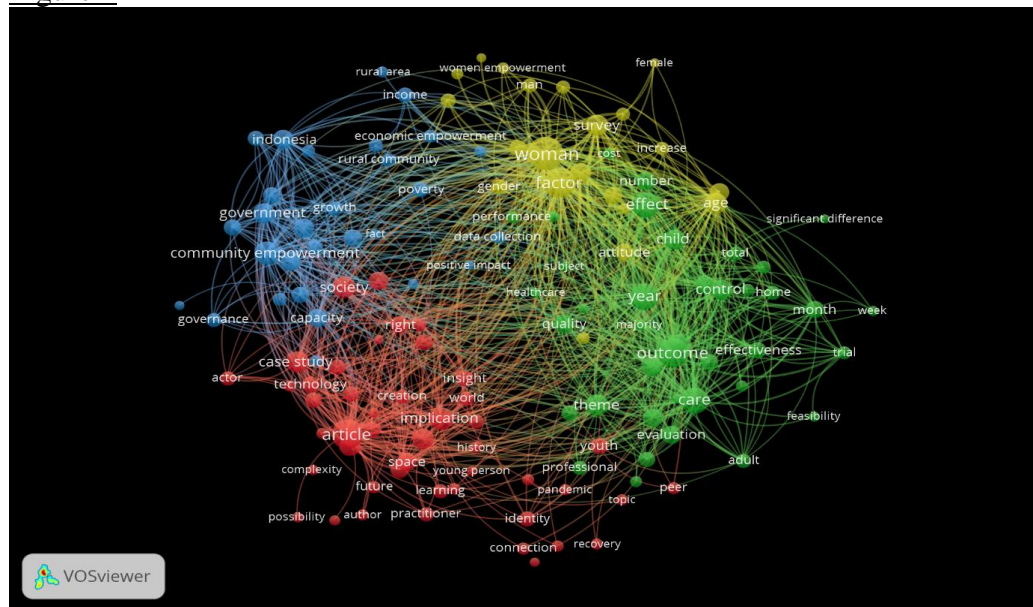
The articles through or with the topic of discussion are obtained in the following ways. First, identify the article. This is done by searching for data in the Scopus database by entering the keyword "development planning" in the search

column with restrictions from 2020 to 2021. The search found 4161 journal articles relevant to the topic raised. The second stage is to verify the articles that are being collected. This verification resulted in 536 articles that were considered appropriate to the research topic, then these figures were re-verified and left 245 articles that really have relevance to what will be discussed in this study.

**D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this section, the concept will be explained into several visualizations related to the names of the 20 research authors and also bring up 4161 words which are then broken down into 245 words according to the main theme of the discussion. Furthermore, from the results of their review using Vosviewer, they explained that there were 4 clusters contained in (Figure 1).

Figure 1



picture above is an illustration of the results of mapping the topic "Community Empowerment in Economic Development in Sidoarjo" or which means community empowerment in economic development in Sidoarjo. From the picture, it is known that there is a relationship between the topic and the absorption capacity in terms of the article title and keywords, not the entire content of the article. The color that appears in the image is a cluster meaning the scope of the group.

While in text mining analysis using the binary counting method, there are 4161 words or terms. The minimum word limit is 3 times and the results obtained are 245 words that meet the threshold.

No.	Cluster	Theme
1.	Cluster 1 (Red)	Society, Right, Case study, Actor, article, Complexity, future, author, creation, world, insight, space, young person, history, learning, technology,

		pandemic, topic, identity, connection, recovery, youth, practitioner
2.	Cluster 2 (Blue)	Government, growth, community empowerment, Indonesia, capacity, governance, poverty, rural community, economic empowerment, income, rural area, data collection, positive impact,
3.	Cluster 3 (Yellow)	Woman, factor, gender, survey, increase, women empowerment, female, man, attitude, age.
4.	Cluster 4 (Green)	Outcome, control, month, home, year, week, adult, feasibility, evaluation, theme, majority, significant difference, child, number, total, trail, care, professional, quality.

We can see from the first image that the larger the text, the greater the intensity. Based on the data in the table, it shows that each cluster has the theme that is discussed the most by the author and there is also the one with the faintest color, which shows the topic that has been discussed the least.

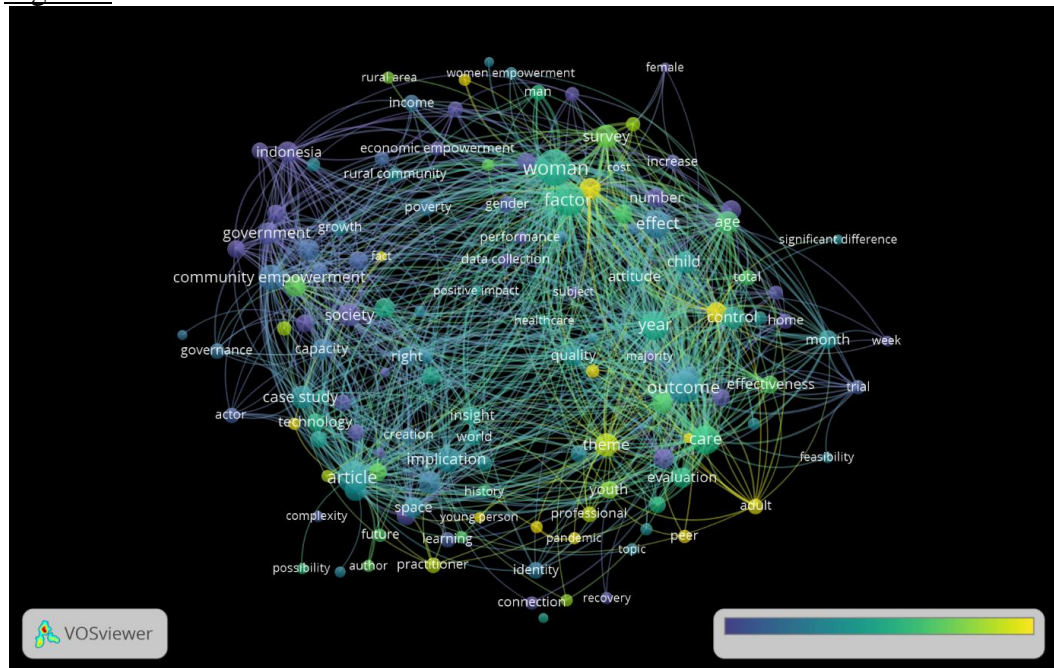
In the blue cluster, the most widely discussed is about community empowerment, the title of the article is *Community empowerment strategy for the development of small business units in Indonesia-new guinea border region*. in a journal that was written by Pakasi in 2020, which contains this research which aims to analyze community empowerment strategies in border areas. This effort is carried out through the use of processed catfish for the development of economic units and small businesses in the border areas of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The results showed that the catfish farming mentoring program in border areas had considerable potential to encourage the development of community commercial business units. Utilization of catfish cultivation has been the main ingredient in the manufacture of various kinds of food products. Several products produced from processed catfish, namely shredded catfish, catfish meatballs, catfish chips, and catfish nuggets are an essential form of economic empowerment for border areas.

In the green cluster which has the greatest intensity and stands out as the topic discussed, namely outcome, the title of the article is *Scales of Practices and Outcomes for Community-Engaged Research*. Despite the growth in research on community engagement research (CEnR), recent reviews suggest that there has been limited development of validated scales for measuring key contexts, mechanisms, and outcomes, disrupting the testing and refinement of theoretical models. The aim of this study is to present the psychometric properties of the scale of the Engage for Equity (E2) project, which stems from a long-term research partnership that examines research projects involving communities. This study uses a three-stage, cross-sectional format: (a) the sampling frame of the 413 CEnR projects identified; (b) 210 principal investigators completed project-level surveys and nominated partners for other surveys; (c) 457 investigators and partners completed surveys on project context, processes, interventions and outcomes. Factorial validity was established through confirmatory factor analysis supporting seven scales: contextual capacity, commitment to collective

empowerment, relationships, community involvement in research action, synergies, transformation of partnerships and partnerships, and projected outcomes. Convergent validity was established by examining the covariance between the scales. This study largely yielded results consistent with previous psychometric studies of related measures, while demonstrating an enhanced ceiling effect of the items and an enhanced conceptualization of the core theoretical constructs.

In the yellow cluster, which is discussed the most in journals, namely with the topic of women, the title of the article is Microfinance facility for rural women entrepreneurs in Pakistan: An empirical analysis with contents written by Khan, T A. Which contains the results of our study showing that financial programs micro-targeting women not only increases the income and consumption of female borrowers, making them financially stable, but in fact, many local stakeholders also benefit from it, and in turn, creates opportunities for the entire local community. public. However, our results also show that it does not reach the poorest of the poorest (very poor) women and thus does not meet the goals of many of its core objectives, namely, poverty alleviation for the very poor and hence should not be relied on in this perspective.

Figure 2



The second image (bottom right) shows research trends by year of publication. In the closeness between words, it shows the relationship between topics with the description of the same year, namely 2020 (there is an explanation in the lower right corner) shown in dark blue to yellow is 2020.



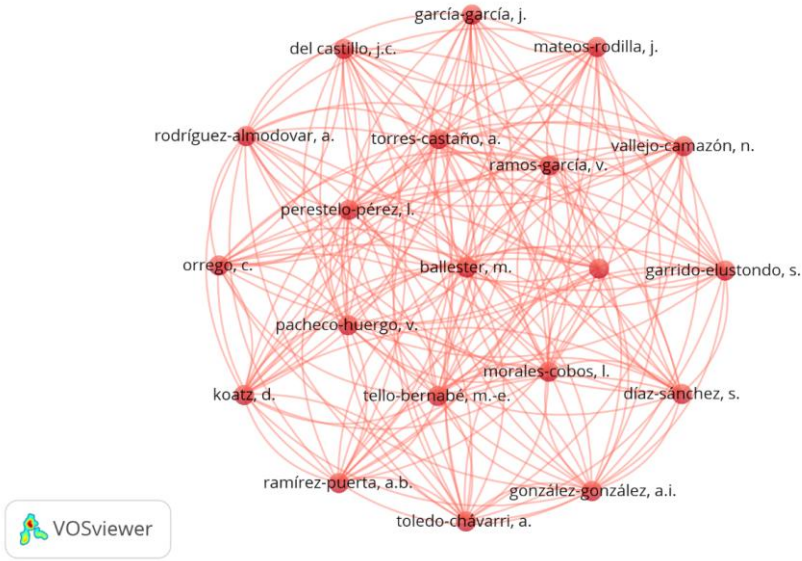
Figure 3



Based on Figure 3, it can be seen what topic is the center of attention, the lighter the color, the more frequently discussed theme. If there is a color that is the most faded, it means that the theme is the least widely or rarely discussed by the author. If the color is getting yellow, it shows that the discussion is getting more and more discussed and vice versa if the color is getting orange, it shows that the topic should not be discussed. Examples of topics that are often discussed are woman factor, outcome, article, effect, implication, government.

**Authors**

Image 1

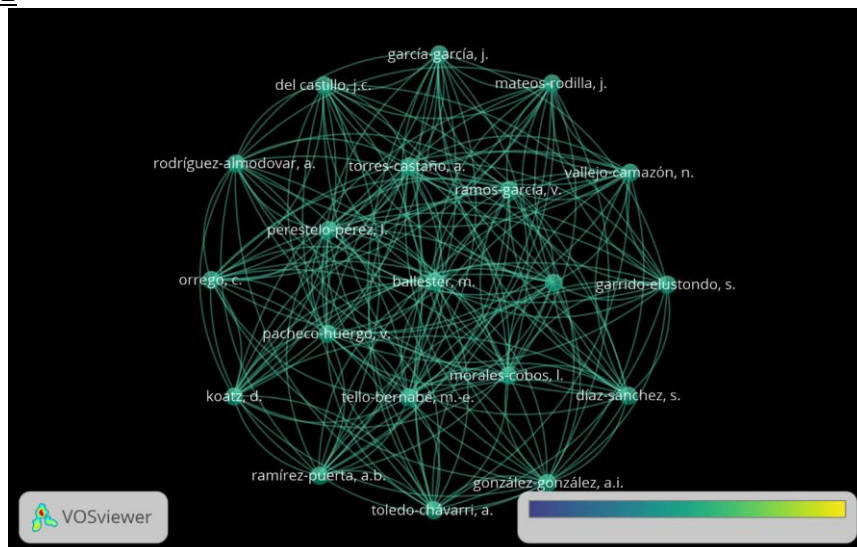


The results of the VosViewer analysis using the Co-Authorship method resulted in 1 large cluster. The picture shows the existence of clusters in the author, namely the red cluster. For an explanation of each cluster, see the table below:

No.	Writer's name
1.	Ballester, m.
2	Tello – bernabe, m.-e
3	Pacheco – huergo, v.
4	Parestelo – perez
5	Torres – castario
6	Ramos – Garcia
7	Moralex – cobos
8	Toledo Chavarri
9	Ramirez – puerta
10	Koatz, d.
11	Orrego, c.
12	Rodriguez – almodovar
13	Del castilo, jc
14	Garcia – garcia, j.
15	Mateos – rodilla
16	Vallejo – camazon
17	Garrido – elustondo
18	Diaz – sanchez
19	Gonzalez – gonzalez, ai

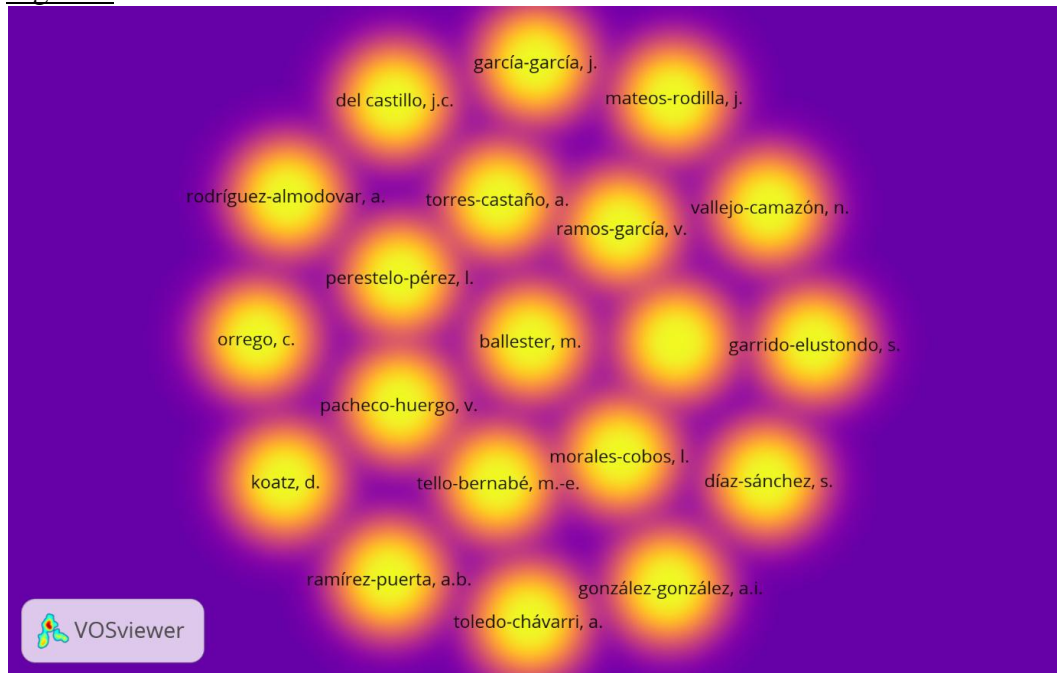
Based on the table above, it can be seen that the authors who publish the most publications in the cluster are all authors, because they have the same circle model. The author of Ballester, M with the contents of his writing

Figure 2



In the picture above, it shows that the publication year of the journal or the author publishes the publication, which is 2020. The brighter the color, the closer the year will be to today. Shown in dark blue to yellow is the year 2020. Everything is very clearly located in the lower right corner.

Figure 3



Based on Figure 3 above, the brightest color shows the names of the authors with the most publications. If the author is placed in a position with a faded color, it means that the author is still a little published in his journal. If you look at the picture above, the authors listed above have a light color in all the names of the authors, which means that all the authors publish a lot of journals. Here are some of the names of the authors above, including: ballester, m. Morales – cobos, L. Tello – bernabe, me. Pacheco – huergo. Orrego, c. Koatz, d. Garrido – elustondo, s. And much more.

## E. CONCLUSION

The role of the Duck Farmer Group "Food Source" in Community Empowerment is as stated above, that the policy of the Sidoarjo Regency government in empowering the community, especially duck farmers in Kebonsari Village, Candi District, includes providing livestock assistance and facilitating facilities and infrastructure for duck farmers, also as an extension of the government in fostering, directing and controlling, including opening up market opportunities, especially outside the regional market. As an extension of the government, the role of this group is quite significant in fostering and directing its members consisting of several duck breeders.



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