

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON LOCAL POTENTIAL: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Dwiko Rynoza Nur Rachman

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
University of Muhammadiyah Malang
dwiko.rynoza@gmail.com

Ali Roziqin

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
University of Muhammadiyah Malang
ali_roziqin@ymail.com

Salahudin

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
University of Muhammadiyah Malang
salahudinmsi@umm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out how to empower the community by utilizing local potential. The research method used in this study is the systematic literature review paper method, where the systematic literature review method can review and identify scientific articles systematically in each process by following the steps that have been set. Through descriptive analysis by means of literature review and assistance from the VOSViewer and Mendeley software, the researchers obtained as many as 176 articles that were relevant to the topic obtained from the SCOPUS database. The results showed that there were 80 concepts identified in 152 articles. Meanwhile, the limitation of this article is that the articles reviewed only come from the SCOPUS database, so there is no comparison data from other databases such as the Web of Science. Therefore, further research can use a comparative analysis approach involving two databases, such as SCOPUS and Web of Sciences.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Community, Local Potential, Concept*

A. INTRODUCTION

People who live in the same area or government and have the same rights and obligations in defending the country can be called people. In this case, the people are inseparable from a country or a government. In its implementation, here the people have the obligation to fight for and defend their country and actively participate in creating shared prosperity and prosperity (Trisnawati et al., 2018). From these obligations, the state has obligations that are proportional to the sacrifices that have been made by the people, including providing a decent living for the people, providing health, education, and security services (Articles 27 and 32, chapter XIV, 1945 Constitution).

One thing is an important point that needs to be underlined in relation to Regional Autonomy as regulated in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014* this is related to social justice, regional equity and encouraging community empowerment as well as fostering initiative and creativity in relation to community participation for mutual prosperity and prosperity. What is mentioned in this point is explained that we must investigate more deeply related to elements of local government in the grassroots sector, because this is directly related to the community and at this level the government should be able to map more factually the shortcomings and strengths that can be developed or empowered in relation to fulfilling the dignity of life for the welfare of the community which is our shared goal (Trisnawati et al., 2018). This grassroots sector that must be highlighted is none other than the Village/*Kelurahan* element.

Indonesia itself, according to data from the BPS released in 2018, the level of poor people in Indonesia is higher in villages than in cities. This proves that the poverty rate in the village can be influenced by the lack of employment opportunities in the village, or areas that are still remote due to the lack of information and the low level of education and knowledge of the village community. So here the village government as the administration of village government must have a commitment so that the community can be efficient, have the ability, be independent to be able to improve the community's economy to take advantage of the potential in the surrounding villages (Endah, 2020).

Related to this, community empowerment can usually be related to community readiness as an effort to improve the quality of life in a sustainable manner. In a concept of empowerment, the community is not only an object of development, but also as an object that can succeed in the implementation of development (Nugraha et al., 2019). So the activity of developing a village potential that relies on aspects of empowerment will be related to socio-cultural problems that are trusted by the surrounding community. So that in the community's efforts to unite empowerment in an area, it is usually strengthened by the cultural values of the local community which create harmony which has become the value of local wisdom in the life of the local community.

And in this case there are problems that become the focus of the solution related to the problems of poverty that occur in people in Indonesia. So, to overcome these problems, there are efforts that have been designed by various parties to overcome poverty. Efforts made in poverty alleviation began to be intensified by various sectors ranging from the government sector with its superior programs to Non-Governmental Organizations through efforts made with the aim of reducing poverty and prospering the community. Awareness in overcoming problems in community groups can sometimes be born not only from within the community group, but also from outsiders who see the problem and can be an opportunity to solve problems and also as a first step to change the condition of society for the better, by turn problems into useful things.

Things that need to be understood in terms of increasing people's welfare in the context of increasing the economy of local residents should not be based on the locomotive paradigm, but on the foundation paradigm, which means that welfare improvement is no longer based on the domination of the central

government, foreign capital, but the strength of the local government itself. which is where there is fair competition, people's agricultural businesses, the role of cooperatives, and all of that is expected to be able to play a role as the foundation for strengthening the people's economy (Hasmawati, 2018). Efforts to improve the welfare of the community here are not only the responsibility of the government, but also other parties related to community development (Nurmayanti et al., 2020). And in this case, financing needs to be intensified again as an effort to improve the economy of local residents.

And the root of the problem or the root of the problem that exists in village communities that must be addressed immediately in preparing to explore local potential includes three aspects of the problem, namely: First, there is no regulation at the village level in preparing the potentials to be explored in the local village. Second, dependence on the central government. Third, the character of clean living by maintaining the environment in readiness to become a village that has local potential (Soedarwo et al., 2017).

In this case, because of the incompetence that occurs in the community, breakthroughs and new approaches are needed, namely the development of entrepreneurship in an effort to improve the economy of the surrounding community through empowerment. This entrepreneurship development is expected to be a new breakthrough in order to accelerate the development of surrounding villages (Malik & Mulyono, 2017). Things that hinder empowerment usually occur due to lack of mutual trust, lack of innovation/creativity, easy surrender or despair, low aspirations and ideals. Things like that usually hinder empowerment in developing local potential.

Things that need to be considered in the scope of regional development include developing local potential, namely all sectoral, regional and special development activities that take place in the region, both those carried out by the government and the community. The goal is the role of the community in increasing the utilization of regional potential, increasing and harmonizing the rate of growth between regions, as well as accelerating regional growth and improving the local economy.

Previous research explained as explained (Strydom et al., 2018) that local potential development can be promoted through the internet network where the socio-cultural, environmental and economic needs of the community can be met if it has been promoted through the internet network or social media. In this case, the internet network plays an important role in developing local potential as an effort to improve the economy of the surrounding community. Where in the future the area around local potential is often observed as a small-scale business turnover and job creation, and therefore increasing the standard of living of the local community.

The main goal of the author in conducting a paper review is to understand the content of the paper by recognizing some important points and what the authors of the paper argue. After several points which are important elements are found, then the next process is writing a review. In this case, a scientific paper review provides an overview of topics that have been discussed or that have been discussed by researchers, as well as supporting theories, in order to make it easier

for students to conduct research in order to obtain data and theories that can be used in this article. The paper review method is important because the steps taken by the author can find out the discussions of previous research. The author can find a wide variety of discussions relating to related themes. In addition, the authors can also understand and learn from some of the shortcomings that exist in previous studies. This is the author's capital in reviewing the regional tourism development planning in order to produce maximum and relevant conclusions.

As for some of the differences in the discussion in previous studies with the study conducted by the author, if several previous studies examined those related to community empowerment based on local potential. In previous research, the object presented was too broad so that it did not condense to a single discussion. Therefore, it means that it is not the same as previous research which directly raised a more general theme. In this study, the author narrows the theme so that the output will be better. Another difference is that most of the previous research studies related to community empowerment based on qualitative-descriptive local potential. The author takes the steps of a systematic and structured literature review. The main data source is the literature review sourced from the SCOPUS database. The data is processed using VosViewer to produce relevant conclusions.

The writing of this article aims to provide a simpler understanding of how to optimize local potential to empower the surrounding community with a view to the welfare of the local community with the existing potential. In addition, this study also aims to find out what obstacles are faced when empowering communities that take advantage of local potential. The purpose of reviewing several articles is also to make it easier for students to understand the topic of study that will be studied. In addition, writing this article can provide benefits to get some new findings which make it easier to conduct further research.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this article written by (Mair & Reid, 2007) it is explained that it aims to contribute to the debate around community-based tourism planning by revisiting the fundamentals of planning and injecting discussion into the more radical considerations of community development practices. Using the framework of the planning tradition established by Friedmann in 1987, it is argued that while the growth of the community-based tourism planning literature represents an important shift away from more traditional, “top down” approaches, tourism planning needs to go further to meet broader community development goals. The tradition of social transformation in planning, namely the model of social mobilization, social learning and radical planning, was introduced as a potential avenue for the development of tourism planning based on community development considerations. The potential of this approach to promote local empowerment and control is highlighted as tourism is “crushed” and community development is re-prioritized.

Regarding community knowledge as described by (Katili et al., 2018) explains that the community has local knowledge about natural resources, such as plants and animals, and local attributions to these resources in the local language. Conservation character education based on socio-cultural values, especially local

wisdom, is the most appropriate educational model to encourage ecosystem biodiversity management patterns. Conservation character education is very relevant to life-enhancing skills, which are based on empowering skills and potential for biodiversity in each region.

C. METHOD

This research has a purpose, namely to examine various scientific articles that discuss women's empowerment in supporting food security that have been published in reputable international journals. In addition, the review article in this study is directed at the conceptualization of women's empowerment studies, which will be explained through the following questions, namely: (1) How are the relationships and clustering of themes in the study of community empowerment through local potential? (2) What is the dominant theme in the study of community empowerment through local potential? (3) What are the topics related to the study of community empowerment through local potential? (4) What type of mapping is used in the community empowerment study? (5) What concept is used in the study of community empowerment through local potential?. The questions are explained based on the study topic, framework, and previous research findings indexed in the Scopus database. The articles reviewed in this study went through the stages of (1) article searching and (2) topic mapping.

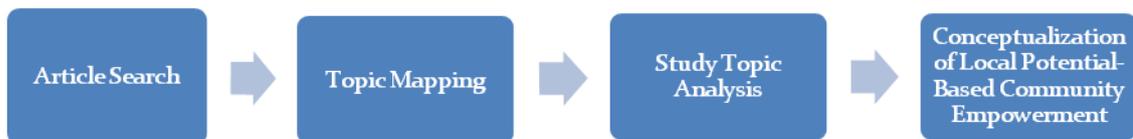


Chart 1: Article Review Process

Articles are searched through several stages. First, identify the article. The articles were taken from publications from various publishers using the SCOPUS database. The next step is to enter the keyword “Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential” and is given a limitation of the year of publication only for the last one year or the same as from 2018 to 2021. The search results in a display of 176 articles that are relevant to the topic. This figure is obtained from the number of files in the form (.ris) which are exported to the Mendeley software.

D. EXPLANATION

Linkage and Grouping of Themes in Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential

In this case, VosViewer is a cluster network by default, where a cluster is a group of nodes that are closely related to each other. Each node in the network is assigned to a cluster. And the number of clusters is determined by the resolution parameter. The higher the parameter value, the larger the number of clusters. In its bibliometric network visualization, vosviewer uses colors to indicate the clusters assigned to nodes. The clustering technique requires algorithms to solve optimization problems, which in the use of network visualization items are represented by labels and by default also by circles. The size of the label and

circle on an item will be determined by the weight of the item. And the higher the weight of an item is determined by the weight of the item. then for some items may not be displayed. This is done so that there is no overlap. And the color of the item is determined by the cluster to which the item belongs. Lines between items represent links. And in general, the closer two journals are to each other, the stronger the relationship, the link in the quote is the strongest between journals represented by the line. All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Leave one line space between the heading and the table. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which authors may find useful.

Network Visualization serves to show the network between topics that are visualized. In this section, concepts are described in several visualizations related to the theme of this research, and 80 of them are identified in 152 articles. Furthermore, the results of their review with VOSviewer revealed that there were four clusters (see table 1). Figure 1 shows the concept names derived from the cluster density view. Furthermore, the existing color code, is used to see a list of concepts that stand out from each cluster. The aim is to identify as many themes as possible that were often discussed in previous studies, and allow them to be used in future research. See Figure 1, it can be seen that the density of clusters is distinguished by the different colors of each cluster.

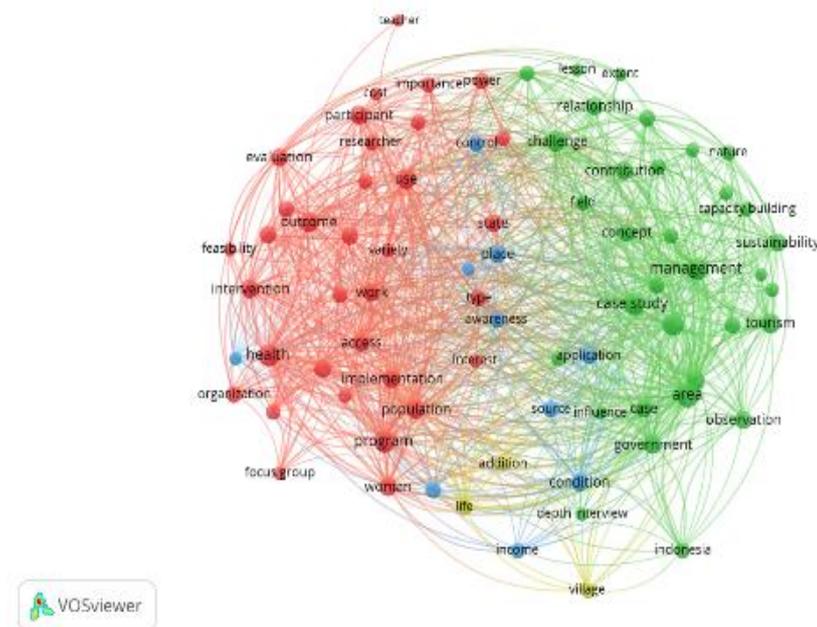


Figure 1. The Relation of Themes in Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential

The identification in the form of mapping researchers in Figure 1 can help especially those who are just starting their research from scratch. When they find a topic of interest in a particular field, which they want to know about, they can read articles related to that topic with the help of this study. In Cluster 1, related concepts are access, collaboration, community members, costs, evaluation, evidence, feasibility, focus groups, health, implementation, interests, interests, interventions, organizations, outcomes, participants, partnerships, perceptions, populations, strengths, programs, relation, researcher, state, success, teacher, time, training, type, use, variety, woman, occupation, year. In cluster 2 on resources, namely actors, areas, capacity building, cases, case studies, challenges, community development, community empowerment, joint participation, concepts, contributions, decision making, in-depth interviews, levels, fields, focus, government, Indonesia, influence, lessons, literature, local people, management, natural resources, nature, observations, relationships, sustainability, sustainable development, tourism, understanding, values, world. In cluster 3, it is related to the way that is application, awareness, basis, condition, control, decision, income, individual, place, and source. In a cluster of 4 places namely, additional, life, and village.

Table 1: The theme of crowding on Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential

Cluster	Concept Name	Total
Cluster 1	access, collaboration, community member, cost, evaluation, evidence, feasibility, focus group, health, implementation, importance, interest, intervention, organization, outcome, participant, partnership, perception, population, power, program, relation, researcher, state, success, teacher, time, training, type, use, variety, woman, work, year.	34
Cluster 2	actor, area, capacity building, case, case study, challenge, community development, community empowerment, community participation, concept, contribution, decision making, depth interview, extent, field, focus, government, indonesia, influence, lesson, literature, local person, management, natural resource, nature, observation, relation, sustainability, sustainable development, tourism, understanding, value, world.	33

Cluster 3	application, awareness, basis, condition, control, decision, income, individual, place, source.	10
Cluster 4	addition, life, village.	3

In describing cluster one related to the program, relevant articles related to it such as those written in (Halliday et al., 2020) which explain that gardens and horticultural programs, green care agriculture, parks, urban forests and the external environment can positive impact in several ways. Four key mechanisms were identified: Engaging in meaningful activities; Empowerment; Positive risk taking; and Strengthen Identity. These findings provide a conceptual link between psychosocial understanding of the relationship between nature and well-being and rights-based discourses on dementia. This means that a program that is developed can have a positive impact through the four aforementioned mechanisms, the name of which is associated with this paper, then community empowerment can be created properly if it is through the mechanism as described.

In addition, this cluster also as explained by (Mahajani et al., 2018) that the key actors in a program, underwent a significant transformation in terms of increasing decision-making abilities that helped them develop their own identity. This means that here is very concerned with the creation of their identity. The increased status of the community and the emergence of leadership reflected in its involvement in domains other than health signify empowerment. The program plays an important role in encouraging local women to participate and contribute in working for the health and development of their communities. Furthermore, it paved the way for the integration of gender in development at the local level by providing opportunities for women to enhance and use their knowledge and skills for the development of their own communities. This means that if this article is related to the title, here gender is not a problem in developing a local potential where community empowerment by developing local potential can be done anytime, anyone, and anywhere, with clear goals. Therefore, it can be concluded that a program can be maximized if all parties can participate in making and running the program.

Matters concerning welfare described in the research conducted by (Nelly et al., 2020) in their article Poverty is the main problem in Indonesia's development and economic quality is the key to this problem. The main problem in reducing poverty in Indonesia today is related to the uneven distribution of economic growth throughout Indonesia, as evidenced by the high income disparity between regions. The potential in the agricultural sector is very large, but most of the many farmers belong to the poor and this is very ironic in Indonesia. This means that today there are still many people who are at the poverty level, and this is a major problem for the country, therefore in eradicating it all, the government must intervene in relation to this problem. And if it is associated with the title, the thing that must be tried in this case is empowering local residents by developing the potential that exists around them to become a tourist attraction.

In the case of cluster 2 which explains related to the community as described in the article written by (Surya et al., 2020) explaining that the

sustainability of economic business is very closely related to efforts to increase community productivity. Furthermore, community economic empowerment can be done by strengthening distribution and marketing control, strengthening to get adequate wages, and strengthening in obtaining information, knowledge and skills to increase the community's ability to be able to stand on their own. Economic empowerment can produce prosperity, where prosperity is the dream of every person and every country. This article explains that empowerment can produce prosperity. This means that the thing that needs to be done at this time is to empower the community based on local potential, which is felt to be able to improve the economy of local residents. This is done by strengthening distribution and marketing control.

Also in this cluster is also community empowerment as described (Townsend et al., 2020) and in this case community empowerment is now an integral part of global sustainable development goals and many local, national and international strategies for social development and health. These are based on local venues designed to 'empower' diverse but some seek to increase collective control over decisions and actions by giving community members control over budgets. Which means that a community empowerment can run optimally when it is based on a local place by increasing collective control over decisions and actions by giving the community control over the budget. And the research explains that empowerment is currently an integral part of global sustainable development goals. This means that community empowerment is currently an important reference in national development.

This cluster also explains which decision making as described in the study (Ratanakosol et al., 2017) which shows that bonding social capital and authorized capital have the highest empowerment potential, but human capital and bonding social capital are significant. Joint planning and decision making, promoting leadership, encouraging collaborative learning, internal communication, continuous operations, and self-reflection and evaluation are methods used to empower communities. This means that decision making is an important step in terms of empowerment, which is when stakeholders must have clear goals in decision making, so that later decisions made can be maximized in terms of implementation.

In cluster 3, this relates to the decision topic described in (Vlachokostas, 2020) that the conceptual framework presented here provides the basis for supporting decisions towards sustainable development and interaction through creative collaboration pathways that apply to all levels of potential synergies. The main conclusions and future challenges suggest that more research efforts are needed by the scientific community to harness the collaborative power of social networks and to efficiently apply ICT methods to adopt a "socially oriented" middle lane approach in community empowerment. In this case, it means that a decision becomes important if a program that is decided has many benefits. And the research shows that empowerment can be much more effective if you apply the power of social networks and can be more efficient if you apply ICT methods where social media is an important aspect in terms of community empowerment. And social media can also promote what will be developed in these local

potentials.

In addition, in another article it is also explained in (Budig et al., 2018) that researchers found positive changes in three dimensions of empowerment: 1) participants gained new knowledge and developed critical awareness of their community; 2) the social recognition received by the participants changed their self-perception; and 3) the project enables them to expand their social networks and build new relationships with different actors (research partners, local decision makers, media and the wider public). In this case, it means that empowerment can change people's lifestyles where people indirectly gain new knowledge and develop critical awareness for their own community. Which means that all of this indirectly builds awareness to develop existing local potentials.

In a study conducted by Ole (Candelo et al, 2019) it was explained that empowerment and collaboration, business diversification, sustainability, and the creation of a destination image are the four main benefits for local farming communities and their families and are also considered to create favorable conditions. and attractive to tourists. This means that here empowerment is one of the four benefits for local residents because it is profitable and mensari for tourists. This shows that empowerment has many benefits for the local community, which can improve the economy for the local community.

In cluster 4, this relates to the potential that exists in the village as explained by (Wijjayanti et al., 2020) The village must build an image through market research based on local potential; increase public awareness and education; processing local products into special goods with high economic value; determine and improve the position and role of local communities as important actors and hosts in tourism development by forming community organizations. This means that here local potentials must be built by the awareness of the local community itself, where this must be done together with the local government where the local government here plays an important role in raising awareness of the local community related to developing existing local potentials.

In addition, in another article described by (Nelly et al., 2020) it is currently recognized that agricultural development does not only rely on villages but also requires regional integration and supports facilities and infrastructure that are not only in rural areas. The economic structure of the region is the basic factor that distinguishes one region from another, the difference is very closely related to the conditions and potential of an area in terms of the physical, socio-economic and institutional environment. In the article it was explained that the potential of an area can be measured from the physical, socio-economic and institutional environment, meaning that when a village wants to develop its potential, as a whole, it must look at all related aspects, so that villages that want to develop their potential can developed into a good tourist spot. And indirectly can improve the local economy.

Another article also explains that written by (Komariah et al, 2018) the development of community-based tourism potential is a strategic effort in building a community. Rural tourism development is a long-term and potential investment for the government because community and natural resources are available. The purpose of the research in this article is to determine the development of tourism

villages based on local wisdom, especially regarding the concept of tourist village criteria. There are three basic principles: voluntary and open membership, democratic management, and independence. The criteria for a tourism village include attractions, accessibility, public facilities and tourism facilities, community empowerment, and marketing or promotion. This article explains that community empowerment based on local potential is a strategic effort in an effort to increase the economy of local communities. Which in this case the development of local potential which is a long-term investment and this is very potential for the government, because this can increase regional income.

For the case of tourism described by (Strydom et al., 2018) network-based tourism has been promoted and implemented as a way of development in which the socio-cultural, environmental and economic needs of local communities can be met through the offering of a tourism. These information technologies are known to contribute to the social and economic viability of marginalized communities in developing countries and the preservation of natural resources in the affected areas. In developing countries, tourism is often seen as a small-scale business turnover and job creation, and therefore raises the standard of living of local people. If information technology is practiced well, there is potential to provide some tremendous opportunities for communities by not only offering better benefits but also increasing their contribution to tourism planning and management in their area. This means that here information technology is a breakthrough in terms of developing the tourism sector, which in this case community empowerment needs to be further strengthened by using an information technology which can assist in the management and planning of tourism in terms of developing local potential.

Dominant Themes in Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential Studies

In this section, which aims to identify using the concept of Density Visualization, it will be explained into several visualizations related to the theme of this research, and several visualizations related to the theme of this research, and 80 of them were identified in 152 articles. In the search related to the topic of discussion of previous research with the theme Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential studies. By using Density Visualization, here it makes it easier for writers to find the dominant theme by seeing the colors in bold are clearly located on the dominant theme. Then with the help of Density Visualization, it will be easier to identify relevant topics to be discussed in the current research, in contrast to the use of Network Visualization which sometimes has the same position in the topic of discussion, and the use of network visualization makes it difficult for the author to identify the findings of the topic. . See Figure 2, it can be seen that the color density on the topic of discussion has been merged from each cluster.

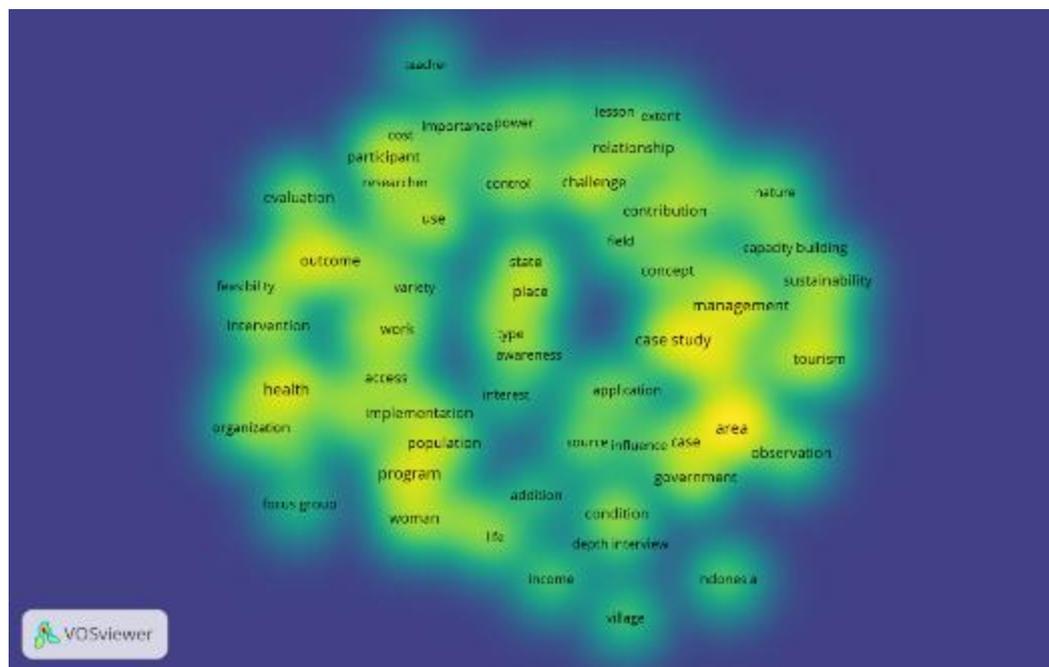


Figure 2: Density Visualization

Found some dominant words. The dominant themes from previous research include collaboration, community members, community development, community empowerment, joint participation, concepts, contributions, decision making, in-depth interviews, broad, field, focus, government, Indonesia, influence, population, power, program, relationship, health, implementation, importance, importance, intervention, condition, control, decision, and village. These words have differences in terms of color thickness, which indicates that words with bold colors are the dominant themes discussed by previous researchers related to this topic. The relationship between these words has the quality of a complex discussion so that it is possible to find conclusions related to the discussion of Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential.

Dominant Author In Studies Related to Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential studies

This section explains the use of author network visualization, this makes it easier for researchers in terms of the findings of articles written by previous researchers that are in line with the themes that will be written by researchers, in this section as well and indirectly this will be netted on the authors. author in network visualization whose topics are in line with Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential studies. This can be seen from Figure 3 which has shown a set of discussion topics through the gathering of several authors who did research in their articles.

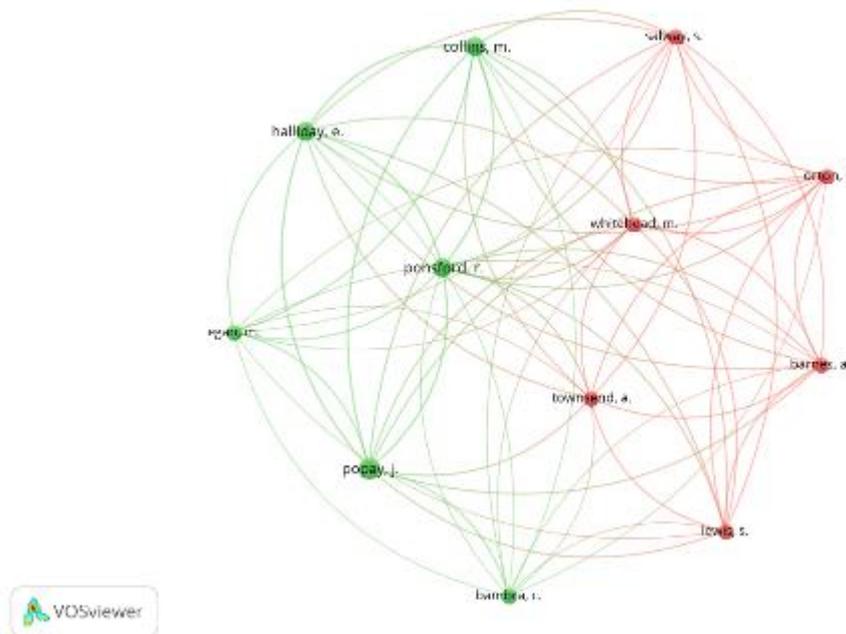


Figure 3: Mapping Author data with the Network Visualization model

In mapping author data through author network visualization, it can be seen in Figure 3 where some authors are not classified into several clusters generated through research research articles. It can be seen from the resulting color, which only has two colors in the cluster data mapping. This means that here for the theme of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential studies, there are two clusters in the discussion of Network Visualization, which means that there are two clusters that have different discussions in conducting research in their articles. This means that here they have changes that are in line but have differences in the aspects discussed. Here the authors do not stand out from each other. So between the authors here in terms of aspects of the discussion are still mutually sustainable.

To determine the dominant author, researchers can use author density visualization. Which, it can make it easier for further researchers to get a dominant author to conduct the next research study. By looking at the color density generated through author density, researchers can determine the theme of collaborative governance by using a more dominant author in the article being studied. It can be seen in Figure 4 on the author data mapping with Density Visualization mode.

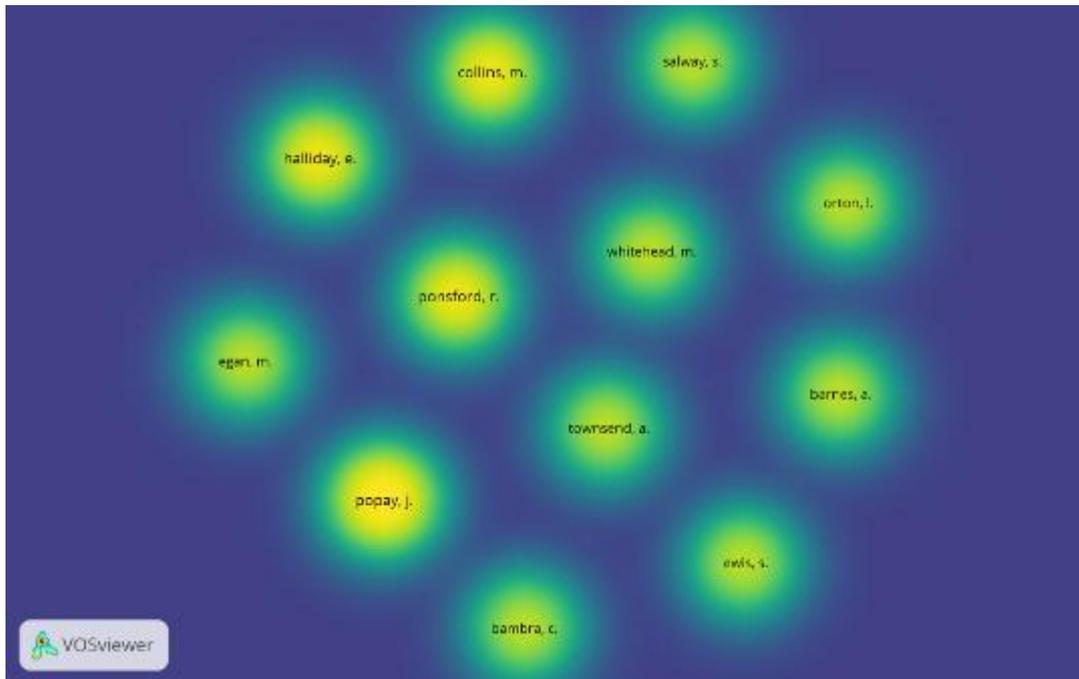


Figure 4. Mapping Author data with Density Visualization mode.

Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that in mapping author data using density visualization mode, there are several authors who look dominant and here author Popay, j. Most dominant compared to other authors in the discussion of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential. And the authors in the picture above, although they have different positions, but who both have an important position are in making findings that will be used in subsequent research. And the relevance of the study of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential. And furthermore, it can be seen in the grouping of authors in the field of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential.

Table 2: Grouping of Authors in the Study of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential

Cluster	Name Author	Total
Cluster 1	Egan, m., halliday, m., collins, m., ponsford, r., popay, j., bambra, j.	6
Cluster 2	Townsend, a., lewis, s., barnes, a., whitehead, m., orton, l., salway, s.	6

In this author's mapping, it consists of clusters which are dominated by cluster one in terms of reviewing articles related to the discussion theme of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential. In this case, the most dominant author is Popay, j. This means that in terms of discussing the theme of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential Popay, here the most dominant is related to the discussion theme and especially in cluster one, but here in cluster two it is still directly related to the discussion theme, but not as

dominant as in cluster one. And in cluster two, there is no dominant author, where already the author in cluster two has both in terms of discussing the theme of Community Empowerment Based On Local Potential.

Based on data obtained from a review paper with Vosviewer, Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential is closely related to the social sciences. Which in social science must describe a community's life and how the community survives. This means that here Local Potential-Based Community Empowerment really describes social science where the picture of empowerment is when how the community can develop, especially in groups that are considered weak or vulnerable to poverty so that here they have the ability and strength and can escape from various adversity (Haris, 2014). This means that here empowerment is also included in the case of social science, both of which study society.

In terms of doing community empowerment here there are key factors identified in the literature as important for good governance showing positive prospects for transition (Baral & Stern, 2010) This means here for maximum empowerment in terms of strategies to overcome several challenges to explore the potential of local communities to become main actors in governance. In another respect here the importance of community learning in carrying out social change towards ecological sustainability has been recognized for some time (Aguayo & Eames, 2017). This means that the article explains that there is a consideration of the types of technology available and culturally responsive for community empowerment. Moreover, both the technology itself and the social community are dynamically developing and complex entities. Which means that the use of information technology is expected to be able to promote social sustainability or empowerment. By using information technology, it is expected to be able to facilitate community empowerment.

E. CONCLUSION

The article review with the theme of Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential which includes 4 clusters of researchers obtained as many as 176 articles and 80 topics, has 29 dominant themes, all of which have been visualized and of which were identified in 152 articles, all of which were obtained from Scopus data with topics to be discussed. From these results obtained data from Scopus which is then analyzed through the Vosviewer application. From the review results obtained from VOSviewer, it shows that there are several concepts that are dominant in the cluster with the theme of Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential. In cluster 1, the related concepts are access, collaboration, community member, cost, evaluation, evidence, feasibility, focus group, health, implementation, importance, interest, intervention, organization, outcome, participant, partnership, perception, population, power, program, relation, researcher, state, success, teacher, time, training, type, use, variety, woman, work, year. In cluster 2, it emphasizes on resources, namely actors, areas, capacity building, cases, case studies, challenges, community development, community empowerment, common participation, concept, contribution, decision making, depth interview, extent, field, focus, government, Indonesia, influence, lesson, literature, local person, management, natural resource, nature, observation,

relation, sustainability, sustainable development, tourism, understanding, value, world. In cluster 3, it emphasizes related to the method, namely application, awareness, basis, condition, control, decision, income, individual, place, source. In cluster 4 the emphasis is on place, namely, addition, life, village. All of this has also been in accordance with what was studied by the researcher so that it can assist researchers in finding information related to the theme being studied.

If we look at previous research, there are main keys in terms of Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential, if it is concluded then in terms of community empowerment this can be carried out well by requiring the care and participation of the community itself to always innovate and be creative in developing the village area which is used as a village. tour. Because the role or participation carried out by the community can be seen from the planning, implementation, management or utilization stages, supervision, enjoying the results and evaluation. This study also has limited articles to support the literature review. And most of the total articles obtained through the Scopus database do not all have related topics that will be used to conduct research. So that it is difficult for researchers to add insight and knowledge and review literature as a structured study. In the study, only two applications were used, namely Vosviewer and Mendeley, so that researchers did not get valid data from various articles that functioned as reference material to get such a broad coverage. Therefore, this study does not have data that can be used as a comparison. The researcher's recommendation for further research is to use a comprehensive comparative analysis approach that involves two databases, such as SCOPUS and Web of Sciences (WoS), as well as additional applications in reviewing data such as Nvivo 12 plus.

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