

Community Empowerment Through Village Owned Business Entities And Corporate Social Responsibility In Rural Clean Water Supply Program In Bogor District

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Abstract

Background: High population growth and economic activity raises the problem of environmental pollution and scarcity of clean water and sanitation needs. The government builds infrastructure and facilities for drinking water and sanitation in villages which are managed by the community through community groups.

The research objective is that the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program (Pamsimas) has become one of the national mainstay programs (Central Government and Regional Governments) to increase rural population access to proper drinking water and sanitation facilities with a community-based approach, improve access to water services. Clean and sanitation for the poor in rural and suburban areas, as well as increasing the value and behavior of clean and healthy living.

Methods: what is used is qualitative triangulation of data, by conducting interviews with informants.

Results: The research findings of community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR in rural water supply and sanitation programs in Bogor Regency, have not been effective, this is due to the policy pattern that is centralized and uniform (uniformity) and the pattern of development is not yet accustomed to taking their own initiative. The factors that become obstacles in community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR in the program for providing clean water and sanitation for rural communities in Bogor Regency, where the village government through the BUM Desa business unit in exploring, cultivating and attracting active participation from the community, and good participation has become a commitment in community empowerment tends to be more selective, in the sense that they participate when programs are designed with clear directions and utilize existing local resources, and the implementation of community empowerment programs through BUM Desa and CSR in accordance with empowerment commitments, and involves various components. Community according to the needs of the community. Community empowerment in the program of providing clean water and sanitation for rural communities will run effectively, if implementing the empowerment stages are carried out by (1) Awareness phase, (2) Transformation phase, (3) Capacity building phase. Meanwhile, empowerment is done through: (1) Enabling, (2) Empowering, and (3) Protecting.

Conclusions: Community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR in the program of providing clean water and sanitation for rural communities is a process and goal in developing self-reliance, strengthening the position of every government decision or policy, it is necessary to have the ability of supporting resources and indicators of the stages of community empowerment. Methods of community empowerment that are still not understood by the concept of community empowerment by the parties concerned, so that in its implementation it becomes misguided, a new way of community empowerment is offered by proportionally involving community components and local government support.

Keywords: - Community empowerment, BUM Desa, CSR.

Introduction

The government's role must focus on efforts to improve services to the community in addition to

empowerment and development. The task of modern government is essentially a service to the community, not held to serve itself, but to serve the community and create conditions that allow every

member of the community to develop their abilities and creativity in order to achieve common goals. The high rate of population growth and economic activity raises the problem of environmental pollution and scarcity of clean water and sanitation needs. Through the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program (Pamsimas) it has built infrastructure and facilities for drinking water and sanitation in villages which are managed by the community through community groups. In terms of management, the community forms a management agency at the Regency and City levels called the Agency for the Management of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities (BP-SPAMS) at the district/city level. The administrators of BP-SPAMS agreed to form a forum of togetherness between BP-SPAMS and another Drinking Water Facility Management Group called the Regency/City Rural SPAMS Management Association. This association is a forum for BP-SPAMS to exchange information, experiences/lessons learned, and to fight for the need for drinking water and rural sanitation development.

The Pamsimas program plays a role in providing financial support for both physical investment in the form of facilities and infrastructure, as well as non-physical investment in the form of management, technical support, and capacity building. The Pamsimas program is implemented with a community-based approach through community involvement (women and men, rich and poor, etc.) and a demand responsive approach. Both approaches are carried out through a community empowerment process to foster initiatives, initiatives, and active community participation in deciding, planning, preparing, implementing, operating and maintaining the facilities that have been built, as well as continuing activities to improve health status in the community.

According to Smith (2007), empowering people means encouraging them to be more involved in decisions and activities that affect their work. Give them the opportunity to show that they can come up with brilliant ideas and put those ideas into practice with the skills they have. Empowerment concept, includes: (1). Encourage people to play a more active role in their work; (2). By involving them in taking responsibility for developing ways of doing things; (3). Enable them to make more and bigger decisions without the intervention of someone more senior.

According to Imaduddin et.al (2022), Akpabio, et.al (2021), Ugwu, et.al (2021), accelerating the achievement of universal access to drinking water and sanitation requires joint efforts from the central government to village and community governments, as well as the private sector. (Echeverría, et.al 2020; Scherer, et.al, 2021). Pamsimas is a drinking water and sanitation program that can be used by various stakeholders to become a joint program in the context of achieving universal access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of corporate concern that sets aside a portion of its profits for the benefit of sustainable community and environmental development based on appropriate and professional procedures. CSR is regulated by Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. CSR is an action or concept carried out by a company, according to the company's ability, as a form of their responsibility to the social environment around which the company is located.

The existence of the company has great potential to change the community environment, both in a negative and positive direction. Companies need to prevent negative impacts, because this can trigger conflicts with the community, which in turn can disrupt the activities of the company and the community. The CSR program is a commitment that the company needs itself. If it is able to provide benefits to humans and the environment, the company will be able to survive in the long term. The implementation of CSR must be based on the following four motives: (1). Moral obligation: to achieve commercial success while respecting ethics; (2). Sustainability: meeting future needs; (3). Operating license: build company image to get approval from government and stakeholders; (4). Reputation: increase brand and reputation in the eyes of consumers, investors, and employees.

It can be concluded that CSR is a form of voluntary assistance provided by the company to the community and the environment as a contribution to the progress of a country. Therefore, it can be ensured that every program in the company must have a clear goal and be a guide in the implementation of the program to be planned. In general, the CSR program in a company has the following objectives: (1). Contribute to the development of the environment and surrounding communities; (2). To recruit qualified and potential human resources; (3). Reducing the risk of corruption and loss; (4). Differentiate the company from competitors; (5). Maintain good

relations with people outside the company; (6). Reduce the amount of tax to be paid; (7). Maintain good relations with stakeholders outside the company.

Bogor Regency, which is the most populous district in Indonesia, is around 5,965,410 people (BPS, 2019). The rate of population growth and economic activity in Bogor Regency raises the problem of environmental pollution and scarcity of clean water. This indication of the scarcity of quality clean water can be seen from the data on the fulfillment of clean water in Bogor Regency, which until now has only reached 68% (BPS, 2020) which has not yet met the SDG's target.

The purpose of establishing a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) according to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 4 of 2015 concerning the Establishment, Management and Management, and Dissolution of Village-Owned Enterprises. Village-Owned Enterprises are business entities whose capital is all or most of the capital owned by the village through direct participation from village assets which are separated to manage assets, services and other businesses for the welfare of the village community. Actually, this institutional form has been mandated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

The phenomenon of BUM Desa problems in Bogor Regency, among others: (1). Understanding and understanding of BUM Desa is still low including: what is BUM Desa, legal legality of BUM Desa, the importance of the existence of BUM Desa as an economic forum and village economic development, the purpose of establishing BUM Desa, benefits of establishing BUM Desa, and other understandings related to Village BUM; (2). The control of natural potential is still controlled by various parties, including Perhutani, BPSDA, KLH and other interested parties, private parties, NGOs, youth, mass organizations and so on; (3). Most villages have made village markets as BUM Desa business units, but not all activities in the market have been handed over to BUM Desa management, because only a small number of economic posts that have the potential to generate large profits are still held by the Village Government, so the existence of BUM The village as a village economic forum is only limited to name recognition, but in reality market control and financial benefits are still held by the Village Government; (4). There has not been an understanding between the village economic actors

who have already mastered the economic potential in the village, so it is necessary to be willing to reduce ego and share for the sake of the village and village communities to increase community income in order to achieve community welfare efforts; (5). BUM Desa management human resources who do not yet have adequate managerial capabilities, have not yet developed the entrepreneurial spirit, and document the activities carried out, both administratively and the ability to use information technology; (6). Leadership, managerial and governance are the basic factors that support the health and sustainability of Village-Owned Enterprises, among BUM Desa managers (Management Board, Supervisory Board) there has not been an ideal relationship as a condition for the growth and development of BUM Desa, between administrators with one another. there are still suspicions because there is no good communication, as well as financial administration problems that often trigger problems.

BUM Desa can form Pamsimas units to meet the basic needs of the community. One of the BUM Desa in providing clean water and sanitation is BUM Desa in Bongas, Sumedang, West Java. Prior to the existence of BUM Desa, many community members had difficulty getting clean water. Many villagers in Sumedang have to go to wells or rivers to fetch water, which is not necessarily clean.

The purpose of establishing BUM Desa is to accommodate and encourage all economic activities of the community, both those that grow and develop according to local customs, culture, and economic activities that are submitted to be managed by the community through Government programs, Provincial Governments, Regional Governments, and Village Governments.

The objectives of establishing BUM Desa are to: (1). Encouraging the Economic Development of rural communities; (2). Increase creativity and productive economic business opportunities for rural communities; (3). Encouraging the growth and development of micro- enterprises in the informal sector; (4). Increase income and welfare of rural communities; (5). Increase the village's original income.

BUM Desa capital is obtained from several sources, including the following: (1). Assistance from Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency Government; (2). Village Government; (3). Public Savings; (4). Loans from Government Financial Institutions, and/or non-

government; (5). Equity participation from other parties or profit-sharing cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

The formation of the economic institution, in 2018 the village government began to establish a business entity, namely the Village Owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) to improve the village economy based on the needs and potential of the village. The management of BUM Desa is fully implemented by the village community, namely from the village, by the village, and for the village. The role of the clean water supply business unit managed by BUM Desa which has a business unit in the field of providing clean water and PAM Desa is very helpful for the community to access water that is not affordable by PDAM Tirta Kahuripan in Bogor Regency.

Referring to the discussion indicators, from the interview data above regarding the contribution of BUM Desa, it can be described based on its functions and roles, namely BUMDes has a function as a facilitator, stabilizer, and server. The following is an explanation of the functions of BUMDes, including: (1). Facilitator, meaning BUM Desa that provides facilities to meet the needs of its community. For example, from the clean water service unit, and many other units; (2). Stabilizer, meaning to keep the selling price of agricultural production from being too far apart in the event of "over production" and scarcity of goods, the BUM Desa as a stabilizer will intervene by accommodating excess production that is not channeled in the market and will resell the production. if there is a shortage at a reasonable price, such as organic fertilizer and water meter; (3). Server, meaning that BUM Desa here functions as a servant to fulfill the needs of the community. For example, in the matter of water and electricity, the community's need for water and electricity is a basic need that must always be met, especially water for MCK which of course requires a large volume, while to fulfill it, you must make a well with a maximum depth of 25 meters, and even then, to make it, you have to remove no small cost. Therefore, BUM Desa in this case is very much felt in serving the need for water and electricity payment services.

Methodology

The research methodology is qualitative with data triangulation (Creswell, 2014). To collect data, interviews were conducted with officials from the Bogor Regency Bappedalitbanglitbang, Bogor Regency PMD Office, Bogor Regency PUPR

Office, Village Heads and Village Apparatuses, Community Consumers of the Village PAM Program, Community Members of Village PAM, Village BUM Management, Private Companies in rural areas. In addition, it also examines existing documents related to the research activities carried out. The research locations were in Kemang District as many as 11 villages, Ciomas District as many as 6 villages, Dramaga District as many as 5 villages, Sukaraja District as many as 10 villages, Ciawi District 11 villages, Cijeruk District 3 villages.

Results

Interviews with informants directly and field observations in fostering community empowerment are still faced with various crucial problems, both concerning policy issues, authority and budget issues. The problems are as follows: (1). Regional policies that do not support the existence and development of village community programs, so that many programs/activities shift authority to other offices/agencies and other sectors, which are actually not in direct contact with community empowerment development, especially in terms of increasing community participation and self-reliance. For example, the handling of one of the programs, namely the improvement of Village Drinking Water Provision (PAM Desa) which contains elements of increasing community participation and self-help, but the authority is transferred to other sector offices/agencies that are technical in nature only for physical development and handles development with the help of third parties (contractors).) without involving non-governmental organizations, so that people are not educated and nurtured to be independent with their own potential abilities; (2). The classic problem is that the limited budget and supporting facilities for the program have resulted in discontinuity in the implementation of program activities from year to year so that the impact that occurs is not optimally accelerating the achievement of community empowerment program objectives.

Furthermore, financial resources are seen as an important factor affecting community empowerment. Empowering through financial resources from the government is generally more oriented as a stimulant fund for development development in the village. Villages still have to seek other necessary resources. Financial resources are normatively derived from village original income, revenue sharing from regional taxes and district levies, part of the balancing fund, district and provincial government assistance. There is still a tug

of war between the levels of government itself, such as the APBD which is mostly used for personnel expenditures whose value reaches 60-70%, and the rest is for public spending and that part is allocated to villages.

Interviews have been conducted with officials from the Regional Research and Development Planning Agency (Bappedalitbang) of Bogor Regency, which are summarized as follows: (1). The Bappedalitbang party collects funding data for clean water and sanitation projects in Bogor Regency, so that locations for program implementation can be inventoried; (2). The Bappedalitbang will map the environmental and socio-economic impacts of companies operating in Bogor Regency and its surroundings; (3). The Bappedalitbang party receives a report on CSR assistance from the company to the community represented by the village government; (4). The Bappedalitbang provides suggestions for CSR assistance projects to companies so that they are targeted to those in need; (5). The Bappedalitbang provides an award in the form of incentives for company operational support in the form of ease of licensing and tax relief as long as it does not violate the rules by collaborating with the Regional Revenue Service; (6). The Bappedalitbang together with the PUPR Service and PDAM, draft a clean water CSR program that will be offered to companies providing clean water CSR assistance.

Interviews have been conducted with officials from the Village Government Community Empowerment Service (DPMPD) of Bogor Regency, which are summarized as follows: The dryness of clean water sources experienced by the village has made the community far from welfare. Based on this problem, with the permission or recommendation of the Bogor Regent, the village government together with village institutions made direct efforts to submit a proposal to the Ministry of Public Works (DPU) through the PAM Satker and the Irrigation Sub-Department as well as the West Java Province BKSDA, in order to provide facilities for making Village PAM, namely by drilling deep wells, both for irrigation and/or drinking water, which will then be managed by the village to help service the needs of clean water and agricultural irrigation. PAM Desa is a form of rural water service that is managed independently by the community. The idea to make this PAM arose because it turned out that the village had very abundant water potential, namely there was an underground water source.

Interviews have been conducted with officials from the Department of Public Works and Spatial

Planning (PUPR) of Bogor Regency, which are summarized as follows: (1). The PUPR Service has mapped priority locations for clean water assistance; (2). The PUPR Office regularly checks the quality and quantity of clean water in villages; (3). The PUPR Office receives a report on CSR assistance from the company to the community represented by the village government; (4). The PUPR Service provides suggestions for CSR assistance projects to companies so that they are targeted to those in need; (5). Together with Bappedalitbanglitbang and PDAM, draft a clean water CSR program that will be offered to companies providing clean water CSR assistance.

Interviews have been conducted with the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM) of Bogor Regency, which are summarized as follows: (1). The PDAM has collected data on the potential and problems of clean water supply in Bogor Regency; (2). The PDAM has repaired the PDAM asset's pipes; (3). The PDAM checks the laboratory before it is distributed to the public so that it is in accordance with clean water standards; (4). The PDAM has expanded the distribution of clean water in accordance with the existing funding conditions; (5). Together with Bappedalitbanglitbang and the PUPR Office, draft a clean water CSR program that will be offered to companies providing clean water CSR assistance.

Interviews have been conducted on District Officials in Bogor Regency which are summarized as follows : (1). Democratic leadership in its application is not always suitable for rural communities, in conditions of people who still have low levels of awareness and education, coherent ways are also carried out. The statement implies, namely that methods with a power approach need to be accompanied by directness, so that the community obeys the rules or policies outlined, which in turn are expected to eventually become awareness; (2). In the context of developing village institutions as part of normative policy change, it is actually more oriented towards the division of authority for each institution at the village level, thus enabling leadership that is built based on collectivity, meaning that the village head is no longer a central figure whose all affairs are in the hands of the village head. , but tasks can be shared with the management of other village institutions such as the BPD and the village LPM.

Interviews have been conducted with the Village Heads of Sub-Districts in Bogor Regency which are summarized as follows : (1). That the proposed clean water and sanitation program was discussed with the Tirta Endah Mitra Forum and the community about

what is needed by the village community at this time, one of which is in the form of providing clean water and sanitation, after being proposed it will be forwarded to the company as the provider of CSR funds; (2). For CSR assistance in the initial clean water and sanitation provision program carried out by the company as the first party, namely conducting a field survey directly by a team from the company; (3). All the agreements in the program, all parties involved are gathered to hear the contents of the agreements that have been made so that there is no Misunderstanding in the development of clean water supply and sanitation; (4). The provision of clean water and sanitation is carried out in accordance with the previously agreed agreement, accompanied by the first party in charge of monitoring the implementation of water supply development.

Interviews have been conducted on CSR funding companies operating in Bogor Regency which are summarized as follows: (1). The company communicates with Bappedalitbanglitbang and the PUPR Office by discussing the company's vision and mission, operational reach, and the potential impact of the company on the surrounding community; (2). The company can provide direct CSR assistance to the community, and coordinate with Bappedalitbanglitbang and the PUPR Office, so that suggestions for the right location are given with the following criteria: a) the location of water sources that are quite far from settlements or the minimum volume of water source discharge in the target location, b). the condition of clean water is far from the standard of clean water quality, c) inadequate condition of clean water facilities and infrastructure, d) provision of clean water that is not managed properly; (3). Conducting CSR assistance in the form of supplying clean water from new sources and installing clean water pipes or in accordance with the conditions of the CSR target community; (4). It is allowed to apply clean water tariffs with social functions in accordance with the ability of the community and reuse them for operational purposes for providing clean water; (5). Checking water quality before distribution to the community.

Interviews have been conducted by the Heads of PAM Desa units in Bogor Regency which are summarized as follows: That the people here already have PAM Desa canals, but when the dry season arrives, water from the canals cannot flow. Although the water flows, it is a little and the color is also cloudy, so people prefer to take water from rivers and streams that are quite far from residential areas. Due to the limited access to PAM Desa water, so far they

have not been able to provide adequate services.

Interviews have been conducted on community beneficiaries of the clean water and sanitation program in Bogor Regency which are summarized as follows: (1). The community can assist the village government in collecting data on the potential and problems of clean water and sanitation in their village; (2). The community can assist local governments in conveying the impact of companies operating in their areas; (3). The community can apply for CSR assistance by taking into account the directions previously described; (4). Communities who will apply for clean water CSR assistance can first coordinate with the relevant agencies to be given input and suggestions for the assistance they will propose.

Findings in the field are as follows:

1. Whereas community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR in rural water supply and sanitation programs in Bogor Regency has not been effective, this is due to the centralistic and uniform policy pattern and the development pattern is not yet accustomed to taking their own initiative. The condition is that all decisions taken in the form of policies and development program plans are often not in sync with the interests of the community and difficult to describe at the level of implementation, as a result, the level of community welfare in the clean water and sanitation program does not touch the interests of the community.
2. Factors that become obstacles in community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR in the program for providing clean water and sanitation for rural communities in Bogor Regency, where the village government through the BUM Desa business unit in exploring, cultivating and attracting active participation from the community, and Participation that has become a commitment in community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR tends to be more selective, in the sense that they participate when programs are designed with clear directions and utilize existing local resources, and the implementation of community empowerment programs through BUM Desa and CSR is in accordance with commitment to empowerment, as well as involving various community components in accordance with community needs. Community empowerment through BUM Desa and CSR in the program of providing clean water and sanitation for rural communities in Bogor Regency will run

effectively, if in its implementation implement the stages of empowerment and empowerment methods. The stages of empowerment are carried out by: a) the awareness stage, b) the transformation stage, c) the capacity building stage. While the way of empowerment is done through: a) enabling, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop, b) empowering, strengthening the potential or power of the community, c) protecting, empowering also means protecting.

In the context of village development, the relationship and linkages between the village government and the community, it can be assumed that village development will run optimally, if it is supported by high public awareness and in-depth knowledge of the benefits of development, then the village government as a facilitator, as well as a coordinator. Therefore, the village head and his apparatus must be able to work hand in hand in carrying out these duties and obligations and be able to establish coordination with other elements of the government apparatus, and elements of the community, such as Village Development Cadres, Non-Governmental Organizations, religious leaders, youth leaders, community leaders and political parties, can also form partnerships with entrepreneurs in the village.

In general, the allocation of village funds for development, both the designation and the amount of funds is determined by the central government. The results of the evaluation according to officials from the Village Government Community Empowerment Service (DPMPD), it turns out that these methods and mechanisms do not stimulate villages to be independent, the level of dependence is still high because they do not have the authority to determine allocations and there is an impression of being afraid of being wrong in financial administration reporting.

It is hoped that in the future this program can continue to grow, and will continue to be carried out from BUM Desa in planning to implementing programs to overcome these problems, existing problems related to the PAM Desa Clean Water business unit here can run smoothly, because the village community as a whole has not can access clean water pipes managed by PAM Desa, especially for residents whose houses are remote in the hills very far away and require large piping costs.

Conclusion

From this research, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Community empowerment through BUMDes and CSR in the program of providing clean water and sanitation for rural communities in Bogor Regency, empowerment as a process and goal in developing self-reliance, strengthening the position of every government decision or policy requires the ability of supporting resources. Indicators of community empowerment stages: a) awareness stage. The role and function of the village government in empowerment remains dominant, because every policy, program that comes from above usually goes through the village government. Apart from being the implementer of policies, the village government also has the task of raising awareness of the potential of the community and trying to develop it. BUMDes and CSR assistance from companies to PAM Desa business units are the leading sector forums in clean water supply programs that can involve community participation in planning, implementing and utilizing the results of the program, b) skill transformation stage. the ability of human resources as part of the resources possessed in development by village institutions has not been able to fully contribute optimally but has sufficient value for community empowerment. This is because there are various coaching activities for village PAM managers through technical training that have not run optimally, so that it affects the performance of Village PAM management which has not been going well, this is due to the limited human resources who understand technically clean water management, c) ability enhancement stage. The mechanism for implementing empowerment starting from planning, socialization and communication, implementation, coordination, supervision and maintenance of the results of the clean water supply program, resources developed through human resources, funds and access to information, has an effect even though the results are not fully supportive of community empowerment. The existing sources of funds in BUMDes for community empowerment in clean water management programs have not been fully implemented. Considering that there is still a tug of war between the use of the funds themselves, for example, the use of the funds is mostly used for personnel expenditures and the rest is for public expenditures and that part is allocated to villages.

2. Furthermore, the community empowerment methods are still poorly understood by the community empowerment concept by the related parties, so that the implementation becomes misguided, so that new ways of community empowerment are offered by proportionally involving community components and local government support. Indicators of community empowerment methods: a) enabling. Here the starting point is the recognition that every human being, every society, has potential that can be developed. This means that there is no society that is completely without power, because if so, it will be extinct. The effort to build that power is by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of its potential and trying to develop it. The contribution of BUM Desa to the community in addition to providing services can also make the community prosperous, this can be seen from the efforts made by BUM Desa through existing programs, such as in clean water management. BUM Desa has also contributed to the village to increase Village Original Income (PAD), and the proceeds by the village will be returned to the community in the form of village development, b) empowering. In this context, more positive steps are needed, apart from just creating a climate and atmosphere. This strengthening includes concrete steps, and involves providing various inputs (inputs), as well as opening access to various opportunities that will empower the community. Empowerment includes not only strengthening individual community members, but also their institutions. Instilling modern cultural values such as hard work, frugality, openness, and responsibility are the main parts of this empowerment effort. Renewal of social institutions and their integration in development activities and the role of society in them. Coordination between government institutions and community components in the implementation of clean water and sanitation programs, ideally that the agencies that directly handle the program support the program, but in fact the empowerment program runs separately, with the reason that the program and funds come from different sources, c) protection. In the empowerment process, the weak must be prevented from getting weaker, because of the lack of empowerment in dealing with the strong. Therefore, protection and siding with the weak are very basic in the concept of community empowerment. Protecting does not mean isolating or covering up from interaction, because doing so will dwarf the little ones and neglect the weak. Protecting must be seen as an effort to

prevent unequal competition, as well as exploitation of the strong over the weak. Community empowerment does not make people dependent on various giving programs, because basically everything that is enjoyed must be produced on their own efforts, the results of which can be exchanged with other parties. The ultimate goal is to empower the community, empower and build the ability to advance themselves towards a better life on an ongoing basis.

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