

THE ECONOMIC FACTORS AND OTHER VARIABLES THAT AFFECT THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE MICRO-BUSINESSES RUN BY FARMING COMMUNITIES IN VILLAGES AROUND THE FOREST AREAS

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ABSTRACT

This research is conducted in Kuningan regency, West Java, Indonesia and aims to analyze the economic, social, institutional, and cosmopolitan factors which affect the empowerment of the communities of micro-business entrepreneurs. It attempts to investigate the problems that persist for this community, in that the people living near the forest are heavily dependent on it, and on their agricultural activities. They have to face institutional regulations and competition from immigrants. Due to the nature of the data, the complexity of the structured relationship, the multiple endogenous variables; SEM or Structural Equation Modeling is used to analyze and confirm the extant association between the studied variables in a covariance based approach assisted by AMOS. The results suggest that the micro-business community is strongly influenced by the dynamics of the institutional businesses in the village, their social interactions, economic capabilities and cosmopolitan drives with the immigrant communities. It shows the efficiency and importance of the institutional community while dealing with micro-businesses' agrarian economic empowerment. Improvement in the regulations is necessary and is expected to improve the partnership between the government and private and public entities, to cope with the economic development of society in such communities, and others which may share the same characteristics.

Keywords: *community empowerment, micro-business, communities around forest area, partnership*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that Indonesia has a positive Human Development Index (HDI¹) for the years from 1990 to 2014, with on average a 3.25% increase yearly, as reported by the UNDP, its wealth distribution is not equitable. Derived from that index, it places the country as having the fifth best HDI among its nine other ASEAN neighbors, behind Singapore (which ranks first), then Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Thailand. Consequently, this fact implies that the standard of living is gradually improving. The Indonesian

government has adopted the National Program for the Empowerment of Rural Communities (PNPM MP²) since 2007, which plays an important role (Soetrisno, 1988), yet wealth disparities still persist. Previous research by Bock (2014) found that Indonesian GINI has increased from 0.29 in 1999 to 0.38 in 2009 but the wealth disparity remains. The wealth is concentrated in the Island of Java. Research conducted in the country by Chongvilaivan and Kim (2015) shows that urban-rural differences represent 6 to 6.5 percent, and education up to 13 percent of the sources of income inequality.

¹ HDI or Human Development Index, data adapted from the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) website <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#> accessed July 25, 2016. See the detailed calculation result in the **annex part**.

² *Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pedesaan*, a rural empowerment policy adopted by the Indonesian government.

Khairiyakh et al. (2015) find that, although the GDP increased, and the agricultural sector plays an important role in 29 provinces, its contribution has been decreasing. Agriculture is an important economic driver for the residents (OECD, 2010).

This study is important as it deals with the micro-business entrepreneurs and people who dwell near the forests. Analysis shows that micro-, small- and medium-businesses contribute to the national GDP (Akob Kadir, 2015), and evidence from the national statistics show that the micro-industries, for instance, increased 5.91 percent for the first trimester of 2016 (BPS, 2016). This analysis remains theoretically important for the extant literature as well as practically for the authorities. Former studies mostly focussed on the national coverage like Bock (2014) and Chongvilaivan and Kim (2015) and even those by the ASEAN community. As opposed to them, this study mostly focuses on a special region, Kuningan regency in West Java. West Java contributes significantly to the national GDP, by up to 13.13 percent as compared to the other 33 provinces in Indonesia. However, on average 40.09 percent of its rural inhabitants are poor (BPS, 2016). Methodologically, some literature has emerged to determine the specific region, however, a qualitative method is used, for instance in the research into the implementation of the National Program for the Empowerment of Rural Communities in Bendungan, which is located in the Sub-district of Gondang in Tulungagung district in the Province of East Java (Murbeng et al. 2013). They use a descriptive analysis only. Yet, this study uses a structural equation estimation with a quantitative approach. It is expected that this study might contribute to the extant literature, both in theoretical as well as practical terms, mostly for the selected region of Kuningan regency, or similar locations.

In line with the enforcement of Kuningan regency, the government chose this region as a pioneer for development trials, in the area where this study is conducted. It is administratively divided into three areas for development. They are West Kuningan, which is characterized by its

highland region; South Kuningan, the central region and the transition area from the highlands to the lowlands, and Eastern Kuningan, which is a lowland area. Administratively, Kuningan regency is divided into 29 districts, 15 village areas, and 362 rural villages. There are 132 villages bordering the forested area that are the abodes of the forest dwellers.

The people in the villages around the forested areas highly depend on their agricultural and forestry activities, including agricultural processing and forest environmental services. Besides farming, the people have also begun to develop micro-businesses (home industries) processing semi-finished agricultural items for industrial purposes, or finished goods that are sold directly to the final consumers (Van Den Ban and Hawkins, 1989).

Fundamentally, the main issue which still persists is their inability to interact socially and economically with others and to be able help themselves. Limitations on managing resources, the lack of access to education, and other groups are often categorized as the conditions that cause and maintain poverty, as found by Hayami and Kikuchi (1985). Community empowerment efforts in Kuningan regency have been tried by government agencies or institutions through counseling developments. Approaches have been made by each Regional Work Unit (SKPD – *Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah*). Institutionally, efforts have been made by all the SKPDs in their respective capacities, in accordance with the objectives to be achieved.

For this point, our study is expected to find the conditions of the actual micro-businesses' activities, in order to improve their processes, orientation and the best practices that can make them more efficient and profitable. This requires work and skills that empower the micro-businesses (home industries) in the form of semi-finished or finished farm products. That needs blueprints and formats for tradable processed goods, so that every product can be sold after its manufacturing process. This way of working can provide added value to every product made.

Geographically, the residents live on the outskirts of the forested areas. In terms of management, the forests in West Java and Bali are state-owned forests that are managed by PT. Perhutani as State Owned Enterprises under the Ministry of Forestry's control. Law enforcement and regulations' amendments, and their subsequent application to help govern the forests' management, are often experienced by the nearby forest settlers as harsh conditions because they place limitations on their activities and expose them to pressures from the forest's management authorities. They are marginalized and cannot access the forest areas. For instance, in the restrictions, they are not allowed to cut and take grasses or green leaves as crops. This impoverishes the households as they have to expend extra funds for these items.

Individually, they cannot act as the economic agents for their rural economy. There is a need for community institutions, such as micro-businesses, to act collectively. But there is some doubt if the economic empowerment program involving micro-businesses is really relevant for their community, and actually for those residents? As Kuningan regency is within West Java province, which includes the large and more advanced cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (known as JaBoDeTaBek), and where the Special Capital City Jakarta (DKI) contributes 17.24 percent of the national GDP compared with the other 33 provinces (BPS, 2016). The emigration movement occurs from the forest dwellers' areas. That interesting economic topic is also our query, do economic, social, institutional, and cosmopolitan factors affect the empowerment of the micro-businesses' entrepreneurs community. It also seeks the predominant factors.

In sum, choosing a specific region enhances the rationale of this study, as every single region shares diverse characteristics that can be both generalized (the essence of a scientific quest), but are also definitely special for the region being studied.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Empowerment

From the seminal papers of Rappaport (1981) and Perkins and Zimmerman (1995); the empowerment theory considers the process and also the outcome. The theory implies the "advocacy" for human being that engenders a liberation stage to a better community. It encompasses social policy with a definite model to deal with the problems of both social and community hindrances in its paradoxical state, as in Rappaport (1981). Three levels need to be considered in the empowerment theory including the individual, organizational and community interactions, as explained by Perkins and Zimmerman (1995). The idea of community empowerment lies in social interaction, continuous social development (Winfried, 1991), individual responsibility towards the community and the community toward an individual.

With this point, empowerment provides, for individuals and community groups, not only the "power" to act, but also the authority and responsibility to do so. Controlling and monitoring becomes the living regulation's application. Yet, Rappaport (1981) and Perkins and Zimmerman (1995) do not consider the empowerment of special government policies, as occurs in Indonesia. In Indonesia, two main policies are adopted in accordance with the geographical area: Urban and rural.

For the World Bank team's research into Indonesia's empowerment of its society through national policies, income inequality still predominates in the urban community (Bank, 2013). This research, conducted by the World Bank's economist Judy L. Baker, explains the two-fold national policies which are the National Program for the Empowerment of Urban Communities, known as the *PNPM-Urban* and the second one is for the rural communities, known simply as the *PNPM-Rural* (Murbeng et al., 2013). They found that this urban empowerment is effective, but not for the individual; mainly it deals with the community. It encourages the communities' participation, and encourages the government's infrastructure

policies and structures as well. However, it shows a case of moderate state in West Java; it mostly reports on the case of Cirebon, the neighbor of Kuningan regency. Besides, this study is not concerned with the rural aspects of the empowerment.

That previous study on urban empowerment does not include the control principle and its regulations. Korten (1987) suggests that empowerment, in the context of development, is represented by the power of control, the power of authority, and the power of dominion. The author shares the same point as Rappaport (1981) and Perkins and Zimmerman (1995) on responsibility, control and authority.

For Brown (1994) the aspect of empowerment relies on the process of empowering people through changes, and the development of capability, trust, authority, and responsibility in the implementation of an organization's activities. Yet authority and responsibility remain, as regulations in terms of the community's control is lacking in this quest. It furthermore focuses on the improvement of the expected performances. Willins (1990) on the other hand, analyzes the individual's role, stating that the empowerment of a person in the execution of their duties will allow them to bear responsibility for their work so that the person knows what to do, and the person will do much more because they like and know the tasks and work they have to do. Again, it does not amplify the dynamism of the community's incentives in terms of their social contract or government regulations, even if it deals with the individual's involvement.

Similarly to Willins (1990), Mardikanto (2007) suggests empowering communities by taking steps to increase their capacity and self-reliance. However, the latter is more specific about the community empowerment's purpose as a process which allows people to be able to survive and to develop themselves, to achieve their objectives. Besides, Ascher et al. (1990), address a specific group of people, which are poor people, to whom the main objective of the social community empowerment program is to emphasize the provision of opportunities and abilities (Soetomo, 2009), to have the courage to

speak up, and to have a choice when selecting alternatives for their life, for the individual and the community.

Factors for the empowerment of poor communities of forest dwellers

Across the literature, these factors could be categorized as either social, economic, institutional, or cosmopolitan factors, of the process of the empowerment policy itself. Diverse concepts and opinions enrich the studies on this interesting topic.

Social factors

The social factors of empowerment have been recently studied. Based on Perkins and Zimmerman (1995), individuals, organizations and communities have a relationship with empowerment. Yet, individual data are necessary, besides the willingness of a group of individuals to form a community, and the relationship has a reversible direction. We source data from individuals but this study mostly focuses on the community's empowerment. Social indicators and constructs like poverty, gender and health care are studied for their social empowerment, as elaborated in Kumara and Mehtab (2016). They deal with the distribution among the five measurements of pollution protection. Mostly, it encompasses the pollution reduction when cooking. Besides, it enhances promotion, policy and coverage, and then adoption which should be sustained. In-home, institutional, country surveys and reports are suggested as data sources.

Besides the learning approach increasing the psychological capital, it has a positive relationship with self-efficacy, hope and optimism. Increased resilience empowers people to be more responsible, as stated by You (2016). Thus, education could increase the positive PsyCap and this objective can be easily reached. People's interaction and engagement with their community finds reward in the shared values, and it increases the community's growth as well (Lineberry, 1987). This study follows You's (2016) use of the methodological approach to structural equations.

As for the study done in rural areas in Spain, on a working group in which skills and attitude were targeted; the inclusion of the constructs of the friend and the facilitator roles were important to enhance the individual's self-efficacy and make them more autonomous. The study was done over a 30 year period. It implicitly evokes the importance of the working experience as well, in terms of the knowledge sharing within or across the group (Fernández-Moral et al. 2015). We adopted working experience for our construct's measurement.

For Bouman (1970), the social factor impinges on the selfhood ability of a person to understand other people, and the nature of the human ability to find culture (Meginson et al. 1993). From the perspective of a community's social skills, it is the ability to integrate people into public life in order to achieve a specific quality and quantity. It covers the willingness to work and to create a free place to learn, to go forward, and to change for the better. Related to that, Soekamto (1990) focuses on the social nature of humans in their relationships as it requires reciprocity, dynamism and interaction through social contact and communication. In-between their individual relationships and involvement characterize this empowerment. In sum, we expect positive relationships between the social factors and the studied variable.

Economic factor

Rosyd (2005) suggests that economic factors cover the efforts of a person or a community to use the limited resources/scarce commodities or goods available to produce useful products and distribute them. On the other hand, Miller and Shade (1976) state that the economic factor is more about how people make the right choices to take advantage of their sources of production (land, labor, capital goods, and engineering knowledge) that are scarce and limited, to produce a variety of goods and then distribute them to others.

Increasing the quality of life in rural communities, especially for the poor can be done through an approach using the rural-urban relationship. This can be done by: (1) The rapid

growth that is accompanied by a mechanism employing the trickle-down effect; (2) intra-rural redistribution; (3) urban-rural redistribution; and (4) promoting special growth in sectors that involve the poor (Charles, 1979).

Institutional factors

According to Sutomo (2009), institutions in societies suggest a system of behavior and a relationship that is centered on activities that meet the needs of the societies. Furthermore, the institution's functions enable it to provide guidance to the public about how to behave or act when facing problems, to maintain the integrity and balance of people's lives, and to provide a means for the public to hold onto a system of social controls.

The growth and development of institutional organizations within the community, according to Korten (1987), occurs based on: (1) The coercive institution and the enacted institution; (2) the basic institution and the subsidiary institution; and (3) the general institution and the restricted institution.

Cosmopolitan Factor

According to Soekamto (2003), a cosmopolitan community is a group of people who can be classified as modern, highly motivated and sympathetic, with less fatalism, and a more extensive network of relationships with elements of the city. It also includes relationships with elements of the village, the wider aspects of the business of farming, and receiving a lot of new business technologies with aspects of marketing, life-saving, and greater investment in businesses to make a living.

David, Matthews, and Banfield (1993) argue that the development of rural communities cannot stand alone without a connection to the urban communities. Economically, there are linkages between rural and urban areas. According to Mubyarto (1982), farmers must plant crops on a portion of their land for themselves, and another part is planted with commercial crops. This is to ensure the realization of a climate which is conducive for the growth of industry.

Empowerment Factor

According to Camsyah (2005), community empowerment is a community’s capacity building conducted through an ability to compete in bargaining, which is reflected through the community’s participation in all the development processes. David (1986) mentions that participation includes aspects such as: (1) A sense of partnership between individuals and other individuals or groups of businesses, (2) motivation to cooperate that grows dynamism and creativity, and (3) having insights into businesses to master the system that provides business facilities, production process systems, processing systems, and marketing systems.

Sutrisno (1995) states that community empowerment is characterized by: (1) Changes to the perceptions of science and technology, (2) changes in self-reliance and releasing dependency on other parties, (3) changes to the perceptions of business systems and belief in one’s own opinions, (4) based on the understanding of a business as a responsibility, it must bend rationally, (5) poor people are no longer viewed as a group that is not productive because they have an entrepreneurial spirit, development experience and technical skills.

Following You (2016), we used the SEM approach and from this we derived the design of this research, as it is schematized as follows.

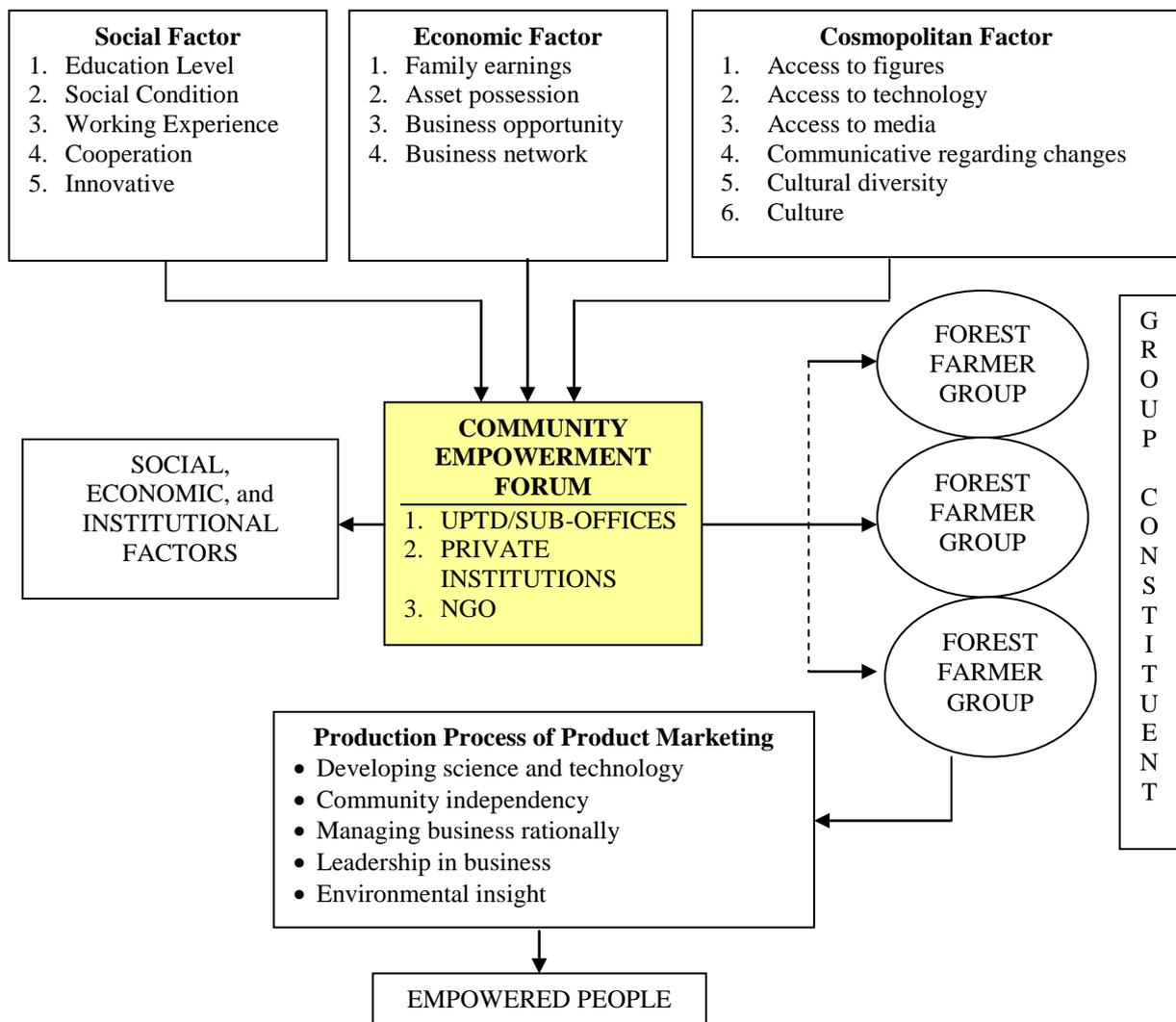


Figure 1: Empowerment diagram model

Figure 1 describes a model for the empowerment of the people settling around the forest within their communities. *Camat* becomes a coordinator and the members consist of the UPTD/sub-office, private individuals and non-governmental organizations. The forum is a functional institution, so it does not interfere or overlap with the existing authority of the relevant government agencies. This forum acts as a communication forum that promotes the interests of the community. To strengthen the position of the forum, it can be confirmed through the decision of the regent that binds various interests to its existence.

RESEARCH METHOD

As mentioned earlier, the research was conducted in the Kuningan regency, which is in the Province of West Java, Indonesia. The regency is a buffer for the life of the people in the surrounding area. The regency is an upstream area, as Mount Ciremai (3,765 meters above sea level) is located in the regency. It has a large number of springs, mountains, and hills with protected forests that help control the microclimate of the surrounding area.

The study was conducted in 362 villages around the forested areas. The sampling was done using a proportional random sampling technique. We use primary and secondary data, which we collected through: (1) The delivery of questionnaires which were filled out by the respondents through enumerators; (2) direct interviews using an interview guide; (3) focus group discussions; and 4) recordings, photocopies, pictures and maps of the secondary data. The key questions were aimed at generating responses to gain the appropriate data on the social factors (education, social conditions, working experience, cooperation and innovation), economic factors (family earnings, asset possession, business opportunities and business networks), institutional and cosmopolitan factors (access to institutions, technology, media, and cultural diversity) [Figure 1].

We follow You's (2016) study in using SEM or Structural Equation Modeling. As the model necessitates a complex structure of both

endogenous and exogenous variables, due to the data's characteristics (among others a large sample), a simple regression using OLS (Ordinary Least Square) is not plausible to avoid any statistical flaws from the OVB (Omitted Variable Bias). Besides, we use the latent variables represented by the constructs such as education, social conditions, business networks, access to media and culture. Most of the factors represent latent variables. Besides, we expect to confirm the theories. Hence, a covariance based approach is adopted (CB-SEM) with the help of Amos software. Besides, for social and community empowerment studies, the investigation of the Lapindo mud problem, which came up with the idea of converting the mud into bricks for the peoples' social empowerment, used SEM as its main statistical tool, as per Darmawan et al. (2014). Due to the nature of our data, and the regression analysis that is composed of exogenous and endogenous variables, which are latent variables and include social and cognitive capital, the method employed by Darmawan et al. (2014) helped us to find the estimated result. We find a positive result from turning a persistent problem for the local people into an advantage for them, while social empowerment is also implemented, not only as an act of charity but also in a competitive manner (Bachtiar, 2005). The following part will discuss the findings and our suggestions to create advantages for the people there.

RESULTS

Correlation of the Variables of the Farming Community's Empowerment Factors in the Communities around the Forest Areas

The measurement model aims to see whether modifications can be made to reduce the value of the chi square. A smaller value for the chi square shows the improved suitability of the model with the existing data (as in Santoso 2011).

The results of the analysis of the structural model's modification obtained a chi square value of 277.241 with a probability of 0.184. From the results of this modification, there is a decrease in the value of the chi square from

336.297 to 277.241. Chi square's decrease will automatically increase the probability value, which was originally 0.002, to 0.184 after the modification of the model. Chi square's probability value for the modification of the model is relatively higher than 0.05. Thus, it can be said that, based on its statistical chi square, the above model category is fit (good).

The chi square's value decrease (increasing the probability value) is followed by changes in the size of other goodness of fits, as can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that the chi square's value increased from 277.241 to 336.297, accompanied by an increase in the probability value from 0.002 to 0.184. With a probability greater than 0.05, it can be said that the modified research model is relatively fit and acceptable.

CMIN/DF is an index that measures the goodness of fit of models, with the estimated coefficients that are expected to reach the level of conformity. This value is the ratio of the chi square's value from 277.241 divided by 257 that gives us 1.079. From the results of the model's modification, the value for the CMIN/DF is 1.079, which is less than 2.00. Thus it can be said that, based on the size of the CMIN/DF, the proposed model is relatively fit (good) and acceptable.

The GFI (Goodness of Fit Index) can be classified as a measure of the absolute match because, basically, the GFI compares hypothesized models with no models at all (Wijanto, 2008). The GFI's value ranges from 0 (poor fit)

to 1 (perfect fit), and a value for the $GFI \geq 0.900$ is a model with a good fit. From the research, the value of the GFI models prior to modification is 0.888, increasing to 0.906 after their modification. Thus it can be said that the proposed model, after modification, is a good fit or has a good match.

The AGFI is an extension of the GFI, adjusted by the ratio between the degree of freedom of the null/independent/baseline model with the degree of freedom of the hypothesized or estimated model. Like the value of the GFI, the value of the AGFI also ranges from 0 (poor fit) to 1 (perfect fit), and a value for the $GFI \geq 0.900$ shows that a model is a good fit, while $0.800 \leq AGFI < 0.900$ is commonly referred to as a marginal fit or classified as moderate. The obtained AGFI value is 0.882. Thus the estimated or hypothesized model in this study is classified as a marginal fit.

The TLI (Tucker-Lewis Index) originally is a means to evaluate the factor analysis. It can also be used as an indicator of a model's fit in SEM. TLI's values range from 0 to 1, with a value of ≥ 0.900 showing a model with a good fit, while $0.800 \leq TLI < 0.900$ is commonly referred to as a marginal fit or as being moderate. The obtained TLI value is 0.964. Thus the estimated or hypothesized model in this study is the good fit model.

The CFI (Comparative Fit Index) is an index of incremental suitability, comparing models tested with null models. The CFI is a good index for assessing the suitability of a model because

Table 1. Goodness of Fit of Research Model's Modification.

Nr.	Size (Index)	Reference Value	Result Value		Information
			Initial	Modification	
1	Chi Square (χ^2)	Small	336.297	277.241	-
2	Probability (χ^2)	≥ 0.050	0.002	0.184	Good
3	CMIN/DF	≤ 2.000	1.264	1.079	Good
4	GFI	≥ 0.900	0.888	0.908	Good
5	AGFI	≥ 0.900	0.863	0.884	Moderate
6	TLI	≥ 0.900	0.902	0.971	Good
7	CFI	≥ 0.900	0.913	0.975	Good
8	IFI	≥ 0.900	0.917	0.976	Good
9	RMSEA	≤ 0.080	0.036	0.020	Good

the index is not influenced by the size of the sample. CFI value's range from 0 to 1, with a value ≥ 0.900 being a model with a good fit, while a CFI value $\leq 0.800 < 0.900$ is commonly referred to as a marginal fit or as being moderate. The obtained CFI value is 0.969, thus the estimated or hypothesized model in this study is a good fit model.

The IFI (Incremental Fit Index), like the CFI, is an index of incremental suitability, which compares the models tested with null models. IFI values range from 0 to 1, with a value ≥ 0.900 being a good fit, while $0.800 \leq IFI < 0.900$ is commonly referred to as being a marginal fit or as moderate. The obtained IFI value is 0.971. Thus the estimated or hypothesized model in this study is the good fit model.

The RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) is one of the indices that are informative in SEMs. The RMSEA index is used to correct the tendency of the chi square statistic that is sensitive to a large sample size. Wijanto (2008) writes that the value of $RMSEA \leq 0.05$ indicates a close fit. The value of $0.08 \leq RMSEA < 0.10$ indicates a good fit. While the value of $RMSEA$ in between 0.08 and 1.00 shows a marginal fit. $RMSEA$ values of 1.00 show a poor fit. The obtained $RMSEA$ value is 0.022. Thus the estimated or hypothesized model in this study is a close fit model (very good).

An analysis of the overall goodness of fit measurements shows that the estimated model, tested after its modification, is a fit and acceptable model.

Analysis of the Model of the Farmer's Empowerment in the Villages around the Forest Areas

Those responsible for empowerment at the regency level are: (1) The Office of Water Resources and Mines; (2) the Office of Forestry and Agriculture; (3) the Office of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries; (4) the Office of Industry and Trade; (5) the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs; (6) PT Perhutani; (7) Financial Institutions; (8) Business organizations; (9) Cooperatives; (10) Universities; and so on. The

empowering actors at the district level are the Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD –*Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas*), the sub-offices, private institutions, and NGOs in accordance with the technical fields or studies. Piers and Brookfield (1998) say that a communication forum has a principle aim of encouraging the collaboration and togetherness of the empowering actors. Institutions emphasize the fostering of community spirit, without prioritizing any sector's interests that are instantaneous. The spirit of work empowering each actor is the motivation to make efforts to solve the problems faced by the community.

Membership of the community's development forum and the small farmer's groups at the district and regency levels is a reference point for the parties consisting of the regency, the district, and the NGOs. At the village level, it includes extension workers, community leaders, and group leaders. The formation of coaching groups for the small farmers in the villages is basically left entirely up to the public and, if needed, they can be facilitated by the offices or agencies of the regency and/or NGOs.

Schematically, based on Figure 2 which displays our analyzed results, we have made it more convenient to view the modifications to the model which have been made. The result indicates the positive and significant associations with the studied variables. Explicitly, among the variables studied; the exploratory variables including SOS (social factors), KOS (cosmopolitan), EKO (economic factors), and LBG (institutional factors), are in accordance with the expected estimations, based on the extant literature towards the BDY (business community) as the explained variable. They have a positive relationship. Thus, the business community of the nearby forest dwellers depends on the individuals' interactions with the community. Though we concentrate on the community based analysis, the result indicates the importance of individual's empowerment. Social factors are predominant. We use the significance at the 5% level.

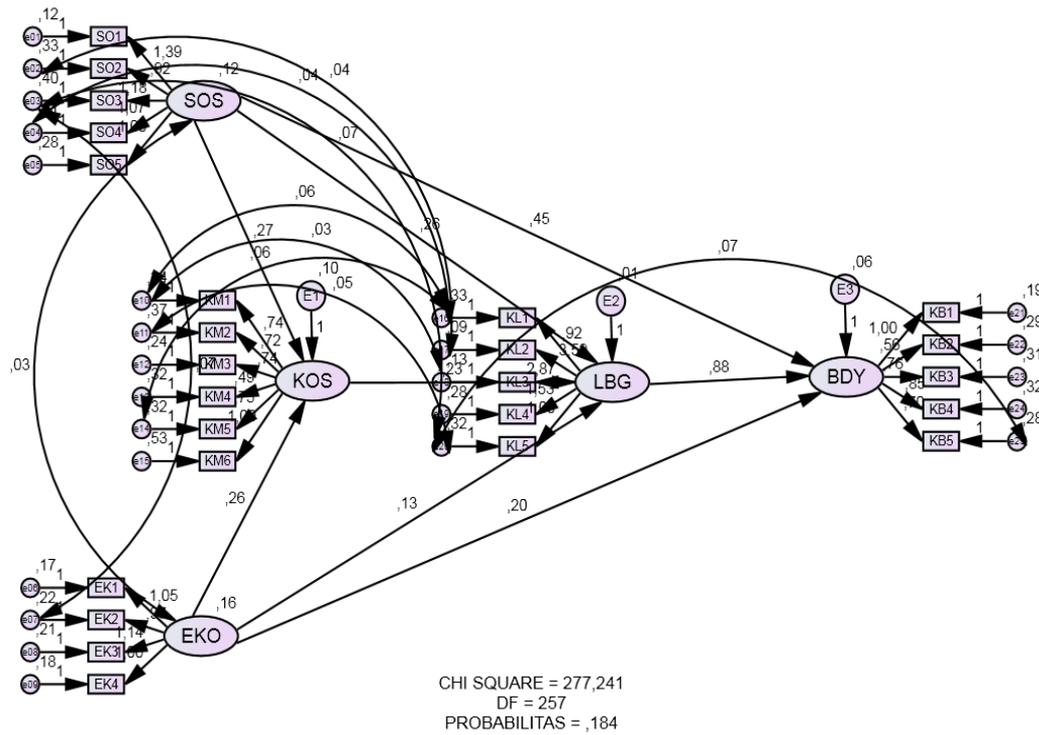


Figure 2. Result of the Structural Model's Modification

The theoretical facts of research, and the empirical facts from observation, are the platforms for change in integrated empowerment. Therefore, a village, or a single group, can be a single regional community development. It is managed by the same management. The unification of the management and society's development into a system of empowerment should be done by involving all the stakeholders, which consist of the public, non-institutional entities, private individuals, and the government

CONCLUSION

In the view of our quest, the economic, social, institutional and cosmopolitan factors studied have a positive relationship with the business communities in the villages of the people who live near the forests. They enhance not only the prevailing economic factors, but also the social factors including the social conditions, education and cooperation when necessary. Thus, this factor dominates the relationship as it has the highest value. As an implication, the essence of the empowerment model recom-

mended to the government's institutions is to support the acceleration of development. For this, government institutions are required to renew the vision more effectively, and for the department to have appropriate risk management systems in order to strengthen the structure and the infrastructure at all levels. It is necessary to increase the capabilities of personnel, and strengthening the regulations (rules of the game). The implementation of community developments is often hampered by rigid bureaucratic processes where there is no understanding among the various sectors and it often leads to unethical acts.

The social variables, both by their institutional and economic influences, affect the empowerment variables. Then the issue of the empowerment of farming communities in the villages around the forested areas should be based on their social conditions. Communities' economic developments, as the second issue, are performed by changing the activities of the societies found in the farmers' groups toward the direction of developing their businesses.

Farmers' groups, as the farming communities' activity centers, must build cooperation, mutual help, and remind each other about their social and economic activities. On the other hand, the institution of the farmers' groups also serves as a medium of empowerment for the rural communities around the forests.

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ANNEXES

Annex1: Percentage of ASEAN HDI development (1990-2013)

No	HDI Rank	Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
1	11	Singapore	7.660	5.951	2.686	6.659	0.669	0.221	0.442	0.330	3.077
2	31	Brunei Darussalam	2.941	1.739	2.076	0.837	0.474	0.590	0.000	0.469	1.141
3	62	Malaysia	6.240	6.167	1.107	5.335	0.390	0.129	0.388	0.257	2.502
4	93	Thailand	6.818	6.056	5.556	4.678	0.698	0.416	0.000	0.276	3.062
5	110	Indonesia	6.591	7.067	4.785	4.724	0.902	1.043	0.442	0.441	3.250
6	115	Philippines	2.048	4.181	2.729	2.188	-0.153	0.613	1.065	0.602	1.659
7	116	Viet Nam	11.579	8.491	7.130	6.006	0.613	0.457	0.455	0.452	4.398
8	141	Lao PDR	7.053	8.706	8.442	7.585	2.412	1.812	1.423	0.877	4.789
9	143	Cambodia	6.044	8.549	17.184	9.165	0.933	0.924	0.733	0.909	5.555
10	148	Myanmar	11.080	8.696	12.471	8.787	0.769	0.763	0.568	0.942	5.509

Source: Adapted from the data from the national statistics report (BPS, 2016)

Annex2: The number of poor people in the West Java region

	First semester (March)			Second semester (September)		
	Urban area	Rural area	Number	Urban area	Rural area	Number
Year	2014					
West Java	2,578.36	1,748.71	4,327.07	2,554.06	1,684.9	4,238.96
Real	2,578,360.00	1,748,710.00	4,327,070.00	2,554,060.00	1,684,900.00	4,238,960.00
%	59.59	40.41		60.25	39.75	
Year	2015					
West Java	2,638.38	1,797.32	4,435.7	2,706.52	1,779.13	4,485.65
Real	2,638,380.00	1,797,320.00	4,435,700.00	2,706,520.00	1,779,130.00	4,485,650.00
%	59.48	40.52		60.34	39.66	40.09

Source: Adapted from the data from the national statistics report (BPS, 2016)

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