

## Economic empowerment of remote traditional communities through access to women's services, youth, business and work

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### KEYWORDS

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**ABSTRACT** The National Program for the Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities, led by the Ministry of Social Affairs in Indonesia, focuses on improving the condition of life and well-being of residents native to the area isolated. This research aims to analyze potential problems and needs for the empowerment of public custom remote that focus on empowering women, access service youth, and access to services, businesses, and work. This type of research is qualitative descriptive research using approach studies case. Data collection techniques use studies documentation, observation, interviews, and discussion group focused. Data analysis techniques use analysis models such as the inductive interactive Miles and Huberman model. Access research results in service empowerment women require access development involving the integration of a gender perspective that requires a framework of solid institutions and laws. Access services to youth require a development program. Villages that involve youth in the field of social economics show positive things in various areas. Access services work requires the development of an excellent local environment through cultivating plant hard, plant food, livestock, and fisheries.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Development efforts aim to empower individuals and society. Empowerment is a model and discourse development that leads to awakening the soul, power, and something understood by the recipient benefit. Development plays a vital role in empowering individuals and society by providing a road for them to improve their ability and freedom (Jha et al., 1998; Bergenfeld, 2023; Kelsall & Mercer, 2003). Techniques and strategies for empowering the public started within the individual and society (Mavrocordatos, 1998). Empowerment public aims to improve the independence of the public through capacity and awareness development. By strengthening capacity, providing access to power sources, and increasing business opportunities, society can increase the quality of life and prosperity (Edison & Karini, 2022). Participation and collaboration in the empowerment community are essential for developing strong, sustainable, improving community efficacy self, influencing social structure, and improving residents' ability (Li et al., 2006).

In empowerment, participatory and collaborative development programs play essential roles in encouraging involvement in a sustainable society in various ways. Collaborative and participatory processes in developing targeted development programs group certain things that cannot be abandoned (Leduc et al., 2021).

The approach program is participative and designed to address and improve physical and psychological well-being. It emphasizes the importance of involving stakeholders in the development, implementation, and evaluation phases. Additionally, use approach participation has been proven to increase effectiveness and sustainability by including bait feedback from practitioners and adapting effort evaluation to the program context (Sakabe, 2022). In addition, a participatory communication approach is critical to make this happen to change society and bridge the gap between theoretical models and practical implementation in project development (Sherman et al., 2022). Participatory development programs have value involvement in the community, empowerment, and tailored solutions to achieve success period length in various initiatives.

Participatory development and empowerment society is a mutual concept involving member communities in adoption decisions (Kelen et al., 2023). Active member involvement This society fosters a sense of belonging among member societies, leading to empowerment. Empowerment community is vital to achieve sustainable results development. Empowered community better prepared to cope with local, controlling development, and encouragement growth economy. Empowering the public through a participatory approach, like action and program-based society, development economy, and social progress, ultimately contributes to the well-being and resilience of the public.

Empowerment society, especially in the remote, isolated, and neglected communities, is a vital process aimed at improving the strength and self-sufficiency of these communities (Indra et al., 2022). By providing source power, skills, and opportunities, empowering the public and groups can control his lives and improve his quality of life in the field economy.

Through initiatives like training management economics, counseling and training for productive activities for women (agriculture and cooperatives/entrepreneurship), introduction and training in industrial activities house ladder, development of groups business productive, developing youth involvement in development programs specifically field economics and projects processing food, these communities can experience growth economy, improvement awareness, and improvement skills, which in the end leading to a better society prosperous and harmonious.

The National Program for the Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities aims to overcome challenges communities face in various areas in Indonesia, such as housing, education, and facilities issues and inadequate health (Wance et al., 2023; Erhan, 2023). Research conducted in West Papua highlights the importance of maintaining plant food locally for resilient food and conservation culture (Indow et al., 2020). In Northern Australia, they are reviewing effectiveness management partnerships by involving Group Guard Indigenous people in the empowerment community and giving service to improve resilience and development in the remote region. Empowerment activities in Central Sulawesi emphasized the importance of structured communication in empowering isolated tribes (Rasyid et al., 2016).

The National Program for the Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities, driven by the Ministry of Social Affairs in Indonesia, focuses on increasing the condition of life and well-being of residents native to the area isolated. Research from various areas such as Maluku, West Papua, and North Maluku highlighted the importance of providing essential services such as housing area worthy housing, education, health care, and empowerment economy for this society (Erhan, 2023; Ibrahim et al., 2020). Temporary impact positives like enhanced productivity agriculture and opportunity economics challenges like limited access to health, education, clean water, and infrastructure become the full potential of empowerment programs. Use source sustained power, engagement society, and improvement Fund allocation is critical to success period length and effectiveness initiative this empowerment in society custom remote area in Indonesia.

The National Program for the Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities starts by studying eligibility to play an essential role in assessing the suitability and accuracy of various empowerment programs. For example, studies about empowering people with dementia in residential care decreased, highlighting the importance of evaluation feasibility in promoting empowerment (Ubey et al., 2022). Additionally, studies the appropriateness of the use of Korean Hand Acupuncture for pain corset pregnancy-related pelvis, which emphasizes the importance of evaluating acceptability and practicality before carrying out definitive trials (Santoso, 2020). These examples underscore the necessity of studies feasibility in ensuring successful implementation initiative empowerment, including for the com-

munity custom isolated such as KAT in West Papua (Corven et al., 2022). Such studies help identify challenge potential, refine intervention strategies, and measure overall program implementation readiness.

National Program for the Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities starts with doing studies eligibility to play an essential role in assessing the suitability and accuracy of various empowerment programs (Santoso, 2020). Feasibility study KAT empowerment, focusing on assessment feasibility and impact potential from community development programs. This study analyzes society's economic, health, educational, social, and humanitarian dimensions (Nurhasanah, 2019). A feasibility study is an essential tool in the retrieval process decision to allocate budget, planning project, and planning aspect finances to determine the appropriateness of proposed program initiatives (Nurmana et al., 2020). Feasibility studies are essential to cycle live system development and deliver preliminary analysis to determine whether a problem can be solved and handled (Cameron, 2022). Collaborative efforts between institutions and government areas, like a collaboration between colleges and the government, show the importance of studies feasibility in assessing potential community programs (Hastuti et al., 2020).

In search studies about the empowerment of remote Indigenous communities found studies conducted by Kinchin about the impact of welfare programs family on the safety of child labor in society custom isolated show change significance positive in the measures of empowerment such as communication and retrieval decisions (Kinchin et al., 2015), 2) Study conducted by Jackson on involvement Indigenous people in the community remote Australia in sustainable water and energy management (Jackson et al., 2019), 3) Next study conducted by Erhan who analyzed implementation of empowerment programs public custom remote which focuses on welfare issues, empowerment economic and social activities (Erhan, 2023), 4) Wance reviewed about Policy Empowering Remote Indigenous Communities in Realizing Public Services improve housing, education, and infrastructure (Wance et al., 2023). Ferguson researched project long-distance food safety in the community of Indigenous Australians to deal with resilience food with an approach right basic humanity and social justice (Ferguson et al., 2023), 5) Ibrahim did studies about empowerment programs social for public custom isolated about success implementation of housing programs (Ibrahim et al., 2020). The Sangha discusses the development economy based on innovative and improved land well-being communities in remote Indigenous northern Australia (Sanghae et al., 2016)(Sangha et al., 2020).

The difference between this research and previous research is that this research will study the empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities, focusing on access to services, women's empowerment, youth, service access, business, and work.

Based on the background behind the problems above, this research aims to analyze the potential, problems, and needs of public custom remote empowerment that focuses on access service empowerment for women, access service youth, and access to services business and work.

## 2. METHOD

### 2.1 Types and Research Approaches

This type of research is qualitative descriptive research using approach studies case. Choose an approach to study the case that causes problems that will cause research concerning a program, event, and group public community custom isolated. According to Yin (2009), a study case investigates real digging current events. Case studies are a fitting tool for research using the question of how or why. The subjects of this research were at the Kapayap III location, Korowai Buluanop District Asmat Regency, South Papua. Research activities will be carried out in the second quarter of 2023.

### 2.2 Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques use 1) study documentation with learning activities ingredients written like report results mapping social and initial assessment, map location, guidelines and photos of previous activities; 2) observation with observing activities in a way structured condition geography and activities daily inhabitant community custom isolated during activity cycle; 3) interviews with activities to collect data and information by interviewing in a way structured and in-depth about scope; 4) Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with data and information analysis activities from results Mapping Social (PS) and Initial Assessment (PA) followed by discussion group in a way structured and focused.



Figure 1. Symbolic interactionism of kalibakar Peasants

## 3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Empowerment of Remote Indigenous Communities Stages

Empowerment preparation is a series of activities that determine the candidate location and the location of KAT empowerment by established criteria and instrumentation. This preparatory activity was carried out for 1 (one) year with activities a) Mapping Social (PS), which is an activity to collect data and initial information about the existence of KAT locations, which include geographic and demographic data, as well as information existence people with welfare problems social and potential and sources well-being social activities at the KAT location, b) Initial Assessment (PA), which is an initial stage activity to carry out evaluation candidate location empowerment of the proposed KAT Government Province based on priorities and considerations specific. The government province carries out this activity by involving Officer Central Government as Supervisor. An

assessment and determination will be done through initial KAT categorization assessment activities. If the location of the set is included in the KAT categorization, then the location of the set as candidate location KAT empowerment will be followed up with feasibility study activities; c) feasibility study (SK), basically is effort identification of problems and needs residents and location/environment of KAT implemented by the government Provinces by forming involving teams officer central government as Supervisor. Based on identifying the problems and needs of residents and the KAT location/environment through Feasibility Study activities, we will recommend objective and systematic efforts for empowerment that will be carried out during a specific period. Recommendations concerning determination type settlements, house models and settlement layouts, and the types of activities required in each stage of the empowerment year, including recommended parties becoming organizers (vocal point) of each activity. The results of this study continue to be a blueprint for planning KAT empowerment at the location so that the appropriateness of quality results studies will be decisive in quality planning. d) Seminars and workshops (Semiloka). This seminar activity is inseparable from the study activities' appropriateness, where, at this seminar, results will be presented to find problems and needs as well as recommendation empowerment. Expected participants present to give feedback, input, suggestions, and corrections, including academics, practitioners, NGO/NGO activists, mass media, the business world, institutional government, regional government, and stakeholders interested in others related.

### 3.2 Remote Traditional Communities Citizens and Communities of Kapayap III Korowai Buluanop District Asmat District South Papua

Kapayap III Korowai Buluanop District Asmat Regency, South Papua, is included in the location area categorized as a community custom remote, which has the following characteristics: 1) community small, homogeneous, live in groups small with a limited level of communication with parties outside; 2) live in one unity the same tribe as the subtribe, admitted as a "Yetfa" person, 3) order social community based on relationships kinship, relationship blood and ties rope marriage; 4) mention institution social covers institution economics, institutions health, institutions law, religious institutions, institutions trust, institution politics, institutions education, institutions knowledge, space and time institutions, institutions connection social, institutional kinship, institution organization social, 5) location geographical remote and rugged reachable—distance of community residence to the district capital Far. The place where the community stays is the inland area forest and stream Nawa river; 6) Still living with the system economy subsistence. Forest and river products are used for the daily needs of his family and relatives. Despite several results, in-game and plants, certain items are sold in minimal quantities; 7) Equipment and technology used are Still simple. To utilize and manage natural resources nature, for hunting, gathering, and activities production, citizens location use equipment and technology simply inheritance in a way down hereditary, such as machetes, arrows, and bows, as well as tools to catch fish, 8) Height dependency on local sources. Physical, mental, and spiritual communities depend on the environment, natural and local oriented-

**Table 1.** Access to Women's Empowerment Services

Data Collection	Main Issue	Indicators Problem	Direction of Change	Alternative Problem Solving
Observation, interviews, focus group discussions	Weak fulfillment of women's fundamental rights in various activities	The view that women are domestic and men are outdoor creatures is still strong.  Assistance always focuses on the head of the family and so on.  Women's access to various decision-making or resource utilization is still limited.  Still limited facilities and infrastructure as a medium for interaction and learning with women	The occurrence of a more equal division of roles between men and women Gender awareness is needed through the mechanism of compiling and	Implementation of each village program that requires gender equality  Women must be allowed to access learning resources in productive and community activities.  Family economic management training is needed so that women can have control over the utilization of economic resources, especially the utilization of money.  It is necessary to build a learning center that can meet gender needs to strengthen women's access and control over resources and decision-making.

Source: Results of Focused Discussion - Asmat 2023 (processed)

wisdom, occurrence and symptoms nature, 7) access service social fundamentals, economics, and politics are limited. The impact of remoteness This, access and control of community and society surroundings to service social economics and politics are minimal, so that challenging for the community to get recognition, appreciation, and fulfillment need base.

Conditions in Remote Indigenous Communities need to be addressed through an involving empowerment process from various stakeholders, such as the central government, government region, college high, and entrepreneurs. This research focuses on empowerment in a driven economy based on empowerment of women youth empowerment.

Based on the main problem, problem indicators, direction change, and alternative solving the problem, a program proposal emerged, namely improvement of equal partnership residents of the study KAT and nearby villages aiming to increase empowerment woman on-site study in order to have access and control to source power and retrieval decisions and proposed activities: 1) Socialization gradual and sustainable about equality role, esp for residents in the district, 2) Guidance about equality role in the household, 3) Growing and developing KAT knowledge through various training and study women and life skills, 4) Counseling and training for productive activities especially for women (agriculture and cooperatives/entrepreneurship), 5) Introduction and training in industrial activities household (wovens and materials local, fish floss / salted fish), 6) Consolidation and development as well help social for woman on-site study.

Findings in access development service empowerment show that the first woman is concerned with the necessity of gender awareness through the mechanism of preparation for gender equality in every village program. Gender awareness and equality, Pajvancic & Petrusic (2014) say

to create gender awareness and gender equality through a mechanism approach involving the integration of gender perspective into policy public and the retrieval process necessary decisions framework solid institutions and laws to ensure that gender equality is carried out consistently and efficiently across political, economic, social and cultural domains. Added to Maruzani et al. (2020), the struggle for equality needs gender budgeting and ensuring that source Power is located fairly and that issues Gof ender specifics are addressed in all government policies (Maruzani et al., 2020). Over the last twenty years, experience in Australia presented by Charlesworth (2008) shows its importance in building buildings and promoting gender equality, as eson valuable for other countries in implementation and enforcement (Charlesworth, 2008). Additionally, an innovative approach to improve awareness in discussions about gender equality in parliament can deepen understanding of gender inequality issues (Christou et al., 2022). Mhana (2020) added that entering draft feminism into curriculum education will improve gender awareness among students, which will awaken women's empowerment in coping with gender imbalance in society (Christou et al., 2022). Through collaboration framework law band budgeting to improve gender equality, education reform can create a holistic approach to promoting gender awareness and achieving gender equality.

The second concerns the necessity of training management economy families so that women can have a function control to utilize the resource economy, especially the use of money. Relating the training management economy results in the same result as the resulting research Badria et al. (2023), which says that raining management economy families can empower women like educating homemakers ladder about management finance that focuses on book-keeping sill impact reduce unnecessary expenses and increase well-being family. Added by Indriyani et al. (2023),

a training program for women about understanding draft planning finance will improve the well-being of families. Women with bad financial management can create conflict in the families (Fakhrudin, 2023). Empowerment through school entrepreneurship, like training, will grow the family's income (Muliati et al., 2022). Delivered by Resdiana & Puspaningrum (2022), courses and training in management finance in a way families can change attitudes and reduce poverty. In Pangabasen Hamlet, they are training about budgeting and controlling finances for women, and they have many participants. Influence course management of economy household will increase the ability of women to use source power economy efficiently, improve well-being house ladder.

Third, a studio must be built to learn how to fulfill gender needs, empower access, and control women to resources and extraction decisions. Related findings necessity of building place learning for women can fulfill gender needs, almost the same results research Gupta & Jain (2011) which says that building place learning for women will strengthen access women into control source power and retrieval decision, promote gender equality and empowerment women in the area rural. On the contrary, women with limited access to resources and power in important agriculture, such as land, credit, and agricultural inputs, hampered productivity and empowered the economy for women. That matter differs from what happened in Ghana, where women get fewer opportunities to study agriculture, so they face challenges accessing land and capital resources, ultimately limiting their production farming and harvesting decisions (Quaye et al., 2016). Meanwhile, in Ethiopia, women get service counseling, and training in agriculture is limited in improving productivity and income (Azanaw & Tassew, 2017). Added Azanaw & Tassew (2017), building a place for women to learn and improve their knowledge and skills in agriculture can be a medium for women to make decisions and participate in local organizations. It makes it easier for women to earn seed rice, fertilizer, equipment, better farming, subsidies, and managing loan agriculture, so participation in economic activities is higher (Paul & Rani, 2016). Input patterns for women in organizations and involvement in stages of planning and implementation of extension programs in agriculture will reduce the distance gap (Azanaw & Tassew, 2017). Comprehensive, constructive place learning for gender will create gender equality and empowerment of women in rural society

Based on principal problems, problem indicators, direction changes that occur, alternatives problem solving, proposed activities emerge: 1) search for related data on the potential of youth in field development economics, 2) pioneering and developing youth involvement in development programs, specifically field economics (cultivation agriculture), 3) pioneering and group development business productive youth (according to potential and interest), 4) holding education, training and internship field plantations, livestock, fisheries, agriculture food, and carpentry), 5) procurement receptacle institution confident as means learning business, sports and arts race young.

Findings in access development service youth are the first to concern the necessity of implementing the village development program for youth in the social economy field. Related findings necessary for the implementation of the village development program for youth in the field of so-

cial economics are almost the same as the research results (Karin & Isnaeni, 2023), which said that the development program villages that involve youth in the field of social economy show positive things in various ways area. The program utilizes the potential of young people to push progress locally. Like in Jati Emas village, young people cultivating catfish can improve the family's income and society's well-being (Karin & Isnaeni, 2023). As added by Rahmawati et al. (2016), the Village SDGs program in Indonesia emphasizes the essential role of sources Pof over Man Young to achieve sustainable development, which emphasizes moral values, health, adolescence, and family function. Syaifuddin et al. (2024) conveyed, in Ciganitri Village, assistance economy for youth, able to empower, produce source revenue, and expand market access to increase the independent economy. Strengthened research results in Tamil Nadu, India, show that the participation of rural youth in development through reforestation programs and project construction can increase the price of self, motivation, and sense of identity (Radhakrishnan & Asokhan, 2020). In addition, skills development training in technology information and communication has empowered rural youth in Sarawak, Malaysia, so they can engage in work, earn higher salaries, and improve their social status (Vong, 2019). These programs highlight the transformative impact of involving youth in the development village, pushing individuals' growth and the public's progress.

The second concern is training for youth to support the implementation of village development in carpentry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and cooperatives. Related findings training for youth to support the implementation of village development in the fields of carpentry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and cooperatives are almost the same as the research results (Verma, 2023), that course carpentry wood, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and cooperatives for young people will grow development villages and empowering youth. Training in agriculture, which focuses on techniques to produce cashew and mango, identifying pest diseases, and post-harvest technology development, has been carried out by village youth in Uttar Pradesh, India. That matter is reinforced by Singapurwa et al. (2023), who that pattern development agriculture collaboration between plants, animals, and fish will create symbiotic mutualism, which includes the cultivation use of fertilizer organic, farmed chicken local, and aquaponics is an essential part of cultivating an entrepreneurial spirit for young people. Course management agriculture improves productivity by strengthening values and wisdom locally. In Bonto Tallasa Village, young people must awaken the village (Sahlan et al., 2023). The Village SDGs Program in Indonesia aims to implement sustainable development driven by young people based on moral values and the empowerment of households (Rahmawati et al., 2016).

The third finding is the necessity to pioneer and develop group business productive among youth according to interests and potential. The findings are almost the same as the research results Holden & Tilahun (2018), which speak for themselves about the influence and benefits of business productivity that group business productive youth is influenced by preferences social, skills entrepreneurship, and support from the local authority. In northern Ethiopia, group youth businesses formed to capitalize on land used for livestock activities, bees, forestry, horticulture, and cat-

**Table 2.** Access To Youth Services

Data Collection	Main Issue	Indicators Problem	Direction of Change	Alternative Problem Solving
Observation, interviews, focus group discussions	The potential of youth for development has not been developed	The absence of social services and development	Developing	Youth potential needs to be accommodated in the implementation of the program. Village development in the socio-economic sector
		Various activities in the main village or other villages tend to accommodate the interests of married people.		Need training and internships for young people to support the implementation of village development, namely carpentry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and cooperatives
		Lack of access to learning resources in efforts to develop youth potential		Need to pioneer and develop productive business groups among young people according to their interests and potential.
		Lack of facilities and infrastructure for fostering youth talents and interests		Need to provide facilities and equipment for channeling youth talents and interests in economic, social, sports, and arts.
		Lack of coaching (awareness) in the field of religion and local wisdom (cultural) values		Lack of coaching (awareness) in the field of religion and local wisdom (cultural) values

Source: Results of Focused Discussion - Asmat 2023 (processed)

the production show that altruistic and egalitarian preference correlated with the trust needed to work in a group. [Mahmoud \(2021\)](#) conveyed obstacles to business productivity, that successful business youth groups are hampered by a lack of training programs, awareness of society, and complex regulations. Therefore, building a productive youth-in-need approach includes enhancement preference, training comprehensive entrepreneurship, and acquiring support from source fair power to overcome the gender gap to utilize youth potential in business sustainability fully.

The fourth finding discusses the necessity of provision means infrastructure and equipment for the distribution of youth's talents and interests in the field of business economy. Findings are similar to the research results [Paksoy \(2024\)](#), which said that providing infrastructure and equipment for the young in the business economy can support youth entrepreneurship development—creating special programs and support within the university curriculum to teach skills entrepreneurship and giving practical experience in fields like marketing, source power human, and financial, which are often lacking among students. Strengthened by [Andreeva & Sukhoveeva \(2020\)](#) formation of an infrastructure of strong supporters, including access to resources, Power finances, and opportunities to network with entrepreneurs' success, it is essential to overcome constraints finances and lack thereof experiences faced businessman young. The importance of youth in the development economy is recognized globally, with policies and programs formulated to guide and support them, as seen in the European Union's youth framework (Fredrick, 2015). The creation of infrastructure full support, including partnership public-private and state support programs, is required to fulfill the need for Specific youth entrepreneurship ([Andreeva & Sukhoveeva, 2020](#)). By investing in in-

frastructure, we can facilitate the talents and interests of the young race to contribute to the economy's growth. Approach This holistic ensures that the benefits of the development economy are shared relatively throughout society, encouraging inclusive growth and reducing inequality [Paksoy \(2024\)](#).

The fifth finding discusses the necessity of coaching planned, gradual, and sustainable in the economic sector to uphold mark wisdom locally for KAT residents. This is the same as the research results [Syaparuddin \(2018\)](#) that planning development and empowering community in the field economy based on local values wisdom by synergizing between values culture and traditional practice, as happens in Bugis with the concept of "reso" which involves about the values of hard work, independence, and respect for time, as phenomenon economy humanism for development humans and grow atmosphere fair in the village. [Hidayat \(2017\)](#) conveyed that school entrepreneurship social science relies on wisdom involving local identification process need learning, establishing goals, and realizing environment training that is open and participatory, and reassuring, that training relevant to values existing social and cultural aspects in public. Draft Wisdom local appears in some areas like Draft Tesang, the synergy between the Bugis and Makassar people, which contains about distribution profit and empowerment collective, which emphasizes the importance of operating practice economy oriented a society that is in harmony with Islamic teachings and traditions local [Jubba et al. \(2023\)](#). In Gorontalo, practice management income driver bendi, which is clean about arrangement fulfillment need personal and provision of alms funds, shows about values not quite enough answer personal and not quite enough answer to economy community to each other Help help, as part of phenomenon wisdom local prac-

**Table 3.** Access to Business And Work Services

Data Collection	Main Issue	Indicators Problem	Direction of Change	Alternative Problem Solving
Observation, interviews, focus group	Weak economic resilience base and stratification of people's economic resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People have not developed local commodities and other crops.</li> <li>2. People's knowledge about cultivation is still minimal (people are still in a hunting and gathering culture and are subsystem-oriented)</li> <li>3. Equipment is still minimal and simple</li> <li>4. Access to networks and market information is still minimal</li> <li>5. Lack of government attention and assistance from related technical agencies</li> </ol>	Village people can meet various basic needs and people's economic resilience.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Village people can meet various basic needs and people's economic resilience.</li> <li>2. Introduction, training, and education in various forms and approaches about hunting and gathering</li> <li>3. Efforts are needed to increase government and community awareness through various service models and techniques</li> <li>4. Need for accessible and continuous assistance, especially that which is by the needs of the people to utilize the potential of natural resources (land and rivers)</li> <li>5. We need a method and accessible media that can continuously communicate information on various people's economic potentials and simple ways to process these potentials</li> <li>6. Need for introduction, training, and preparation of assistants.</li> </ol>

Source: Focused Discussion Results – Asmat 2023 (processed)

tice finance ethical (Thalib, 2023). Economic development is creative and based on wisdom involving local market penetration and product development; through support, the government can stimulate independence and growth in the economic area (Putri et al., 2021).

Based on principal problems, problem indicators, direction change, and alternative problem solving, proposed activities to complete The problems are: 1) expanding access service companies and jobs for strengthening resilience village-based economy potency locally; 2) growing and developing ability as well as the empowerment of village people to know and develop various potency resource people and resources nature in effort diversify products and optimize them potency economy so that society has power buy to fulfill need his life. Whereas the proposed activity is a program to strengthen the resilience base village people's economy which includes: 1) socialization and improvement knowledge, and people's ability to know business economy productive direction based culture local; 2) improvement people's ability to manage source Power nature and sustainable environment; 3) introduction and socialization cultivation plant hard, including: cultivation plant fruit, cultivation coconut; 4) cultivation plant food (vegetables, tubers, and nuts); 5) freshwater cultivation; 6) cultivation livestock: chickens, pigs, cows; 7) introduction and/or training power companion; 8) introduction and/or improvement utilization potency diversity biological; 9) introduction and development of accessible and straightforward awareness communication media; 11) introduction and initiation importance business together; 12) coaching, strengthening

and/or developing various extension, service and guidance activities social integrated for the economy better KAT citizens.

Findings in access development service trying and working are the first concerns about the need to develop commodities superior in the local environment with efforts to diversify commodities, including cultivation of plant challenging, plant food, livestock, and fisheries. That matter is almost the same as the research results (Xiong, 2022), which said that the development of an excellent environment locally can appear through the cultivation of plant complicated plant food, livestock, and fisheries that will impact the improvement economy, family, and society. For example, promoting farm green through policy more environment-tight and mechanism-effective rewards and punishments can cause subtraction emission of carbon and have ecological benefits. The field of Fisheries in Maros Regency, South Sulawesi, has potential local superiority by producing quality milk fish that the community needs. Diversity products such as processed milkfish, grated milkfish, and milkfish meatballs, you can save longer and become product superior region (Abriana et al., 2020). Hastuti et al. (2020) and Mahfud (2020) conveyed the importance of unification potency local to the world of education, found in Tulisharjo, combining karst ecosystems, rice, soybeans, corn fields, and diverse oranges as used for conservation source Power local and excellent education. Draft superiority locally takes root by exploiting sources such as power nature and humans, as well as excellent geography, assets, culture, and history, which will contribute to the value and

uniqueness of product superior area. Developing an economy locally based on superior commodities will increase the market economy and power competitive commodities (Cahyono & Indrayani, 2017). A comprehensive strategy that integrates a continuity environment, education, and development economy can bring up superiority locally.

The second finding discusses the necessity of training and education about hunting and gathering for isolated community customs. That matter is almost the same as the research results Jaggi et al. (2024), which conveyed training and education hunting for the community custom secluded in a way that collaborates traditional knowledge with technology and modern education. Wuyagiba Bush Uni model in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, shows a combined approach between curriculum cross social culture with leadership Strong natives to empower public local through college high, by inserting skills courses hunting and gathering. That matter strengthened Blind et al. (2023) that the training program participative community for American Indian and Indigenous communities in the US and Canada emphasizes knowledge and experience of Indigenous people who can apply in training hunting and gathering. In the village of Darlale, service program education in the region isolated combines training, hunting, and gathering can overcome the need for education Wance et al. (2023). Indigenous youth are trained in practical skills, like repairing and maintaining computers, which are part of skills technology and are equated with traditional training practices like hunting and gathering as a holistic development approach (Navarrete et al., 2020).

Additionally, taking advantage of technology education distances far through learning interactive, yes, practice hunting and gathering for the community (Verma, 2023). By synergizing various educational strategies and technologies, society custom-isolated can train hunting and gathering as an inheritance culture.

The third finding discusses the necessity of awareness of government and society in supporting an empowerment economy. That matter is almost the same as the research results (Yunita, 2021), that effort awareness of government and society play an important role in supporting an empowered economy. Enhancement of law awareness The public is essential for developing law and economics, which will improve the public's well-being. The government, officers, and enforcers are involved in counseling, deployment information law, assistance, and guidance to ensure the public understands this development's importance. That matter is reinforced by Derera (2021), that in South Africa, entrepreneurship Woman is pusher significant development economic and social. However, many businesswomen are unaware of the support programs the government designed to help businesses. They show the necessary mechanisms to spread better information to be sure this entrepreneur can fully utilize the available power. This approach, which includes an adjustment structure industry, is helpful for the development of the economy for an extended period, especially in areas with a lower economic level (Luo et al., 2024). Collectively, these efforts highlight the importance of government and public awareness in encouraging the empowerment of the economy and sustainable development across a wide range of contexts and regions.

The fourth finding discusses the necessity of utilizing power, natural land, and river potency sources. That mat-

ter is almost the same as what Trifonova et al. (2014) said about utilizing potency sources. Power natural land and rivers need a multi-dimensional approach that integrates ecology, economics, and technology. Planning source of adequate power and protection of the environment is vital, as the UK's National Rivers Authority does in planning water use, managing urban pollution, and using Power sustainable rivers (Newson, 1987). Utilization of sources of natural power, such as groundwater, can support development regions (Saud & Mashael, 2020). Shah et al. (1985) conveyed that sustainable land and water management source power is essential for food and agricultural development, focusing on potential stable and sustainable production. Apart from that, preservation and regeneration sources from Power Nature, including guarding quality land and water, are essential for a sustainable environment and producing safe food (Dreshaj et al., 2022). By integrating and utilizing the full potential of the source Power of natural land and rivers, balance ecology for a long time will create economic growth and social prosperity.

The fifth finding discusses the need for effective communication media. Keep continuously communicating various potency people's economy and simple ways to process potency. The findings are almost the same as the research results Onyejelem et al. (2015), which conveyed The critical role of media in communicating potency in people's economy. The media plays a vital role in communicating various potency economies in society. Social media has emerged as an essential tool for empowering the economy, creating employment, increasing skills, and providing an affordable marketing platform for small businesses. What is reinforced Grisold & Theine (2016) is that in Nigeria, social media penetration is literacy letters and infrastructure; mass media traditionally contributes to highlighting gap economics and provides a forum about issues economics, though the coverage often lacks depth. The media can expose economic concepts and problems (Gregory, 1990). In addition, the emergence of new public, including individuals and online communities, has changed the public communications landscape, challenging traditional press and journalists' role and enabling narrative more economic variety to share (Orihuela, 2018). However, the news economy's tone and content coverage are influenced by various factors, such as indicator economy, competition economics, and events politics (Fogarty, 2005). Thus, media, which contains traditional or new platforms, plays an essential role in communicating potency economy, influencing public relations, education, and involvement in economic activities.

The sixth finding discusses the necessity of training and preparation power companions for community custom isolation. That matter is almost the same as the research results presented by Jaggi et al. (2024), who said that training and provision of power supporters in society custom remote is essential to overcome various challenges to social economy and health. In Australia, initiatives like the Wuyagiba Bush Union have demonstrated the importance of relevant educational programs so that culture empowers Indigenous local leaders and creates employment opportunities in society (Jaggi et al., 2024). The Play to Connect program highlights the necessity of building competence among staff through the learning experience, partnership, and improvement efficacy to give service support to families (Stock et al., 2023). In Medan, service social use train-



ing vocational and supervisory technical to empower tribes. Isolated natives can develop practical skills in alleviating poverty (Muniruddin et al., 2024). Additionally, training Indigenous youth with skills in technical repair and maintain computers is essential to integrating them into the workforce and society more broadly, as seen in projects focused on skill development technology (Navarrete et al., 2020). By collective approach, diversity is needed to support community Indigenous remote, encompassing education, care health, vocational training, and professional development tailored to the context culture community.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of the results, available concluded that potential, problems, and needs empowerment that focuses on access service empowerment women, access service youth, and access to services business and work in the community custom remote are:

Access services empowerment woman requires: 1) development of access service empowerment women through a mechanism approach involving the integration of gender perspective into policy public and the retrieval process necessary decisions framework solid institutions and laws to ensure that gender equality is carried out consistently and efficiently across political, economic, social and cultural domains; 2) training management economy family can empowering woman like educating homemakers ladder about management finance that focuses on bookkeeping simple will impact reduce unnecessary expenses and increases well-being family; 3) build place learning for woman will strengthen access women into control source power and retrieval decision, promote gender equality and empowerment women in the area rural access service youth requires: 1) development program villages that involve youth in the field social economy show positive things in various ways area; 2) courses carpentry wood, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and cooperatives for young people will grow development villages and empowering youth; 3) group business productive youth is influenced by preferences social, skills entrepreneurship, and support from authority local; 4) provision infrastructure and equipment for race young in the field business economy can supporting youth entrepreneurship development; 5) planning development and empowerment community in the field economy based on values wisdom local by synergizing between values culture and practices traditional

Access services business and work requires: 1) the development of an excellent environment that can appear through the cultivation of plant hard, plant food, livestock, and fisheries that will impact the improvement economy, family, and community; 2) training and education hunting for the community custom secluded in a way collaborate knowledge traditional with technology modern education; 3) effort awareness government and society play an essential role in support empowerment economy; 4) utilization potency source Power natural land and rivers need multi-dimensional approach by integrating consideration ecology, economics, and technology; 5) media plays a vital role in communicating various potency economy that exists in society. Social media has emerged as an essential tool for empowering the economy, creating employment, increasing skills, and providing an affordable marketing platform for small businesses; 5) need training and provision power

supporters in society custom remote is essential to overcome various challenges social economy and health.

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