



ISLAMICONOMIC: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam
Department of Islamic Economics
Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman No. 30 Serang 42118
BANTEN - INDONESIA

Phone: +62254 200323 || Fax: +62254 200022 || Website: www.journal.islamiconomic.or.id

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HEALTH EMPOWERMENT IN PANDEGLANG THROUGH A COMMUNITY-BASED MODEL

Efi Syarifudin^{1*}, Sigit Iko Sugondo², Juliana S. Ndolu³

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin, Banten, Indonesia

² Indonesian Amil School, Jakarta, Indonesia

³ Nusa Cendana University, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: efi.syarifudin@uinbanten.ac.id

Information	Abstract:
Article History: Received : 18.08.2023 Revised : 21.10.2023 Accepted : 20.12.2023 Keywords: <i>Community Empowerment; Economic Resilience; Social Cohesion; Health Awareness; Sustainable Development.</i>	<i>Community-based empowerment is crucial in enhancing social, economic, and health conditions, particularly in rural areas such as Pandeglang. This study explores a community-based model's impact on improving residents' well-being by fostering economic resilience, social cohesion, and health awareness. Through participatory approaches, including capacity-building programs, entrepreneurship training, and health education, this research aims to assess the effectiveness of community-driven initiatives in creating sustainable development. Data collection involves surveys, interviews, and field observations involving key stakeholders such as local government, community leaders, and beneficiaries. The findings indicate that active community participation, supported by strategic collaborations, significantly enhances economic productivity, strengthens social networks, and improves health outcomes. The study concludes that a well-structured community-based model is a sustainable framework for addressing socio-economic and health challenges in Pandeglang, providing valuable insights for policymakers and development practitioners.</i>

A. INTRODUCTION

Pandeglang Regency in Banten Province possesses abundant natural and human resources. However, the region faces significant social, economic, and health challenges. Despite its rich natural resources and reliance on agriculture and fisheries as the backbone of its economy, the overall welfare of the population remains relatively low compared to other regions in Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik [BPS], 2023). Factors such as limited access to education, low financial literacy, and inadequate healthcare services are among the primary barriers to improving the quality of life for the community (World Bank, 2022).

In the social sector, Pandeglang still struggles with high unemployment rates, low community participation in development, and a lack of awareness regarding the importance of community empowerment (Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia [Bappenas], 2021). Economically, many residents rely on informal sectors with unstable income levels, limiting their economic resilience (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2023). Meanwhile, in the health sector, issues such as stunting, insufficient healthcare facilities, and a shortage of medical personnel remain major concerns for improving public health (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], 2022).

A community-based model has emerged as a viable solution to address these challenges. This model emphasizes active community participation in identifying issues, designing solutions, and managing sustainable programs tailored to local needs (Putnam, 2000). Such an approach has been proven effective in various regions, as it does not solely rely on government intervention or external organizations but also strengthens the capacity of communities to manage their resources (Ostrom, 1990).

This article explores how a community-based empowerment model can be implemented in Pandeglang to enhance social, economic, and health well-being. By analyzing local initiatives, stakeholder roles, and successful strategies applied in other regions, this study aims to provide broader insights into how this approach can serve as a long-term solution for sustainable development in Pandeglang (Sen, 1999).

B. LITERATUR REVIEW

Community-Based Empowerment: Concept and Framework

Community-based empowerment is an approach that emphasizes the active participation of local communities in decision-making processes, resource management, and policy implementation to improve their overall well-being (Putnam, 2000). This approach aligns with theories of social capital, where trust, networks, and shared norms facilitate collective action for mutual benefit (Coleman, 1990). According to Ostrom (1990), effective community-based models require self-governance mechanisms, institutional trust, and local knowledge integration to ensure sustainability.

In the development context, community-based empowerment has been widely implemented in various countries to enhance social, economic, and health outcomes. Research suggests that such models improve public engagement, encourage self-reliance, and create sustainable development pathways (Sen, 1999). However, the success of these models depends on factors such as policy support, community leadership, and the availability of resources (Narayan, 2002).

Social Empowerment through Community-Based Models

Social empowerment strengthens individuals and communities by enhancing their capacity to participate in social, political, and economic activities (Zimmerman, 2000). Studies indicate community-driven initiatives foster social cohesion and resilience, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas (Bebbington, 1999). For instance, a study on rural development programs in Southeast Asia found that participatory governance models increased social trust and reduced dependency on government aid (Grootaert & van Bastelaer, 2002).

Empirical evidence from community empowerment programs in Indonesia highlights the importance of local engagement in policy-making and service delivery (Wong, 2012). Initiatives such as Indonesia's *PNPM Mandiri* (National Program for Community Empowerment) demonstrate how decentralized governance and grassroots participation improve social well-being (Guggenheim, 2006). However, challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiencies, lack of institutional support, and power

imbalances within communities may hinder the effectiveness of such programs (Eversole, 2010).

Economic Empowerment: Local Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Development

Economic empowerment through a community-based model is critical in alleviating poverty and creating self-sustaining communities (Sen, 1999). The World Bank (2022) highlights that access to financial services, skill development, and market integration are key drivers of economic empowerment in rural areas. Research on microfinance institutions, such as the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, shows that community-led financial systems enhance economic resilience and entrepreneurial activities (Yunus, 2003).

In Indonesia, community cooperatives (*koperasi*) significantly promote local entrepreneurship and economic self-sufficiency (BPS, 2023). Studies indicate that cooperative-based models improve financial literacy, provide access to credit, and foster collaborative business environments (Maimunah, 2021). However, structural challenges such as limited capital, weak financial management, and market access constraints remain significant barriers to achieving long-term economic stability (ILO, 2023).

Health Empowerment: Improving Public Health through Community Participation

Health empowerment is crucial to community-based development, particularly in regions with limited healthcare access (WHO, 2021). Research on primary healthcare models shows that community-led health initiatives significantly improve health outcomes by promoting preventive care, increasing awareness, and enhancing service accessibility (Freudenberg, 2004).

In Indonesia, health programs such as *Posyandu* (integrated health posts) exemplify successful community-based health interventions that address maternal and child health issues, including malnutrition and stunting (UNICEF, 2022). However, studies highlight the need for continuous training, financial support, and policy integration to ensure the sustainability of such initiatives (Ministry of Health of Indonesia, 2021).

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite the potential benefits of community-based empowerment models, challenges such as governance inefficiencies, socio-economic disparities, and sustainability issues persist (Narayan, 2002). Studies emphasize the need for adaptive strategies, multi-stakeholder collaborations, and digital innovations to enhance the effectiveness of these models (Chambers, 2012).

Future research should explore the role of digital transformation in community empowerment, particularly in integrating technology-based solutions such as mobile banking, e-health services, and digital education platforms (World Economic Forum, 2023). Strengthening institutional support, promoting inclusive policies, and enhancing community capacity-building will be critical in achieving long-term social, economic, and health empowerment (Sen, 1999).

C. METHODOLOGY

This research employs a qualitative approach to explore the impact of a community-based empowerment model on social, economic, and health development in Pandeglang. A case study design is utilized to gain an in-depth understanding of how community-driven initiatives influence empowerment at the grassroots level. Through this approach, the study captures lived experiences, perceptions, and social dynamics that shape the success and challenges of community-based development efforts. The data collection process relies on primary and secondary sources to ensure a comprehensive analysis. Primary data are obtained through in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including community leaders, local government officials, NGO representatives, and health practitioners. These interviews aim to explore their perspectives on community empowerment strategies, governance structures, and the effectiveness of social and economic interventions. Additionally, focus group discussions (FGDs) are conducted with community members to assess their experiences, perceived benefits, and challenges related to empowerment programs. The FGDs encourage collective reflection and dialogue, allowing for a deeper understanding of how these initiatives impact social cohesion, economic resilience, and health outcomes. To supplement these findings, participant observations are carried out in community meetings, cooperative activities, and local

healthcare programs. Observing interactions and decision-making processes provides contextual insights into community dynamics, leadership roles, and the sustainability of empowerment efforts. Secondary data sources, such as government reports, NGO publications, policy documents, and academic literature, are reviewed to contextualize the findings within broader development frameworks. These documents provide background information on policy support, historical development trends, and previous research on community-based empowerment in Indonesia.

For data analysis, the study employs thematic analysis to identify patterns, emerging themes, and recurring issues in the collected data. Interview and FGD transcripts are coded using an open coding process, followed by axial coding to establish relationships between different themes. Key themes, such as social participation, economic opportunities, health accessibility, and governance challenges, are analyzed to understand how empowerment programs influence community well-being. Triangulation is used by cross-verifying findings from different sources—interviews, FGDs, observations, and secondary data—to enhance the credibility and reliability of the research. Ethical considerations are prioritized throughout the study. Informed consent is obtained from all participants, ensuring voluntary participation and confidentiality. Anonymization of data is applied to protect participants' identities and sensitive information. Additionally, the research maintains neutrality and reflexivity, with the researcher continuously reflecting on potential biases to ensure objective data interpretation.

D. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

This research highlights the significant impact of a community-based empowerment model on social, economic, and health development in Pandeglang. The study identifies key outcomes related to social impact, economic growth, health improvement, and sustainability challenges by analyzing qualitative data from interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observations. The empowerment model has strengthened social cohesion and participatory governance within the community. Interviews with community leaders and residents reveal that active participation in decision-making has increased, leading to greater trust in local

202

governance. Many participants report that community forums and cooperative groups provide a platform for collective problem-solving and mutual support. Additionally, the model fosters gender inclusivity, as women are increasingly involved in economic and social activities. However, challenges such as power imbalances and elite capture persist, where certain individuals or groups exert disproportionate influence over decision-making processes.

Moreover, the research findings indicate that community-based economic initiatives, such as cooperatives, microfinance programs, and skill development workshops, contribute to higher household incomes and reduced economic vulnerability. Many participants in the FGDs express that access to micro-loans and entrepreneurship training has enabled them to start small businesses, particularly in agriculture, handicrafts, and local trade. Observations of community-run enterprises confirm the positive role of collective economic activities in promoting financial resilience. However, some challenges remain, including limited market access, dependency on external funding, and unequal distribution of economic benefits.

Health empowerment is evident through community-driven health initiatives, including maternal and child health programs, preventive healthcare campaigns, and traditional medicine integration. Interviews with healthcare workers and community health volunteers indicate improved health awareness, higher immunization rates, and better maternal health services. Many residents report greater confidence in seeking medical assistance due to enhanced local healthcare accessibility. However, limited medical resources, lack of professional healthcare staff, and inconsistent health program funding continue to hinder long-term improvements.

Despite the positive outcomes, sustainability remains a significant challenge. The research identifies three major obstacles to long-term success: Financial dependency: Many empowerment programs rely on external funding, making them vulnerable to funding cuts or policy changes. Weak institutional frameworks: Limited capacity in local governance structures leads to difficulties in managing and sustaining initiatives. And also, social resistance to change: Some community members resist new empowerment strategies due to traditional mindsets or skepticism toward externally introduced programs.

Implementing a community-based empowerment model in Pandeglang is expected to significantly enhance local communities' social cohesion, participation, and collective decision-making. By involving residents in the planning and execution of social programs, the initiative fosters a sense of ownership and shared responsibility, strengthening local governance structures. Increased community engagement can lead to more inclusive decision-making processes, reducing social inequality and empowering marginalized groups. Previous studies indicate that participatory development models improve trust among community members and local institutions, strengthening social resilience (Putnam, 2000). However, challenges such as elite capture, where influential individuals dominate decision-making, must be addressed to ensure fair representation for all community members (Bardhan, 2002).

Economic empowerment is one of the most tangible outcomes of community-based models, particularly through entrepreneurship development, microfinance access, and cooperative-based enterprises. The research findings suggest that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Pandeglang can benefit from increased financial literacy, business mentoring, and better market access, leading to improved household incomes and economic independence. Previous studies on community-driven economic models, such as Grameen Bank's microcredit programs, have shown that access to small-scale financing significantly boosts local businesses and reduces dependency on informal or exploitative financial systems (Yunus, 2003). However, a key concern is the sustainability of these initiatives, as excessive reliance on external funding or microloans may create financial vulnerability rather than long-term economic resilience (Bateman & Chang, 2012).

The introduction of community-led healthcare initiatives is predicted to improve public health outcomes, particularly in maternal and child health, preventive care, and disease management. Community health programs, such as Posyandu (integrated health service posts), have played a critical role in reducing malnutrition and improving vaccination coverage in rural Indonesia (UNICEF, 2022). This research supports the argument that increasing health awareness, nutrition education, and preventive healthcare services can lead to lower healthcare costs and better overall well-being. However, limited healthcare infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, and

204

inconsistent funding for community health programs may hinder long-term impact (WHO, 2021). Integrating these local health initiatives with formal healthcare institutions is crucial to ensuring sustainability and effectiveness.

Despite the positive social, economic, and health outcomes, the long-term sustainability of community-based empowerment programs remains uncertain. One of the major concerns is the dependency on external support, including funding from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or government subsidies. While initial investments and assistance are necessary to build capacity, there is a risk that communities may struggle to maintain these initiatives without continuous support. Additionally, institutional challenges such as weak governance, corruption, and lack of regulatory oversight can undermine the effectiveness of empowerment programs (Platteau, 2004). For long-term success, ensuring policy alignment, local leadership development, and self-sustaining economic mechanisms are essential. Moreover, the digital divide and unequal access to technology pose additional challenges in integrating digital solutions for economic and social development (World Economic Forum, 2023).

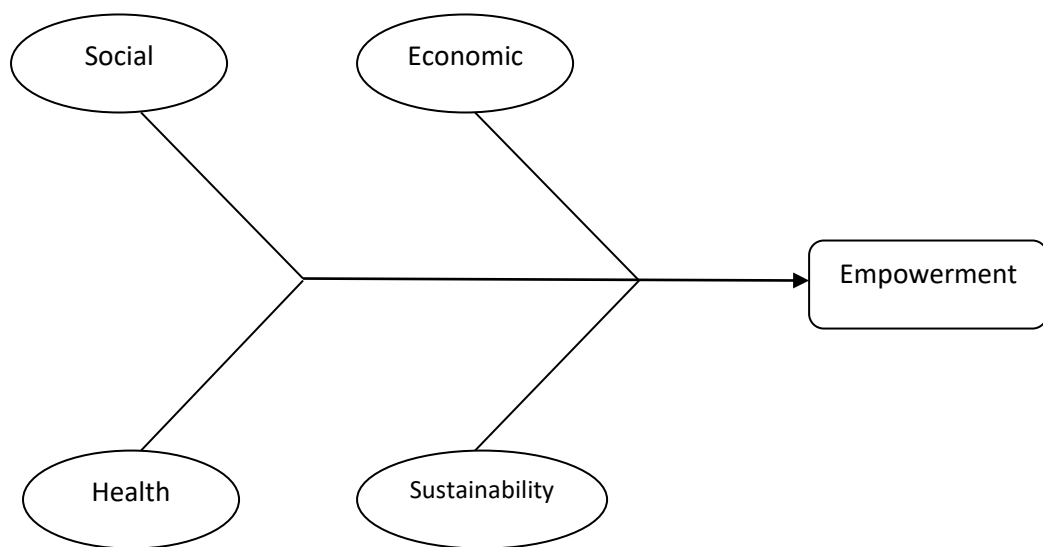
Scholars argue that social capital theory (Putnam, 2000; Coleman, 1990) supports the idea that community-driven models strengthen social networks, trust, and collaboration, leading to sustained empowerment. Case studies from Indonesia's PNPM Mandiri suggest that participatory programs foster social resilience and reduce inequality (Guggenheim, 2006). Some researchers argue that elite capture (Bardhan, 2002) and power imbalances within communities could limit participation, where local elites dominate decision-making, leaving marginalized groups excluded (Platteau, 2004). Without proper safeguards, empowerment efforts may reinforce existing inequalities rather than eliminate them.

Economic empowerment through microfinance and cooperative systems has proven effective in enhancing financial resilience in rural areas (Yunus, 2003). The World Bank (2022) suggests that community-based financial models reduce poverty by increasing household income and entrepreneurial opportunities. Some scholars question the scalability and long-term impact of such economic initiatives. Studies indicate microfinance may create debt dependency rather than sustainable economic growth (Bateman & Chang, 2012). Additionally, if local markets remain isolated from

broader economic systems, community businesses may struggle to compete, limiting their long-term viability (Rankin, 2002).

In addition, Community-based health models, such as Posyandu in Indonesia, have effectively improved maternal and child health (UNICEF, 2022). Scholars argue that these programs encourage preventive care, reduce healthcare costs, and improve long-term public health outcomes (Freudenberg, 2004). On the other hand, opponents highlight the limited infrastructure and professional capacity in community-led health programs (WHO, 2021). Without proper medical training and sustainable funding, such initiatives risk being short-term solutions rather than structural improvements in healthcare access (Easterly, 2006).

Figure 1. Fishbone - Ishikawa



The Fishbone (Ishikawa) diagram illustrates the complex and interconnected challenges of community-based empowerment in Pandeglang, categorized into social, economic, health, and sustainability factors. Social challenges include limited community participation, power imbalances, and resistance to change, which hinder inclusive decision-making and long-term engagement. Economic challenges arise from limited market access, financial dependency on external aid, and unequal distribution of economic benefits, making self-sufficiency difficult. Health-related issues, such as inadequate medical resources, a shortage of healthcare professionals,

and inconsistent funding, further limit access to quality healthcare services. Additionally, sustainability challenges, including high financial dependency, weak local governance, and poor long-term planning, make it difficult for initiatives to thrive independently. Addressing these issues requires a holistic approach that strengthens community participation, enhances economic opportunities, improves healthcare services, and builds strong local governance to ensure sustainable and impactful community empowerment.

E. CONCLUSION

This research highlights the effectiveness of a community-based empowerment model in enhancing social, economic, and health outcomes in Pandeglang. The findings suggest active community participation fosters social cohesion, inclusive decision-making, and strengthened local governance. Economically, the empowerment model contributes to small-scale entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and improved access to economic resources, reducing dependency on informal labour and external aid. In terms of health, community-led initiatives, such as preventive healthcare programs, have shown potential in improving maternal and child health, nutrition awareness, and disease prevention. However, several sustainability challenges remain, including elite capture, dependency on external funding, limited healthcare infrastructure, and governance weaknesses. The success of community-based programs depends on strong local leadership, policy alignment, financial sustainability, and integration with formal institutions. Addressing these challenges is crucial for ensuring that empowerment models have long-term and transformative impacts on communities.

F. REFERENCES

- Alhamuddin, A., Inten, D. N., Mulyani, D., Suganda, A. D., Juhji, J., Prachagool, V., & Nuangchalerm, P. (2023). Multiple intelligence-based differential learning on critical thinking skills of higher education students. *International Journal of Advanced and Applied Sciences*, 10(8), 132-139.
- Ansori, A., Tarihoran, N. A., Mujib, A., Syarifudin, E., & Firdaos, R. (2024, October). Systematic mapping in the topic of Islamic education management and

- education management based on bibliometric analysis. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 3098, No. 1). AIP Publishing.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2023). *Statistik kesejahteraan rakyat Indonesia 2023*. BPS.
- Bebbington, A. (1999). Capitals and capabilities: A framework for analyzing peasant viability, rural livelihoods, and poverty. *World Development*, 27(12), 2021-2044.
- Chambers, R. (2012). *Provocations for development*. Practical Action Publishing.
- Coleman, J. S. (1990). *Foundations of social theory*. Harvard University Press.
- Eversole, R. (2010). Remaking participation: Challenges for community development practice. *Community Development Journal*, 45(1), 29-41.
- Fitri, F. A., Syarifuddin, E. ., & Sulong, S. . (2024). Analysis of the zakat village model for economic sector utilization: ANP approach. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Keuangan Islam*, 10(1), 90–102. <https://doi.org/10.20885/JEKI.vol10.iss1.art7>
- Freudenberg, N. (2004). Community-based health programs: Lessons from history. *American Journal of Public Health*, 94(4), 564-574.
- Grootaert, C., & van Bastelaer, T. (2002). *Understanding and measuring social capital: A multidisciplinary tool for practitioners*. World Bank.
- Guggenheim, S. (2006). *PNPM Mandiri: Lessons learned from Indonesia's community-driven development program*. World Bank.
- Hermawan, E. (2019). Community empowerment through management of village funds allocation in Indonesia. *International Journal of Science and Society*, 1(3), 67-74.
- International Labour Organization. (2023). *The state of informal employment in Southeast Asia*. ILO.
- Irawan, W., Suwarman, R., Azim, M., Sudrajat, B., & Hamsyiah, N. (2023). RESERVES FOR SHARIA LIFE INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS USING THE GROSS PREMIUM VALUATION (GPV) METHOD BASED ON VASICEK MODEL. *BAREKENG: Jurnal Ilmu Matematika Dan Terapan*, 17(2), 0635-0640. <https://doi.org/10.30598/barekengvol17iss2pp0635-0640>
- Jannah, M., Fahlevi, M., Paulina, J., Nugroho, B. S., Purwanto, A., Subarkah, M. A., & Cahyono, Y. (2020). Effect of ISO 9001, ISO 45001 and ISO 14000 toward financial performance of Indonesian manufacturing. *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11(10), 894-902.

- Luwiti, R. S., Rahmat, A., & Djibu, R. (2020). Role of community-based empowerment of poor communities through hope family programs in Indonesia. *JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*, 6(7), 90-95.
- Maimunah, S. (2021). The role of cooperatives in economic empowerment: A case study of rural Indonesia. *Journal of Economic Policy Research*, 15(2), 45-63.
- Miller, R. L., & Fox, M. (2004). *Community Economic Development in Social Work*. Columbia University Press.
- Ministry of Health of Indonesia. (2021). *Health policy strategies for rural Indonesia*. Kementerian Kesehatan RI.
- Narayan, D. (2002). *Empowerment and poverty reduction: A sourcebook*. World Bank.
- Ostrom, E. (1990). *Governing the commons: The evolution of institutions for collective action*. Cambridge University Press.
- Peristiwa, H. (2021). Role Of Transportation Their Supporting Sustainable Halal Tourism In Indonesia. *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.36835/iqtishoduna.v10i2.707>
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. Simon & Schuster.
- Putri, S., Risyanto, H., Suganda, A., & Husni, E. (2021). REC Method in Comparison of Soundness Level of Islamic Bank in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 12(2), 313-334. doi:<https://doi.org/10.21580/economica.2021.12.2.9371>
- Sari, D. P., & Sari, D. P. (2023). *Community Economic Development in Social Work*. Amazon.
- Sarjiyanto, S., Sarwoto, S., & Darma, T. S. (2020). The sustainability of community empowerment as development initiative in Indonesia. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*, 9(3), 3604-3613.
- Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Oxford University Press.
- Sjafari, A., et al. (2019). *Social Engineering Model for Empowering the Poor in the Border Areas of Pandeglang Regency and Serang Regency*. ResearchGate.
- Suganda, A., Lestari, W., & Sulthani, D. (2023). Unraveling the Intricate Dynamics of Turkish Immigrants and Muslim Minorities in Germany. *Walisongo: Jurnal*

-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Penelitian</i> | <i>Sosial</i> | <i>Keagamaan,</i> | <i>31(2).</i> |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
- doi:<https://doi.org/10.21580/ws.31.2.19374>
- Suryanto, T. (2023). Constructing Islamic Law and Islamic Business Ethics for a Sustainable Halal Industry Economy. *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice*, 19(3).
- Syarifudin, E., & Anam, K. (2023). Tourists' perceptions of the religious tourism quality services: Gap Analysis Approach. *Al-Uqud : Journal of Islamic Economics*, 7(2), 229–242. <https://doi.org/10.26740/aluqud.v7n2.p229-242>
- UNICEF. (2022). *Child nutrition report: Addressing stunting in Indonesia*. United Nations Children's Fund.
- Wazin, Maskuroh, N., Peristiwo, H., & Suganda, A. D. (2024). Indonesian Sharia Tourism Towards a Sustainable Halal Industry. In *The AI Revolution: Driving Business Innovation and Research: Volume 1* (pp. 901-911). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
- WHO. (2021). *Community health and sustainable development*. World Health Organization.
- Wong, S. (2012). *What have been the impacts of World Bank community-driven development programs?*. World Bank.
- World Bank. (2018). *Indonesia - National Community Empowerment Program*. World Bank.
- World Bank. (2022). *Indonesia economic prospects: Strengthening resilience post-pandemic*. World Bank Group.
- World Economic Forum. (2023). *The future of digital inclusion and community development*. WEF.
- Wulandari, S., & Suganda, A. D. (2021). Determining factors of earnings management based on accrual model. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Auditing Indonesia*, 45-53.
- Yunus, M. (2003). *Banker to the poor: Micro-lending and the battle against world poverty*. PublicAffairs.