

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE DRAKOER PROGRAM FOR THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

Arman*, Indriana, Swastiani Dunggio, Andre Seftiawan Rasyid

Government Science Study Program,

Ichsan University Gorontalo, Gorontalo. 96138. Indonesia.

armansospol@gmail.com (Arman)

naindrianagani@gmail.com (Indriana)

Swastianidunggio83@gmail.com (Swastiani Dunggio)

Andrerasyid1997@gmail.com (Andre Seftiawan Rasyid)

Abstract

Community empowerment is very important for the local community so that a program is needed where the program is known as the drakoer program (from the people for the people) with the aim of knowing the effect of community empowerment through the drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of covid-19. with the method used in this study is a qualitative method. A qualitative approach is an approach used to obtain an accurate picture of the research objectives and refers to the nature of the problem. Data analysis is qualitative so that data analysis is able to work with data, organize information, organize it into manageable units, synthesize, search and find patterns of discovery, important and learned things, and decide what can be shared with others. This research has three indicators, namely enabling, empowering and protecting. The findings were found to be running well but not yet found in a detailed program, therefore, being a job for the government needs special attention by the local government so that the program that is made is even more precise.

Keywords: Effects, Community Empowerment, Drakoer Program.

Introduction

Government is a profession that understands the needs and conditions of society. The purpose of understanding the condition of the community is to be able to conduct an assessment or extract information, as well as research on the community to identify it as a place of work. Community development is carried out, understanding the existing social system, the decision-making system used, the community service system and its structure so that it can evaluate in an orderly manner what is happening in the area. Society is a complex of human relationships. The whole complexity in this definition means that the community in it consists of the parts that make up social relations.

The government must be able to understand how the condition of the community both in the context of the community as a whole as well as organizations within the community such as the Youth Organization which consists of young people, which are very much needed by the community, both energy, thinking and social souls who can contribute creatively and innovatively and believe themselves in developing their territory together with government officials at the village and sub-district levels.

Basically community empowerment is one way to develop community capacity for community progress through activities that can help the quality of the community from underdevelopment. Community empowerment as an alternative strategy has developed in the literature and ideas, although reality is not always treated optimally. The problem facing society today is dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak which is currently engulfing countries, including Indonesia. The COVID-19 outbreak is of great concern to the government and society itself. The COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia affects many fields ranging from health, education, society, economy to religious activities in the community, the impact of these sectors is increasingly felt by the community.

Moreover, the government has implemented a Social Distance policy to the community which requires people to stay at home without doing many activities outside the home. However, the implementation of social disparities has a negative impact on the economic sector, because many have experienced economic shifts. Indonesia is a large country, the central government is unable to observe each of its regions, therefore several central governments are coordinating with regional governments to urge their people to continue to be vigilant and remain careful in fighting this pandemic.

Little is known about the dangers of this virus, especially people in rural areas, so socialization is needed so that people remain alert and more informed about the dangers of this COVID-19 outbreak. Projects run by the village government related to covid. With this research, there are three indicators, namely enabling, empowering and protecting. The results of the findings which are going well but have not been found in a detailed program, therefore, being a job for the government needs special attention by the local government so that the program that is made is more precise.

Based on this, in this research problem, where is the effect of Community Empowerment through the Drakoer Program for Economic Countermeasures of the Covid-19 Impact in Dunggala Village, Tapa District. So that it can be known and can be analyzed for existing programs made by the local government.

Background

This study examines community empowerment through programs from the people for the people with the existing empowerment theory so that it can be seen where the effect of empowerment can be found in the indicators or the empowerment theory goes well but the program has drawbacks where the program does not work well as when assistance is given and the community accepts it, the government does not supervise whether the assistance is used properly or not.

Literature review

Society theory

Society is a group of people who get along with each other, in scientific terms are interacting with each other. A human unit can have infrastructure through which its citizens can interact with each other. Another definition, society is a unit of human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs that is continuous, and which is bound by a sense of shared identity. Continuity is a community unit that has four characteristics, namely: 1) Interaction between its citizens, 2). Customs, 3) Continuity of time, 4) A strong sense of identity that binds all citizens (Koentjaraningrat, 2009: 115-118).

Ralph Linton in his book "The Study of Man" suggests that society is any group of humans who have lived and worked together long enough, so that they can organize themselves and think about themselves as a social unit with boundaries. Society is any group of people who have lived and worked together long enough so that they can organize themselves and consider themselves as a social unit with clearly defined boundaries. While J.L. Gillin and J.P. Gillin in his book "Cultural Sociology" defines society as the largest human group that has the same habits, traditions, attitudes and feelings of unity. M.J. Herskovits in the book "Man and His Works" explains the definition of society as an organized group of individuals who follow a certain way of life.

According to Maclver, Understanding Society is a system of customs and procedures of authority and cooperation between various groups, various groups and the control of behavior and individual (human) freedoms. This ever-changing whole is called society. Society is a fabric of social relations and society is always changing. Emile Durkheim: According to Emile Durkheim, the notion of society is an objective reality of the individuals who are its members. Karl Marx: According to Karl Marx, the notion of society is a structure that experiences organizational and developmental tensions due to conflicts between groups that are economically divided. Max Weber: According to Max Weber, the notion of society is a structure or action which is basically determined by the expectations and values that are dominant in its citizens.

The concept of welfare is developed to be broader than just measuring aspects of nominal income. Welfare is standard of living, wellbeing, welfare, and quality of life. Brudeseth (2015) states welfare as a quality of life satisfaction which aims to measure the position of community members in building a balance of life including, among others, (a) material welfare, (b) social welfare, (c) emotional well-being, (d) security. The study of economic organization in the family uses the demand for strategic goods as an indicator of welfare. Another measure of well-being is

the proportion of spending on food. Welfare is a reflection of the quality of human life, which is a condition when basic needs are met and life values are realized. The term family social health and family social welfare for families that can give birth to individuals with good growth and development.

Empowerment or which is translated in Indonesian means empowerment is a concept that was born as part of the development of the minds of people and western culture, especially Europe. To understand the concept of empowerment correctly and clearly requires an effort to understand the contextual background that gave birth to it. Conceptually, empowerment comes from the word power (power or empowerment). Because the main idea of empowerment is related to the ability to make other people do what we want, regardless of their desires and interests (Edi Suharto, 2005:57). Empowerment according to (Suhendra, 2006:74-75) is "a dynamic continuous activity that synergistically encourages the involvement of all existing potentials in an evolutionary manner with the involvement of all potentials.

Empowerment is one of the focuses of social work. Empowerment is a process and a goal (Ife, 1995: Suharto, 2007 in Suharto, 2010: 28), then empowerment as a goal is empowerment as an indicator of the success of empowerment as a process. Empowerment is related to economic competence, accessibility, social welfare, and cultural and political competence. According to experts, empowerment in language is a process, a method of empowerment action, namely the ability of something or the ability to act in the form of reason, effort or effort (Depdiknas, 2003). Society is the unity of life, the community is the unity of human life with the continuous interaction of several traditional systems and is bound by a sense of collective identity. (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). In many studies on community development, community empowerment is often interpreted as an effort to empower their voices to lead planning and decision making that impact on the community (Foy, 1997). Empowerment is a process of transition from a state of helplessness to a state of relative control over life, destiny, and the environment (Sadan, 1997).

According to Community Empowerment, Mubarak (2020) can be interpreted as an effort to restore or increase the capacity of a community so that they are able to pursue their dignity and carry out their rights and obligations as members of the community. In the process of capacity building, humanitarian development is more likely to be carried out. In this view, community participation in development is more a form of participation, not mobilization. Community involvement in project formulation makes the community not only but only consumers of the program. But also producers, because they are involved in the process of making and forming it so that the community feels like they are members of the program. And more responsible for their success and motivation. For participation in the following stages (Soetomo, 2006).

The concept of empowerment in the discourse of community empowerment is always associated with the concepts of independence, participation, networking, and justice. Empowerment is mainly based on individual and social strengths, according to McArdle (1989) in (Hikmat, 2013: 3) defining empowerment as a decision-making process by those who make decisions. People who achieve common goals get strength from independence, even "needs", to get more power through their own efforts and gather knowledge, skills and other resources to

achieve goals without depending on them. However, the help of outside relations, McArdle hinted that this is not to achieve the goal. But it is the importance of the decision-making process.

It is in this framework that community empowerment efforts can be studied. (Empowerment) can be from 3 (three) sides, according to Adi Fahrudin

- a. enable,
- b. Empowering and
- c. Protect

So that with that empowerment theory consists of:

1. Power Dependency Theory

Power is a key concept for understanding the empowerment process. Modern thinking about power begins in the writings of Nicollo Machiavelli (The Prince, early 16th century) and Thomas Hobbes (Leviathan century, mid-17th). The purpose of power is to prevent the group from participating in the decision-making process and also to gain the group's passive consent to this situation. Power is an inseparable part of social interaction. Power is an indispensable feature of social life. It is always part of the relationship, and signs of which can be seen even at the micro-interaction level (Sadan, 1997). Dependency theory, where dependency theory in principle describes the existence of an unequal relationship between countries, especially between developed countries (central) and peripheral countries (not developed). According to Abbot (1996: 20) from dependency theory, an understanding of balance and equality emerges, which in turn forms an empowerment in community participation known as the theory of justice.

In the context of empowerment, dependency theory is associated with power which is usually in the form of ownership of money/capital. To achieve a condition of being empowered/strong/independent, a group of people must have strong finances/capital. In addition to money/capital, knowledge/knowledge and aspects of people/a large group of people/mass must also be possessed so that the group has power. Groups that have power then that group will be empowered.

2. Systems Theory

If included in the aspect of community empowerment, then this social system theory leads to one of the strengths that a group must have so that the group is empowered, namely having a group of people/mass. If the group has a large mass and is able to survive and develop into a larger group, then the group can be said to be empowered.

3. Ecological Theory

According to Lubis and Husaini (1987) that organizational theory is a collection of knowledge that discusses the mechanism of cooperation between two or more people systematically to achieve predetermined goals. Organization theory is a theory to study cooperation in each individual. The nature of the group within the individual to achieve the goal along with the ways that are taken by using a theory that can explain the behavior, especially motivation, of individuals in the cooperative process. In ecological theory, it discusses the organization as a forum for a group of people with the same goal to be organized, clear, and strong. Organizational orientation refers to the set of people/masses that the group must belong to in order to have power. Groups that have a strong and sustainable organization are said to be empowered.

4. Conflict Theory

In the process of empowerment carried out in a social environment (community) will very often encounter conflicts. The conflicts that occur are closely related to distrust and changes to

them. Changes to habits, customs and various social norms that have been embedded in society for a long time. This is in accordance with the opinion of Stewart, 2005 in Chalid (2005). There are three models of explanation that can be used to analyze the presence of conflict in people's lives, the first is a cultural explanation, the second is an economic explanation, and the third is a political explanation. The cultural perspective explains that conflict in society is caused by differences in culture and ethnicity. In history, conflicts tend to often occur because of cultural differences that give birth to stereotyped judgments. Each cultural group sees as a member or part of the same culture and fights for cultural autonomy. There is debate about the primordial approach to the reality of conflict. Some anthropologists accept and some reject. The arguments of those who refuse argue that there are serious problems if they only emphasize the explanation of the conflict from the cultural aspect alone. The cultural approach does not include important factors from the social and economic aspects.

5. Resource Mobilization Theory

In the context of community empowerment, the theory of mobilization becomes one of the strong foundations, because to become a person or group of people who are empowered/have power other than money, knowledge, people also have an important role. A group of people will give power, that power will give power to that person or society.

6. Constructivist Theory

In the process of community empowerment, a constructivist learning theory approach needs to be instilled and strived for so that the community is able to construct an understanding to change. Community empowerment should still maintain the values that have been embedded in the community as long as these values are good and right. The values of togetherness, sincerity, mutual cooperation, honesty, hard work must be built and constructed by the community themselves to create change to be more empowered. In connection with the concept of empowerment, the knowledge aspect that exists in society needs to be strongly built and constructed within the community itself. Based on the description of the concept and theory of empowerment then.

- a. The concept of empowerment is a continuous process that seeks the transfer of power based on strengthening social capital (trusts), obeying the rules (role), and networking, welcomed by active participation and communication with a bottom-up method based on mutual trust from the community. people to change and determine their fate for the achievement of a certain goal (economic welfare).
- b. Empowerment theory is a set of concepts, definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view through the specialization of relationships between variables with the aim of explaining and predicting/predicting a process of empowerment in society.

Regarding community empowerment, Suharto (2009:67-68) states that the implementation of the process and the achievement of empowerment goals is achieved through 7 implementations of empowerment approaches which can be shortened to 5Ps, namely: Enabling, Empowering, Protecting, Supporting (Supporting) and Maintenance (Fostering). If the community context in question is implemented in the context of the organization as a collection of human resources in it, then the empowerment of human resources can be achieved with this approach.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Coronaviruses are single-stranded, positive RNA viruses. Corona virus belongs to the family Nidovirales Coronaviridae. And the subfamily Orthocoronavirinae They are divided into groups (surnames) , , and according to their serotype and genome. Coronaviruses belong to the genus Coronavirus of the family Coronaviridae. And it's named after the wreath-shaped protrusion

on the viral envelope. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Coronaviruses are a group of viruses that can cause disease in animals or humans. Several types of coronavirus are known to cause respiratory tract infections in humans, ranging from colds to more serious coughs, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus. New species found to cause COVID-19.

The new coronavirus was isolated from the lower respiratory tract of a patient in Wuhan, who had idiopathic pneumonia. (The World Health Organization (WHO) called it 2019-nCoV, while the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) named it SARS-CoV - later it was confirmed that it is a virus that can spread from human to human. The coronavirus is very similar in genome sequence to the six other coronaviruses. previously found. Analysis of similar genetic sequences revealed that the new virus bears some similarities to SARS-CoV. Currently, the new virus is classified as a beta-coronavirus. The World Health Organization (WHO) says COVID-19 is a newly discovered infectious disease caused by the coronavirus. This is a new and previously unknown virus, before it broke out in Wuhan, China in December 2019.

Common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, fatigue, and a dry cough. Some people experience a stuffy nose, runny nose, sore throat, or diarrhea. Some infected people are asymptomatic and still feel well. Most of the infected (about 80%) recover without the need for special treatment. About 1 in 6 people infected with COVID-19 is seriously ill and has difficulty breathing. Elderly (elderly) and people with medical conditions such as high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes tend to experience more serious symptoms. People with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative method. A qualitative approach is an approach used to obtain an accurate picture of the research objectives and refers to the nature of the problem. In this study, the method that is considered relevant is a qualitative method with a descriptive method according to Denzin and Lincoln in Satori and Komariah. The focus of this research is that village government officials can solve problems by empowering the community through the Drakoer (people to people) program from the people to the people. For Economic Countermeasures The Impact of Covid-19 in Dunggala Village, Tapa District. Judging from the current conditions, community empowerment in the village of Dunggala is still very concerned, regarding economic capacity and social welfare.

According to Satori and Komariah (2011: 53), the selection of informants was carried out intentionally, both by adjusting the research objectives and with the needs of investigators to obtain information based on the research topic. The selection of informants in this study was based on the duties and functions of the informants involved in decision making or authority and their contribution to community service. The informants in this study were:

- a. Village head 1 person
- b. Village secretary 1 person
- c. Village apparatus 1 person
- d. Society 1 person

So the number of informants in this research is 4 people.

Qualitative research often makes researchers the main tool in trying to understand humans as research targets. Companion tools or research aids, such as interview guides. (Interview guide) Recorder, notebook, camera, pencil, eraser and pen. Data collection techniques are methods of obtaining the information needed to use a particular tool. The quality of information is determined

by the quality of the tools or instruments used for data collection. Based on the type of information needed in this study, the authors used other data collection techniques.

Data analysis

Qualitative data analysis is an attempt to work with data, organize information, organize it into manageable units, synthesize, search and find patterns of discovery, important and learned things, and decide what can be shared with others. The data analysis technique used in this study refers to the concept of Milles & Huberman (1992: 20), Interactive Mode, which divides data analysis into several stages:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a sorting process with a focus on simplification, abstraction and rough transformation of written records.

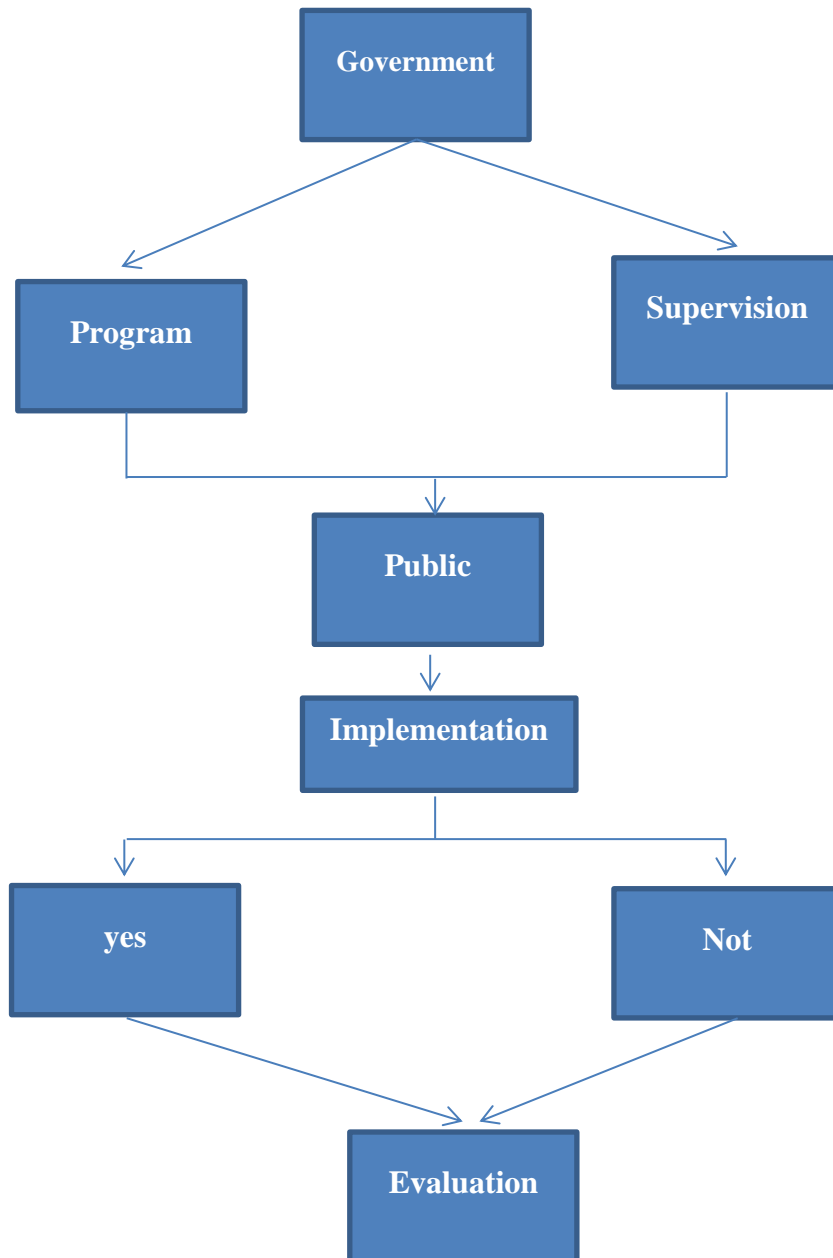
2. Information presentation

This information is structured in such a way that it is possible to draw conclusions and take action for normal patterns.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

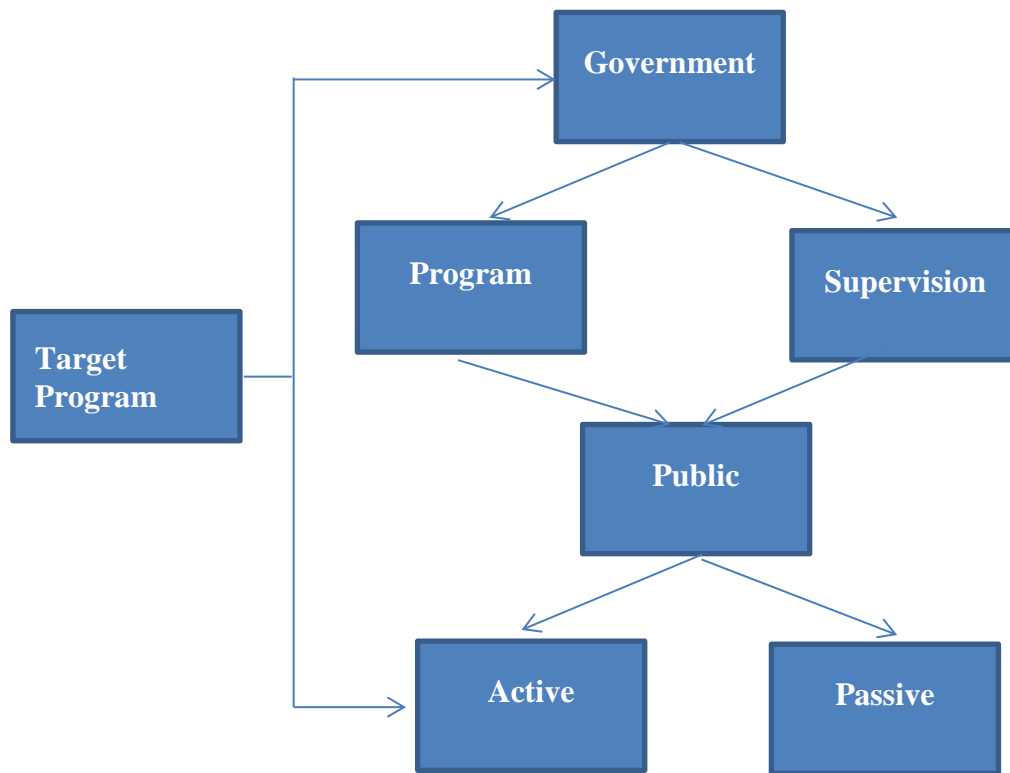
Empowerment is a concept of economic development that outlines social values and reflects a new paradigm of community-centred, engaged, empowered, and sustainable development (Chambers, 1995). The concept of empowerment was developed more broadly as an alternative to existing development ideas. This concept seeks to separate itself from the trap. It begins with the view that equity creates a broader foundation for ensuring sustainable growth. The results of a project study run by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IPAD) show that support from the grassroots generates more growth than similar investments in larger-scale sectors. This growth is not only built at lower costs. But there is also a thin foreign exchange rate (Brown, 1995), which means that it has a major impact on developing countries that experience a shortage of foreign exchange rates and weak balance of payments.

Empowerment that happens



In this program, the government empowers the community through the drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of COVID-19 and is supervised by the government itself and the local community. The community accepted the program and the question then was whether the program was implemented properly when implemented properly, whether or not the program made by the Bone Bolango district government through the sub-district government and village government, the program can be evaluated so that the effect of community empowerment through the drakoer program for prevention The economic impact of Covid-19 can be felt by the community.

Research findings



The target of the community empowerment program through the drakoer program is for the economic response to the impact of COVID-19 for the local community through the district government through the sub-district government and village governments and communities who receive the program, when the program is received by the local community whether it is active or not so that the program targets provided are clear. government to deal with the economic impact of COVID-19.

1. First enable

Community empowerment through the drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of COVID-19 in the village of Dunggala, Tapa sub-district has the meaning of policies taken by the village government. They started well and need further development, including the design of training programs to optimize human resource development. Basically, empowerment describes how individuals, groups, or communities try to control their lives and try to shape their future according to their wishes.

In line with that, W. A. Amir Zal et al stated in the journal *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities* where people have to think that other people will be happy if their efforts can be carried out properly and fully. In conclusion, Shardlow explains that empowerment as thought is no different from thinking based on what is known in social work education as 'Self-determination' This principle basically motivates customers to decide for themselves what to face to give them full awareness and power to shape their future. In Dunggala village, Tapa sub-district,

through the drakoer program for economic response to the impact of covid 19. This is an interview with the Dunggala village head, Mulyadi Rahim, S.IP where:

This program has just been carried out by our village government and is in line with the district government's program that there must be a program that touches the community so that the community affected by Covid has a solution. (Interview, April 2021).

From the village government, it can provide existing motivation and can focus on community empowerment according to empowerment theory, namely enabling, namely creating an atmosphere that allows the potential of the community to develop so that the community does not only develop, must be advanced and prosperous. local community. In line with that, an interview with one of the Dunggala community, Mr. Irwanto Yunus, where:

The potential of villages, villages must be developed and the role of the community is needed. We from the community really support this program and really help us especially at this time with the Covid-19 our economy is difficult. (Interview, 21 April 2021).

With the empowerment of the community through the Drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of COVID-19 in the village of Dunggala, the sub-district, the village government provides funding assistance. Fundraising is defined as: expanding funding sources and facilitating small, small and medium enterprises' access to bank and non-bank loans. Communities can raise capital through cooperative loans. This was stated by Mr. Irwanto Yunus as a community where:

We can borrow money from cooperatives in the village, the interest is low if we borrow 100,000 for 2 weeks. Interest is 100 thousand. We actually dared not to borrow this capital and the district government has partnered with BRI because loans for small and medium enterprises have low interest rates. (Interview, 21 April 2021).

In Dunggala Village, to encourage the business climate, which is still far from what is expected from a number of indicators, there are several indicators that need to be improved, or it can be said that they are a function of the government, one of which is public business information. Business information is not well supported. Or do not overdo it in the development of small and medium enterprises, although we have carefully considered business information as one of the advances in network marketing, even to increase productivity. But this should be what the trade office wants to publicize. Existing business information.

2. Second, empowering

The most important effort to increase this capacity is to improve the level of education and health status, as well as access to sources of economic progress. (Capital, Technology, Information, Employment Sector, Market) includes the construction of basic facilities and infrastructure such as (irrigation, roads, electricity, schools), health services) that can be reached by the lowest level of society. With very little power. Therefore, special programs are needed, because general programs that apply to everyone are not always in the interest of this community. This is evident, as stated by the secretary, Rislaiyati Ishak S.Pd., MM. Where :

We provide a community program of free health assistance in collaboration with the puskesmas in the tapa sub-district, with this program through our darkor from the village government apparatus, providing and collaborating with the tapa health center so that the community has a slight fever, we immediately check it. (Interview, 21 April 2021).

With the authority to manage program activities, rural communities can actually overcome the problems that arise. As in the drakoer program to overcome the economic impact of COVID-19 in Dunggala village, rural communities are preparing the resources they have. The readiness to manage the Drakoer program is due to several things. First, rural communities receive informal

training from a number of government agencies. This guidance was carried out by the residents of Dunggala Second, the increase in community resources in the village was not due to assistance or training. However, due to persistence in managing the Drakoer program in responding to the economy, this perseverance was experienced by the dunggala community, after their village was declared a village to overcome the economic impact of COVID-19, a joint evaluation was always held.

However, the need for wider community involvement in project implementation is critical because without community support, these programs will not produce satisfactory results. Community involvement in the Drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of COVID-19 in Dunggala Village will contribute to solving the problems in Dunggala Village. The expected style of community involvement is socialization, according to the interview above, the author confirms. The village secretary, Ibu Rislaiyati Ishak S.Pd., MM. Where :

We always carry out socialization with the community, especially with the Dunggala community and especially those affected by covid, we urge and voice through the microphone so that they support the program, not only that, we also say that maintaining this health protocol is also socialized in mosques around the village of Dunggala, that's why this program fully supported by the government of Bonebolango Regency. (Interview, 21 May April 2021).

Program socialization is the starting point that determines the success of the program in achieving its goals. Therefore, program socialization must be carried out in a planned and systematic manner by increasing the capacity of the organization's resources to achieve well-planned goals.

3. Third, protecting

Protection is protecting and defending the interests of vulnerable people. To increase people's involvement in decision-making processes about themselves and their communities is an important element to enable community empowerment to be closely linked to the formation of culture and democratic experience (Friedmann, 1994).

In line with that, the Head of Welfare and Service Section of Rahyul Hiliwilo where:

We are empowering right now through the drakor program, usually there are community problems related to the law, we help the process at the tapa police station because people are sometimes afraid to deal with the security forces, especially with this covid, people are prohibited from going out of their homes, but our village is fortunately obedient and obedient to the government This is where government officials like us are needed, the existence of a drama, ALHAMDULILLAH, the community is usually handled. (Interview, 21 April 2021).

Friedmann Desa Dunggala, in defining the project's objective to build a spirit of independence, intends to instill the values of self-reliance in the Dunggala community through the Drakoer Program to overcome the economy from the impact of Covid-19 so that it can stand on its own. in Determining their future, including how to depend on their lives without the help of others. One way to build a spirit of independence for the people of Dunggala village in the form of coaching was stated by the Head of Dunggala Village, Mr. Mulyadi Rahim, S.Ip where:

We provide guidance to the ignorant community, we assess that coaching needs to provide legal assistance, right at the Head of Welfare Section and community services are provided with legal assistance, this problem here is a lot, maybe the influence of alcohol is always chaotic. With the drakor of community development in the form of advising especially young people here, actually the potential for self-development is quite large, many jobs can be worked in this dunggala especially the village of dunggala close to the city of Gorontalo. After we provide suggestions, we

will evaluate the children who are learning the skill exercises provided by the teacher after we assess that we provide assistance in the form of children's competency tools such as workshop tools. For boys and beauty tools for girls. ((interview, 21 may april 2021).

The achievement of program objectives by protecting indicators that match existing skills and abilities, for example in youth, has a relatively large effect in reducing the number of jobs.

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are community empowerment through the drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of covid-19 in the village of Dunggala, Tapa sub-district where. Community empowerment through the drakoer program for the economic response to the impact of covid-19 in the village of Dunggala, sub-district, without which these efforts can be generally categorized into three indicators, namely enabling, empowering and protecting. therefore, the business has not been a concern of the local government.

Suggestion

The suggestions in this research where, Provide awareness on the importance of community empowerment through the drakoer program and the government of the village of dunggala provides an explanation of the importance of empowerment. For example, the importance of entrepreneurship for the community, the implementation of innovative and innovative training, as well as marketing and infrastructure facilities, there is a balance of competition between small, medium and micro businesses. And all forms of empowerment that have been programmed, such as training, financial assistance and equipment, do not only reach the distribution process but also the evaluation process.

REFERENCE

- Chalid, Pheni. (2005). Regional Autonomy Problems, Empowerment and Conflict. Self-Help Spreader. First print. Jakarta.
- Chambers, R. (1985). Rural Development: Putting The Last First. London ; New York.
- Ministry of National Education.(2003). Big Indonesian Dictionary, Third Edition, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka Publisher.
- Fahrudin, Adi. (2001). Empowerment of Community Participation & Capacity Building. Humanities. Jakarta.
- Foy, Nancy. 1994. Empowering People at Work, London: Grower Publishing Company.
- Friedman, John. (1992). Empowerment The Politics of Alternative Development. Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge, USA.
- <http://administrasipublik.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/jap/article/view/129>. (Accessed April 22, 2020).
- Koentjaraningrat. (2009): People and Culture in Indonesia. Djambangan. Jakarta. Longman.
- Kurniawati, Dwi Pratiwi. (2013). Journal. Community Empowerment in the Sector of Economic Business (Study at the Mojokerto City Community Empowerment Agency). Journal of Public Administration. Volume.1. No4.

- Liang, Tingbo. (2020). COVID-19 Outbreak Hospital Response Strategy. China: Jack Ma Foundation. E-Books. Taken from: https://covid-19.alibabacloud.com/#J_8102420620. (Accessed April 16, 2020).
- Lubis, Hari & Huseini, Martani. (1987). Organizational Theory; A Macro Approach. Center for Inter-Social Sciences UI: Jakarta.
- Purwaningsih, Yunastiti. (2008). Journal. Food Security: Situation, Problems, Policies, and Community Empowerment. Journal of Development Economics. Volume 9 No 1. <http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/JEP/article/view/1028/701>. (Accessed April 22, 2020).
- Sadan, Elisheva. (1997). Empowerment and Community Planning: Theory and Practice of People-Focused Social Solutions. Tel Aviv: Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishers.in Hebrew. [e-books].
- Soetomo. (2006). Community Development Strategies, Yogyakarta: Student Library Publisher.
- Suharto E. (2005). Building a Community Empowering the People. Study of Social Welfare Development Strategy and Social Work. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- Suharto, Edi, (2009), Building People, Empowering People, Bandung : PT Refika Aditama.
- Suharto, Eddie. (2015). Building Community Empowering People. Fifth Printing. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- W. A. Amir Zal., Ma'rof Redzuan., Asnarukhadi Abu Samah & Hanina H. Hamsan. 2013. The Exploration of Social Capital and Its Relation with Economic Empowerment of Kuala Orang in Johor, Malaysia. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*. 21(4): 1275 – 1295.
- Zhou, Wang. (2020). The Coronavirus Prevention Handbook: 101 Science-Based Tips That Could Save Your Life. China: Skyhorse Publishing. E-Books. Taken from: <https://www.theelephant.info/documents/coronavirus-prevention-handbook-101/>. (Accessed April 16, 2020).