

NYIMAK

Journal of Communication

Published By: Department of Communication Science Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang





Journal Address

Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TANGERANG

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan I No. 33 Kota Tangerang, Banten 15118

Website: http://jurnal.umt.ac.id/index.php/nyimak

Email: journalnyimak@fisipumt.ac.id

NYIMAK Journal of Communication

DAFTAR ISI (TABLE OF CONTENT)

Twitter and Online Trust: Ganjar Pranowo and Anies Baswedan	1 – 19
Towards the 2024 Presidential Election	
— Muhammad Yahya, Syukri, Ahmad Syarif, Arni, Indah Pratiwi Manggaga, Tawakkal Baharuddin—	
ivialiggaga, Tawakkai ballaruuulii—	
Social Movement on Social Media: #TolakPengesahanRKUHP and #ReformasiDikorupsi	21 – 36
—Rivi Saputri, Dyah Mutiarin, Mohamad Sukarno—	
Kivi Saputii, Dyan iviutiaiiii, ivionamau Sukariio	
News Convergence Strategy For Human Resources Effectiveness: A Media Group Network Case Study	37 – 57
—Rina Rahmadani, Rizki Briandana, Rustono Farady Marta,	
Muhammad Raqib Mohd Sofian—	
Social Judgment Sabda and Dawuh Hamengkubuwono X Regarding	59 – 80
the Appointment of the Crown Princess	
—Sigit Surahman, Ahmad Sihabudin, Fahrudin Faiz, Ridzki Rinanto	
Sigit—	
Media Influence on Political Development: Framing Analysis of Aceh's	81 – 102
Poverty Reduction Programs —Chaidir Ali, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Rachmawati Husein—	
chalan All, Eko i riyo i arnomo, kacimawati riasem	
Analysis of Public Opinion on The Hashtag #AniesPresidenRI2024 on	103 – 122
Social Media Twitter	103 – 122
—Fingky Ayu Puspitasari, Ayub Dwi Anggoro—	
	
Social Communication for Rural Development: Lesson Learning from	123 – 140
Creative Village	
—Rully Khairul Anwar, Edwin Rizal, Hanny Hafiar, Rinda Aunillah	
Sirait—	

Analyzing Political Trends and Discourse on Twitter of Influential Indonesian Accounts —Muzahid Akbar Hayat, Sri Mariati Soraidah, Muhammad	141 – 156
Naufal Rofif, Annisa Rira Asriani, Parihin—	
Sensemaking of Stakeholder Identity Construction in Determining Potential Social Assistance Recipients —Veranus Sidharta, Djuara P. Lubis, Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo, Kudang Boro Seminar—	157 – 169
Communicating Public Information Disclosure and E-government Strategy in Pamekasan —Zulaikha, Daniel Susilo, Amirul Mustofa, Carl C. G. Dizon—	171 – 191

Social Communication for Rural Development: Lesson Learning from Creative Village

Rully Khairul Anwar¹, Edwin Rizal², Hanny Hafiar³, Rinda Aunillah Sirait⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Faculty of Communication Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Indonesia

Email: ¹rully.khairul@unpad.ac.id, ²dwin.rizal@unpad.ac.id, ³hanny.hafiar@unpad.ac.id, ⁴rinda.aunilah@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This investigation examines the development of rural communities, with a specific emphasis on participation, collaboration, and empowerment. A Creative Village (Creavill) serves as a prime example of effective, sustainable development through the implementation of economic and educational programs. The importance of community engagement in achieving comprehensive development cannot be overemphasized enough. This investigation endeavors to examine the social communication patterns amongst agriculturists and their influence on the assurance of sufficient food provisions and the enhancement of rural areas. The knowledge acquired provides important insights into strategies for enhancing resilience, especially in overcoming the challenges posed by disparities between urban and rural areas. This study focuses on the community development projects spearheaded by Creative Village, using qualitative research methodologies and case study analysis. The community's empowerment is realized via the collaborative efforts of several sectors, including business and education. The case study of Garut Regency is an example of the success of a creative community that has effectively increased its income using new techniques. The sustained impact of empowerment requires continued commitment and cooperative participation from government agencies, communities, and outside organizations. The achievements of Creavill emphasize the importance of implementing sustainable practices. This directly supports the acceleration of comprehensive development and offers concrete solutions to economic and environmental issues faced by rural communities. This success is achieved through collaborative efforts across various complementary sectors.

Keywords: Social communication, rural development, community, farmers, food security

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji proses pengembangan komunitas pedesaan, dengan fokus khusus pada konsepkonsep partisipasi, kolaborasi, dan pemberdayaan. Creavill berfungsi sebagai contoh utama pengembangan yang efektif dan berkelanjutan melalui pelaksanaan program ekonomi dan pendidikan. Pentingnya keterlibatan komunitas dalam mencapai pengembangan yang komprehensif tidak dapat ditekankan cukup. Penelitian ini berusaha memahami pola komunikasi sosial di antara petani dan bagaimana pola-pola ini mempengaruhi keamanan pangan dan kemajuan daerah pedesaan. Pengetahuan yang diperoleh memberikan wawasan penting ke dalam strategi untuk meningkatkan ketahanan, terutama dalam mengatasi tantangan yang ditimbulkan oleh disparitas antara area urban dan rural. Melalui penerapan metode penelitian kualitatif dan analisis studi kasus, investigasi berfokus pada inisiatif pengembangan komunitas yang dipimpin Creative Village. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa pemberdayaan komunitas dicapai melalui upaya bersama dari berbagai sektor, seperti bisnis dan pendidikan. Studi kasus Kabupaten Garut merupakan contoh keberhasilan komunitas kreatif yang secara efektif meningkatkan pendapatannya menggunakan teknik-teknik baru. Dampak pemberdayaan yang berkelanjutan membutuhkan komitmen dan partisipasi kerjasama yang terus menerus dari lembaga pemerintah, komunitas, dan organisasi luar. Keberhasilan Creavill menekankan pentingnya penerapan praktik berkelanjutan. Ini secara langsung mendukung percepatan pengembangan komprehensif dan menawarkan solusi konkret terhadap masalah ekonomi dan lingkungan yang dihadapi oleh komunitas pedesaan. Keberhasilan ini dicapai melalui upaya kolaboratif lintas berbagai sektor yang saling melengkapi.

Kata Kunci: Komunikasi sosial, pembangunan pedesaan, masyarakat, petani, ketahanan pangan

Citation: Anwar, R. K., Rizal, E., Hafiar, H., & Sirait, R. A. (2024). Social Communication for Rural Development: Lesson Learning from Creative Village. *Nyimak Journal of Communication*, 8(1), 123–140.



INTRODUCTION

The discourse on development unveils a battleground of paradigms, policies, and implementations, particularly within the rural development framework. This complexity transcends mere economic advancements to envelop social, political, cultural, and ecological dimensions (Deneulin, 2013; Draskovic et al., 2017; Maqsood & Nawaz, 2018). Development, in its essence, is a transformative process where villagers emerge from passive beneficiaries to active participants, orchestrating their progress through collective problem identification, aspiration discussions, goal setting, planning, and collaborative execution (Veerappadevaru et al., 2020; Luo & Zhang, 2015; Redington, 2019; Zhang et al., 2021).

The conscious establishment of village communities marks a deliberate stride towards socio-economic progression, where tackling issues and seizing opportunities collectively becomes a testament to the villagers' active participation and commitment. This relationship of collaboration is necessary for achieving the goal of sustainable rural development and typifies the intricate nature of rural progress, which necessitates a complete multiple investigation encompassing both tangible and intangible elements, such as social, cultural, economic, and geographical factors, among others.

The intrinsic motivation and involvement of the community signal a heightened awareness and a collective endeavor towards realizing developmental programs, with economic expansion taking precedence. This aligns with Prihartono's (2012) emphasis on addressing the challenges posed by population growth through the creation of employment opportunities, thereby underscoring the necessity for rural projects to align with economic prospects.

At the national level, the modernization of rural regions should be targeted to ensure a more equitable distribution of advantages. Promote the long-term development of the economy and secure its health. Rural development policies strive to catalyze quality employment, empower communities, enhance individual skills, strengthen institutions, and build social capital, thereby fostering the progressive evolution of rural areas. This development strategy, focusing on leveraging available resources to stimulate growth, aims to make development benefits widely accessible to villagers and the public by promoting diverse sectoral business establishments and attracting private investments to support rural entrepreneurship.

Empowerment, a fundamental aspect of the developmental paradigm, intersects with the notion of power, advocating for self-reliance and autonomy within communal contexts. This empowerment framework extends beyond the acquisition of material possessions to the cultivation of a supportive atmosphere, drive, and self-consciousness (Calvès, 2009; Corrêa Cavalieri & Neves Almeida, 2018).

The shift from perceiving the community as a passive entity to recognizing its active role as a catalyst in societal advancement underscores a significant change in perspective. Contemporary development initiatives incorporate self-determination and community engagement, promoting empowerment through focused, inclusive, and collaborative approaches. This strategy underscores the importance of directing efforts specifically towards those in need, customizing programs to address their distinct challenges and requirements (Santos et al., 2019).

The urgency, contribution, and implications of communication in the context of rural development are of utmost importance and complexity, deeply ingrained within the participatory nature of development programs. It matters to recognize that including target communities directly in the development process is not only helpful but also necessary for the successful integration and use of development interventions. This method guarantees that support is not only beneficial as it corresponds with the community's wishes, skills, and requirements but also greatly improves community cohesiveness. By actively participating in planning, implementation, and management, communities not only become responsible for their progress and economic aspirations but also foster a sense of expertise and ownership over their developmental outcomes.

The emphasis on collaboration underscores the challenges faced by individuals living in poverty, highlighting the inefficiency of individual assistance and the superior effectiveness of the group approach in optimizing resource utilization. This collective strategy not only addresses the logistical challenges of extensive assistance but also reinforces the efficiency and impact of community efforts.

The government's ability to unlock society's latent potential and how it modifies bureaucracy to foster growth, in conjunction with the support of both government and non-government organizations, is critical. Whether they are created via organized activities or naturally arise from the community, the engagement of local community groups is crucial to the development process. Semi-formal institutions provide an engaging interchange of altered ideas, promoting public interests and joint efforts towards shared objectives.

Furthermore, enhancing the community via group meetings and social interactions demonstrates the crucial importance of communication in growth. It promotes a lively interchange of ideas and boosts personal motivation and community leadership, crucial for negotiating the challenges of rural development. Establishing organizations and launching initiatives resulting from community-wide discussions demonstrate the influence of social contact and authoritative communication in building a united and empowered community.

External groups like NGOs, together with robust community institutions and local administration, demonstrate the collaborative nature of rural development. These initiatives emphasize the need to strengthen community institutions, including youth groups and the Village Consultative Body, to ensure the long-term empowerment of rural communities.

Emphasizing communication in rural development via a comprehensive strategy facilitates the implementation of initiatives that empower individuals and significantly contribute to social cohesion, economic development, and poverty reduction. This technique has implications that extend beyond immediate financial benefits, bolstering the long-term durability and self-reliance of rural communities (Prihartono, 2012).

The kids of Garut Regency's hamlet have intentionally and strategically brought about a notable change. Creavill was established by a group of individuals to promote creativity and drive the development of rural communities in the Garut Regency region. Creavill's strategy emphasizes the importance of communication in implementing community empowerment initiatives via economic sectors, education, and livestock.

In 2013, the Creavill community tackled the water hyacinth infestation that affected 50% of the water body in Situ Bagendit. The "Beberesih Eceng Gondok" initiative included one hundred participants, including high school and junior high students, in removing water hyacinths. It demonstrated the impact of community communication and teamwork. Creavill showcased how communication can inspire creative solutions to community difficulties by transforming the water hyacinth issue into opportunities for food sources and craft creation.

The establishment of *Balai Kreatif* in Kampung Kiaralawang, Sukamukti village, highlights the importance of venues that facilitate communication for community discussions, program planning, and consultations, strengthening the basis for sustainable development projects. The establishment of the Creative Breeders organization in 2014 and the acknowledgment of Kampung Kiaralawang Sukamukti as the "Best Youth Cadre" in 2015 emphasize the importance of communication in recording and reinforcing social connections and community identity in the Garut area.

Community development is inherently connected to communication. Communities may identify their needs, develop plans, and carry out solutions that fit their social, economic, political, and cultural contexts via starting discussions, spreading ideas, and participating in decision-making processes (Ardiwinata & Mulyono, 2018; Taylor, 2019). This participatory approach challenges externally imposed development strategies, advocating instead for a model that empowers communities to act as both participants and facilitators in their own development journey.

Communication functions as a key element in expediting the organization, participation, and inclusion of the community, instead of merely operating as a channel for relaying information. Creavill and similar efforts capture the spirit of community development, in which socioeconomic progress is harmoniously blended with the fortification of community ties, by creating a setting in which every member has the chance to participate. Communication is thus essential to creative development processes, allowing communities such as those in the Garut Regency to successfully negotiate the many layers of change needed to bring about modernity and realize their shared goals.

In the discourse of development, the necessity for a robust theoretical framework cannot be overstated. It is imperative to construct a model that not only acknowledges but also intricately weaves together the multifaceted nature of development. This model should encompass social and economic growth as its core objective, recognizing the indispensable role of community-government collaboration in achieving this goal (Heyets, 2020; Mohamed et al., 2019; Rahman et al., 2019). The framework should emphasize the significance of increasing community engagement. For example, village communities should work with government agencies to find problems and opportunities. This will facilitate the implementation of community development initiatives designed to enhance social and economic advancement.

Building upon David McClelland's insights on development concerns, the proposed framework should integrate the psychological dimensions of development, particularly the concept of the need for achievement (n-Ach). McClelland's theory underscores the importance of an individual's motivation or innate urge to succeed, which significantly influences their level of success in the working environment (Hoffarth, 2020; Aragona, 2019). This theoretical framework demonstrates that the intrinsic satisfaction gained from completing tasks of exceptional quality rather than the desire to acquire material possessions is what drives people to achieve. Thus, the framework must incorporate the psychological aspect of development, asserting that the success of development programs is contingent upon society's attitude towards their implementation.

Moreover, the principles of transparency, active participation, accountability, and sustainability, as outlined by Rosmidah & Pebrianto (2020), should be integral components of the theoretical model. Transparency in development processes guarantees that actions are conducted openly, allowing for inspection, and fostering confidence among stakeholders. Community members' active participation in development activities enables the community to value and support these initiatives. Accountability means the duty of care that people and companies have for their decisions, behaviors, and consequences. It guarantees that development initiatives are carried out in a moral and efficient manner. Finally, sustainability stresses the adoption of methods, procedures, or frameworks that can be sustained over an extended length of time without having an obvious adverse effect and that guarantee the sustained viability and achievement of development projects.

The theoretical framework on social communication for rural village development begins by acknowledging the intricate relationship between rural community development and the broader objectives of national development. Those factors indicate the need to improve the quality of human resources in rural regions to promote equitable, self-reliant, and enduring development. The idea suggests that residents of villages engage in self-improvement initiatives to determine and rank community needs according to their significance and immediacy (Dang & Pheng, 2015; Onyeke, 2022; Zinchuk et al., 2018).

The idea suggests that residents of villages engage in self-improvement initiatives to determine and rank community needs according to their significance and immediacy (Dang & Pheng, 2015; Onyeke, 2022; Zinchuk et al., 2018). Rural development aims to establish a system where capital is dispersed efficiently and communities are empowered to achieve self-sufficiency, which is central to this theoretical framework. It goes beyond simple economic growth. This approach aligns with the perspectives offered by Chahal et al. (2020), emphasizing the generation of high-quality jobs through the enhancement of economic activities such as farming and the strengthening of local institutions and social capital within rural settings. The goal is to ensure stable economic growth while distributing benefits equitably, thereby significantly contributing to national development.

Empowerment is integral to this framework, highlighting the role of community empowerment in enabling sustainable communities. This encompasses not only intellectual and human resources but also material, physical, and management aspects of development. The framework recognizes the varied settings and definitions of expert empowerment, emphasizing the need for a tailored approach that enables communities to help themselves effectively (Ahmad & Abu Talib, 2016).

In summary, the concepts of fair resource allocation, economic empowerment, sustainable, self-sufficient growth, and active community engagement form the foundation of the theoretical framework for social communication in rural village development. It makes the argument that, in addition to emphasizing economic development to combat unemployment and poverty, successful rural development strategies should also empower rural communities by bolstering reliable institutions and stakeholders. This comprehensive approach ensures that rural development initiatives align well with the economic capacity of the village, fostering an environment conducive to private entrepreneurship and investment, stimulating growth, and optimizing the use of local resources.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilizes a qualitative technique, using a case study as the primary analytical tool to investigate the growth and empowerment processes in village communities. The case study method is leveraged to delve deeply into the endeavors of the Creative Village in the Garut Regency and assess its influence on local community development. Gunawan (2013) explains that qualitative research aims to comprehend and interpret meanings from the researcher's perspective within acceptable contexts, striving for a genuine grasp of events as they unfold rather than static facts. Employing the case study technique facilitates a thorough exploration of the social environment, positioning qualitative research as the optimal approach for fulfilling the objectives of this study. This method prioritizes understanding the motivations behind observable social phenomena.

This research involves several informants or data sources who can provide essential background and insights into the current issues being investigated, ensuring data authenticity and reliability. Moreover, all informants play significant roles in the village's development and community empowerment initiatives. Data collection is executed through dual continuous methods encompassing interviews and observations. Sidiq et al. (2019) identify observation as a critical preliminary step in action planning, involving direct event witnessing and documentation. The researcher conducted field observations to capture Creavill's dynamics in December 2022.

Primary data was gathered via rigorous interviews with important stakeholders, such as members of the Creative Village community, community leaders, and government officials. Content analysis will be used to identify the social communication patterns of the Creative Village Initiative. Data on these patterns will be collected via participant observation, activity recording, and interviews with stakeholders. The interviews seek to elucidate and confirm

originally noticed trends, including several elements like economics, health, education, and community engagement. Semi-structured interviews provide a favorable environment for both interviewees and the researcher. After collecting raw data, the researcher conducts descriptive analysis in three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and generating conclusions by arranging and classifying the data for analysis.

Data analysis adopts a descriptive and thematic approach, integrating interview data with other sources, such as literature reviews, to offer a holistic view of the empowerment programs' execution, their impact on the community, and their potential contributions to overall village development. Miles & Huberman (2013) describe this selection process as simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data from field notes. The researcher will then identify key elements, summarize them, and concentrate on pertinent issues to unearth patterns related to the theme. Subsequently, matrices, charts, networks, and diagrams are used to present the condensed data comprehensively. The final step involves drawing linear conclusions from all the analyzed data, with initial findings subject to change if not substantiated by significant evidence. Thus, while qualitative research may address the initial problem statement, its findings are not universally applicable.

The outcomes of this analysis will provide a detailed understanding of the Creative Village initiative's efficacy in fostering community development and empowerment. Furthermore, these findings will be contextualized within national development discussions, exploring the broader impacts of community-based approaches. The investigation is subject to certain constraints, exemplified by its limited concentration on a singular case study and the challenges inherent in formulating all-encompassing inferences. Nevertheless, the utilization of qualitative methodology and the implementation of a case study approach furnish an intricate comprehension of the milieu and intricacies of village advancement, in addition to the interplay between the entities engaged.

In general, this research method enables a comprehensive examination of the impact of the Creative Village initiative on community development and empowerment. The qualitative approach and the framework of the case study clearly demonstrate the intricate factors that influence village development and community empowerment within a specific context.

DISCUSSION

The development endeavors in rural communities, as exemplified by the Creative Village project in Garut Regency, underscore the active participation of different stakeholders and the central role of communication in driving progress led by the community. The Creative Village serves as a model of comprehensive development, integrating efforts such as food provision, the production of items from water hyacinths, sheep breeding programs, and educational services. This comprehensive approach not only aims at economic growth but also seeks to improve nutritional standards, enhance community health, and provide vocational training and education to empower residents.

Effective communication among many stakeholders, such as governmental entities, regional businesses, community people, and development organizations, is vital for effective working together. Through ongoing dialogue, these parties collaborate to identify community needs, mobilize resources, and implement development initiatives. Meetings, forums, and social media are used to share information, collect comments, and encourage community involvement by providing facts, seeking views, and promoting participation.

The involvement of stakeholders in the development of the Creative Village illustrates the crucial nature of participatory approaches. Government entities provide regulatory support and funding, while local businesses offer employment opportunities and share their expertise. The wider community contributes through volunteering and supporting the initiatives, with development advocacy organizations facilitating the process to ensure alignment with broader development goals and representing the interests of the community at different levels.

Furthermore, the communication strategy of the Creative Village for its sheep breeding initiative, known as the Village of Creative Breeders, showcases how transparent and inclusive communication can bring together community efforts to improve nutrition and achieve economic gains. The initiative develops a feeling of ownership and responsibility among all participants by engaging farmers in decision-making and equipping them with the required training and comprehension. The initiative's dedication to bettering public health via improved nutrition is shown by acknowledging the significance of animal products as a key protein source. Naude (2021) affirmed that animal products provide income. They may be sold domestically and globally. Exports of these things may assist a country's economic development. They generate employment opportunities. They generate foreign currency. A greater need for high-quality animal products may lead to higher investments in livestock production. This helps the revenue streams of farmers. It may also stimulate economic growth.

This comprehensive educational strategy is conveyed via several channels to ensure that knowledge is accessible to all members of the community, thereby encouraging continuous learning and skill enhancement. The honorees are from the Creative Village community. The educational program provides a broad range of programs. They span from kindergarten to college, according to Naude's research from 2021. Diverse communities' learning requirements are met. It involves those who are not capable of comprehending text or writing. Community education is also encouraged. Their curriculum includes vocational training for technical skills. Contemporary lifestyle and social advancement propel these educational programs, which are seeing rapid growth. Education and its programs are essential for national development. Investing in human resources is frequently considered vital for the development of poor countries. Intensive expansion in the education sector is essential. An efficiently run educational sector supports a nation's economy and society by giving individuals the abilities and knowledge for success. Quality education enables individuals to be productive and fosters creativity, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development. An effective education system fosters equitable opportunity and social mobility, potentially addressing poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

This study emphasizes the diverse approach to empowerment that aims to improve the social and economic welfare of communities (Ani et al., 2018). By bringing together stakeholders across sectors, inclusive of the public and officials, while also engaging outside groups, this approach necessitates widespread collaboration from a diversity of invested parties. For example, Machfud et al., (2011) highlight the significance of collaboration between the government and the industry, alongside the exchange of information within the Halal sector, as essential for promoting economic, health, environmental, and social benefits. They highlight the vital importance of technological empowerment and inter-organizational information systems in promoting sustainable economic development. Constantino et al. (2012) studied wildlife monitoring systems in indigenous territories and sustainable development reserves to investigate the techniques and circumstances that led to local empowerment and its impact on conservation efforts. The cooperative model seen in the Creavill initiative, specifically in Kampung Kiaralawang, emphasizes collective efforts in food production and crafting creative items from water hyacinth. The mothers of Kiaralawang are mainly responsible for these activities.

Creavill's collaborative efforts align with the theoretical principles of participatory communication, emphasizing the significance of engagement and conversation among community residents, government entities, and other stakeholders to acknowledge, articulate, and achieve common goals and requirements. Research conducted by Çíãï ÓáØÇä ãíãï (2022) highlights the effectiveness of participatory development approaches in promoting social capital via public involvement in sustainable community development. Establishing communication paths and strengthening social networks is crucial. Sumardjo et al. (2021) examine how sodality is important in empowering peri-urban communities via development communication and extension science. They emphasize the crucial importance of participatory approaches to community development and empowerment.

Comparing these findings with previous studies reveals a focus on collaborative engagement among stakeholders and the proactive involvement of community members in their developmental journey, which aligns with common themes in the literature on community-based development and participatory governance. Research indicates that empowerment initiatives, such as community involvement and using local expertise and resources, have a more enduring impact on community welfare.

The Creavill initiative's approach involves using local resources like water hyacinths for crafts and animals for economic development, emphasizing the importance of local participation and resource use in empowerment programs. Platforms like Rumba have a focus on education and information sharing, which is consistent with communication theory's emphasis on the value of knowledge exchange and capacity building for empowerment. Empowering people with knowledge and educational opportunities may help communities improve decision-making and adaptability, ultimately promoting resilience.

The analysis of Kiaralawang village showcases a novel method of empowerment via interactive communication, engaging youth and children in educational initiatives that boost community production and creativity. This method not only helps individuals improve their skills but also encourages a shared sense of purpose and empowerment among community members, demonstrating the transformational power of participatory communication in rural development. This paradigm deviates from conventional communication techniques by promoting an interactive discourse, which is essential for sustained growth. It highlights the significance of adapting communication strategies to the community's unique context, driving economic upliftment and innovation (KA, personal communication, 25 December, 2022).

The hamlet of Kiaralawang shows the impact of empowerment. The community has observed improved productivity. This is particularly notable among the mothers of Kiaralawang, who engage in food preparation and innovative craft activities using water hyacinth materials twice a week. The implementation of the empowerment program can potentially improve the economic status of the mothers through the cultivation of creative craft skills. Water hyacinth crafts play a key economic role due to frequent commissioning. This increases female artisans' financial contributions to the local economy. I now refer you to an interview with IM. She is a skilled artisan in Kiaralawang (IM, personal communication, 25 December, 2022).

This study examines the Creavill program's impact on Kiaralawang's artisan community, revealing limited broader community effects despite individual skill enhancement in crafts like dodol making and eyelash creation. Village official AT's insights from December 25, 2022, underscore the program's failure to integrate into the villagers' fundamental lifestyle, particularly in adopting food-based and water hyacinth handicrafts as a core livelihood. The research underscores a pivotal gap: empowerment initiatives must align more closely with the community's existing lifestyle and social structure to effect substantial change. The key contribution of this study is the identification of a holistic empowerment approach necessity, suggesting that true community transformation requires initiatives that are not only skill-focused but also deeply integrated into daily life. This insight is vital for designing more effective empowerment programs that can achieve sustainable community development and lifestyle integration.



Image 1. Creavill's Cooperative Education Initiative for the Village of Kiaralawang Artisant

The thorough investigation of communication techniques for empowerment and development in Kiaralawang village showcases a complete approach, where education plays a crucial role. The village's partnership with Rumba, a program centered on home-based reading activities, highlights the crucial importance of literacy and education in empowering the community (Istiningsih et al., 2022; Jannah et al., 2022). The Young One Child Program supports orphans via guided reading sessions, demonstrating the community's commitment to promoting a reading culture essential for children's development and empowerment (Alqahtani, 2021; Willock et al., 2019).

Kiaralawang's youth's active involvement and self-reliance greatly enhance the village's inventive and dynamic characteristics. Individuals like Fitri exemplify this by winning the Youth Creavill prize and contributing significantly to the promotion of creative water hyacinth products, so enhancing the village's economic potential (KA, personal communication, 25 December, 2022).

The success of the Creavill empowerment program is marked by strong community engagement and the ability to transform obstacles, like the invasive water hyacinth, into chances for creating food and crafts. The participation of business and artisan groups, the promotion of their products, and the engagement of local leaders all play a role in this accomplishment (IM and craftsmen in Kiaralawang, personal communication, 25 December, 2022).

Creavill's achievement in enhancing social communication and cooperation, especially with the Creative Hyacinth group, in project design, implementation, and assessment demonstrates the program's efficacy in empowering the community. Youth acting as connectors in the creative craft sector and programs promoting mothers' participation in SME events in Garut demonstrate the program's substantial influence on improving community self-reliance and sustainability, particularly through the implementation of a food security initiative. This research reveals that the approach to communication, empowerment, and development in Kiaralawang involves a deliberate combination of educational initiatives, youth engagement, community participation, and innovative problem-solving. The components together contribute significantly to the village's empowerment process by introducing a sustainable community development model that leverages local resources and abilities.

CONCLUSION

This research explores the intricate rural development scenario, emphasizing the difficulties and possibilities arising from community-led projects in the Creative Village in Garut Regency. This research emphasizes a strategy that uses local resources like water hyacinth for crafts and food, showcasing the complex connection between economic and health advantages supported by empirical data. The sheep rearing effort is commended for supplying healthy food and providing reliable financial assistance to strengthen the economic framework of the surrounding area. The report highlights small-scale successes, but a gap remains between these achievements and broader societal benefits. Examining systemic challenges that might hinder efforts to empower more persons highlights the need of addressing basic reasons that may obstruct initiatives to empower more members of society.

While the study acknowledges education's vital part in fostering a spirit of innovation and self-sufficiency, it also stresses the importance of considering the broader social and economic surroundings to fully unleash the capacity of locally directed endeavors. Despite the positive narratives surrounding the transformative effects of the Creavill empowerment program on orphans and youth, this analysis adopts a balanced perspective, acknowledging the hurdles in effecting widespread social change. The engagement of local cadres and the strategic deployment of marketing tactics are indeed praiseworthy; however, the research emphasizes the critical need to acknowledge and adeptly navigate the complexities and potential hindrances in realizing such projects. Finally, while the Creative Village initiative exemplifies the positive outcomes of grassroots efforts in promoting sustainable development, this research advocates for a more discerning and comprehensive approach. It calls for the integration of empirical insights into the planning and implementation of empowerment projects, highlighting the significance of involving multiple stakeholders and fostering flexible strategies. By doing so, it seeks to bolster the legitimacy and impact of community-driven initiatives, ensuring they contribute to both local and wider societal advancement.

REFERENCES

Ahmad, M. S., & Abu Talib, N. B. (2016). Analysis of Community Empowerment on Projects Sustainability: Moderating Role of Sense of Community. *Social Indicators Research*, *129*(3), 1039–1056. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-014-0781-9

Alqahtani, M. M. (2021). A Proposed Program to Improve Quality of life for the Orphans at Social Care Homes. *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, *11*(1), 256. https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2021-0023

- Ani, F., Ramlan, N., Suhaimy, K. A. M., Jaes, L. Bin, Damin, Z. A., Halim, H., Bakar, S. A. S. A., & Ahmad, S. (2018). *Applying Empowerment Approach In Community Development*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:158390806
- Ardiwinata, J. S., & Mulyono, D. (2018). Community Education in the Development of the Community. *Empowerment*, 7(1), 25. https://doi.org/10.22460/empowerment.v7i1p25-35.661
- Calvès, A.-E. (2009). «/ Empowerment/ »: généalogie d'un concept clé du discours contemporain sur le développement. *Revue Tiers Monde*, 200(4), 735. https://doi.org/10.3917/rtm.200.0735
- Chahal, H., Pereira, V., & Jyoti, J. (2020). Sustainable Business Practices for Rural Development. In *Sustainable Business Practices for Rural Development* (pp. 1–9). Springer Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-9298-6_1
- Constantino, P. de A. L., Carlos, H. S. A., Ramalho, E. E., Rostant, L., Marinelli, C. E., Teles, D., Fonseca-Junior, S. F., Fernandes, R. B., & Valsecchi, J. (2012). Empowering Local People through Community-based Resource Monitoring: A Comparison of Brazil and Namibia. *Ecology and Society*, *17*(4), art22. https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-05164-170422
- Corrêa Cavalieri, I., & Neves Almeida, H. (2018). Power, Empowerment and Social Participationthe Building of a Conceptual Model. *European Journal of Social Science Education and Research*, *5*(1), 174–185. https://doi.org/10.2478/ejser-2018-0020
- Dang, G., & Pheng, L. S. (2015). Infrastructure investments in developing economies. *Springer Science Business Media Singapore*. *DOI*, *10*, 978–981.
- Deneulin, S. (2013). Ethics and Development: An Introduction from the Perspective of the Capability Approach. *Geography Compass*, 7(3), 217–227. https://doi.org/10.1111/gec3.12029
- Dr. Umar Sidiq, M.Ag Dr. Moh. Miftachul Choiri, M. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif di Bidang Pendidikan. In *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* (Vol. 53, Issue 9).
- Draskovic, M., Milica, D., Mladen, I., & Chigisheva, O. (2017). Preference of institutional changes in social and economic development. *Journal of International Studies*, *10*(2), 318–328. https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-8330.2017/10-2/22
- Gunawan, I. (2013). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif teori dan praktik. Bumi Aksara.

- Heyets, V. (2020). Socialization and social innovations in economic development. *Ekonomièna Teoriâ*, 2020(4), 5–24. https://doi.org/10.15407/etet2020.04.005
- Hoffarth, M. J. (2020). From achievement to power: David C. McClelland, McBer & Samp; Company, and the business of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), 1962–1985. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, *56*(3), 153–168. https://doi.org/10.1002/jhbs.22015
- Istiningsih, G., Rochmayanti, S., Sari, F., Rahmawati, F. L., Kusumawati, V. D., & Saputro, A. W. H. (2022). Pengembangan Rumah Baca Berorientasi ESD (Education Sustainable Development) untuk Peningkatan Literasi Baca Tulis dan Numerasi bagi Warga Desa Cokro. *Jurnal ABDINUS: Jurnal Pengabdian Nusantara*, 6(3), 725–732. https://doi.org/10.29407/ja.v6i3.17618
- Jannah, A. W., Syam, M. N. R., & Wahyuni, S. (2022). Pengembangan Rumah Baca Berbasis Literasi Di Desa Suci Lereng Gunung Argopuro. *Dedication: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 6(2), 233–238. https://doi.org/10.31537/dedication.v6i2.790
- Luo, J., & Zhang, C. (2015). Seeking Self-Governance: From Grassroots Mobilization to Movement Mobilization. *The China Nonprofit Review*, 7(2), 329–344. https://doi.org/10.1163/18765149-12341298
- Machfud, A. K., Dahlan, A. R. A., Khatib, J., & Haji-Ahmed, A. A. (2011). Collaboration, wealth and value creation, smes' halal products communities, and information systems. *International Journal of New Computer Architectures and Their Applications*.
- Maqsood, N., & Nawaz, S. (2018). Sustainable Development: A Complex Phenomenon. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, *2*(1), 40–48.
- Matthew B. Miles, & Huberman, A. M. (2013). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- Mohamed, A. I. A., Mohammed, M. O., & Barom, M. N. Bin. (2019). A Critical Analysis of Social Development: Features, Definitions, Dimensions and Frameworks. *Asian Social Science*, *16*(1), 14. https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v16n1p14
- Mulyaningsih, H. D. (2021). Social Entrepreneurship Model Based on Quadruple Helix Collaboration: Economic Empowerment in Disabilities Community. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 1(1), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.31098/jsetp.v1i1.647
- Naude, W. (2021). Entrepreneurship and economic development: Theory, evidence and policy. In *Entrepreneurship and Economic Development: Theory, Evidence and Policy: Naudé, Wim.* [SI]: SSRN.

- Onyeke, B. O. (2022). National Development Plans and Rural Development in Nigeria: The Environmental Situation. *Global Academic Journal of Economics and Business*, *4*(1), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.36348/gajeb.2022.v04i01.001
- Prihartono, B. (2012). Arah Kebijakan dan Prioritas Pembangunan Transportasi Jangka Panjang. *Jakarta: Bappenas*.
- Rahman, A. Z., Wahyudi, F. E., & Widiartanto, W. (2019). Collaborative Nexus Between University-Industry-Government as an Innovation for Community Development. Proceedings of the International Conference on Emerging Media, and Social Science. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.7-12-2018.2281758
- Redington, W. (2019). The Story of a Village: A Case Study in Strategic Planning at Enyinndakurom, Ankaful, Central Region, Ghana. *Project Management Research and Practice*, 5. https://doi.org/10.5130/pmrp.v4i0.5465
- Rosmidah, R., & Pebrianto, D. Y. (2020). Transparency Principle on Land Acquisition for Agrarian Justice. *Jambe Law Journal*, *3*(1), 83–101. https://doi.org/10.22437/jlj.3.1.83-101
- Santos, M. E., Dabus, C., & Delbianco, F. (2019). Growth and Poverty Revisited from a Multidimensional Perspective. *The Journal of Development Studies*, *55*(2), 260–277. https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2017.1393520
- Sumardjo, S., Firmansyah, A., & Dharmawan, L. (2021). Sodality in Peri-Urban Community Empowerment: Perspective of Development Communication and Extension Science. *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, *9*(1), 29–41. https://doi.org/10.22500/9202135217
- Taylor, M. (2019). The Potential of Community Development. In *Whose Government is it?* (pp. 109–126). Policy Press. https://doi.org/10.1332/policypress/9781529200980.003.0007
- Veerappadevaru, G., Sharma, H. D., Manu, H. M., Mallikarjuna, S. D., Rashmi, B. V., & Kavya, D. (2020). Rural development studies under Unnath Bharath Abhiyan a case study of Chikkapalnahalli and Tannenahalli village. 020004. https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5141541
- Willock, M., Aronson, J. E., Maloney, T., Aichroth, K., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2019). Worldwide Orphans' Toy Library is mitigating the effects of poverty through play in early childhood. American Academy of Pediatrics Elk Grove Village, IL, USA. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1542/PEDS.144.2_MEETINGABSTRACT.70
- Zhang, R., Jing, X., Wu, S., Jiang, C., Mu, J., & Yu, F. R. (2021). Device-Free Wireless Sensing for Human Detection: The Deep Learning Perspective. *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, 8(4), 2517–2539. https://doi.org/10.1109/JIOT.2020.3024234

- Zinchuk, T., Kutsmus, N., Kovalchuk, O., & Charucka, O. (2018). Challenges of Sustainable Development of Rural Economy. *Management Theory and Studies for Rural Business and Infrastructure Development*, 40(4), 609–619. https://doi.org/10.15544/mts.2018.53
- ãíãï, Ç. (2022). Participatory Local Governance for Sustainable Community Development, Approaches and Actions (Al-muizz street: analytical study). ãìáÉ ÇáãÚåï ÇáÚÇáí ááïÑÇÓÇÊ ÇáäæÚíÉ, 2(1), 233–266. https://doi.org/10.21608/hiss.2022.190284