The Effect Of Entrepreneurship Training On Community Empowerment Levels In The Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Community Empowerment, Entrepreneurship Training.	Empowerment is a process aimed at strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of individuals or vulnerable community groups so that they can independently identify needs, analyze potential, and determine the best solutions. However, community empowerment in the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong has not been optimal, primarily due to low member participation in training sessions that only partially meet their needs. This study seeks to present an overview of entrepreneurship training and the extent of community empowerment and evaluate its impact on the level of community empowerment within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. The research utilizes a quantitative method with both descriptive and verificative approaches. The study's population consists of 84 respondents, with a sample of 30 respondents selected through purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis was performed using simple linear regression in SPSS version 29, encompassing validity and reliability tests, classical assumption tests, and the regression analysis. The study's findings indicate a significant relationship between entrepreneurship training and community empowerment, with a coefficient of determination of 37,2%. This study concludes that entrepreneurship training positively and significantly enhances community empowerment within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong.
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INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is a process that provides strength and capability to individuals or groups in vulnerable communities, enabling them to identify and analyze their needs, potential, and challenges. It also assists in determining the best solutions by maximizing available resources and potential, allowing them to take independent action (Safrizal et al., 2021). The concept of "empowerment" originates from the word "power," which means "strength." In this context, empowerment aims to strengthen groups, enabling them to live independently, particularly in meeting essential needs like food, clothing, shelter, education, and healthcare (Hamid, 2018). Therefore, empowerment can be understood as an effort to optimize each individual's potential or resources within the community (Wijaya et al., 2020).

Community empowerment, a crucial development strategy, is a topic of increasing importance in various literatures and discourses. Its full implementation is yet to be achieved, but the urgency of addressing the lack of skills within the community cannot be overstated.

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This obstacle must be overcome to ensure sustained economic growth (Lusa & Supriatna, 2020). According to Rahmawati et al., (2017) the goal of empowerment is to achieve social change by empowering impoverished communities that lack power, knowledge, and the ability to meet their infrastructure, social, and economic needs. The process of community empowerment, which allows individuals or community groups to enhance their control over the resources needed to enhance their quality of life Hashemi et al., (1996) was the focus of this study. The researcher conducted a preliminary, a community empowerment survey specifically designed to evaluate the level of empowerment within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong

The preliminary community empowerment survey, a collaborative effort, was carried out in April 2024 by distributing questionnaires to the esteemed members of the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. According to Hashemi et al., (1996) the indicators of community empowerment include mobility, accommodation needs, both small and large, as well as involvement in household decision-making, independence from family domination, along with awareness and participation. Before conducting the preliminary study, the researcher first interviewed the Chairman of the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. The interview revealed several issues within the community, such as limitations in business development, product marketing challenges, low participation in training sessions, and frequent difficulties with time management and priorities, which often hinder participation in training activities.

Table 1. Level of Empowerment in the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong

Indicator	Average score	Median	Category
Mobility	4,32		Good
Small Accommodation Needs	3,75		Good
Large Accommodation Needs	3,75		Good
Involvement with Partner in Making Important Decisions	3,83	3,75	Good
Relative Freedom from Family Domination	3,75		Good
Awareness	3,83		Good
Participation	3,37		Poor

Source: Processed data, 2024

The level of empowerment among the members of the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong, as assessed by the researcher, community leader, and its members, reveals that out of the seven indicators, one still falls into the poor category: the participation indicator. However, this is not a problem that can be solved by one party alone. It requires the collective effort of all involved. There are indicators where the average score matches the median score, such as small and large accommodation needs, as well as relative freedom from family domination. This is further supported by the issues within the Forum Komunitas, where members often feel disengaged when training sessions repeatedly focus on digital topics. Their expectation is to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how to create good product photos and effective marketing strategies. As a result, the mismatch between the

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training content and the members' expectations has led to a decline in participation. This is also consistent with the theory of Hashemi et al., (1996) which identifies several factors influencing community empowerment, including access to resources, participation and involvement, social and cultural context, access to information and technology, as well as partnerships and networks. Among these factors, the researcher focuses on the variable of access to resources, specifically through entrepreneurship training. This training is not only a means to measure the level of empowerment of each individual, but also a tool to encourage active participation in decision-making, provided the training programs align with the expectations of each member.

The issues explored in this study align with the findings of previous research by Nugrahaningsih et al., (2021) on community empowerment through entrepreneurship training. Earlier research highlighted that such training effectively enhances entrepreneurial skills and digital marketing knowledge, although challenges persist in production and marketing aspects. This study adopts a different approach by focusing on the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong as the research subject, where it evaluates how well the training aligns with the specific needs of its members and measures participation levels, two critical factors not thoroughly examined in the previous research. These findings suggest that the training program has substantial potential to strengthen community self-reliance and support sustainable empowerment (Asnuryati, 2023). Consequently, implementing this training allows for assessing the program's effectiveness and feasibility in fostering empowerment within the community (Sutarto et al., 2018).

In addition to the issues mentioned above, training can also enhance the potential within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. Moreover, training serves as an effective tool in building a more self-reliant, influential, and sustainable community (Sihite, 2018). With its substantial potential to empower the community, training provides the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to face challenges, seize opportunities, and support active participation and continuous learning. Training not only enhances the capacity of individuals to achieve independence in economic, social, and political aspects Alfiana et al., (2023) but also strengthens social networks and solidarity within the community (Ulum et al., 2020). Through training, it is possible to change the mindset of each member, as such a shift can improve weaker indicators. Consequently, the researcher is motivated to further investigate these issues, with a strong belief in the potential for positive change. This study aims to present an overview of entrepreneurship training and community empowerment, while also evaluating the impact of training on community empowerment within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong, with a positive outlook for the future.

METHODS

Research is an activity aimed at discovering the truth or solving existing problems (Alfianika, 2018). This study employs a rigorous quantitative method, integrating both descriptive and verificative approaches, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. The chosen method was selected for its ability to analyze the issues more deeply and clearly, allowing the research to gather accurate data and depict the conditions related to the impact

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of training on the level of community empowerment (Sugiyono, 2021). The descriptive approach in this research aims to provide an overview of the training's effect on the level of community empowerment, while the verificative approach is intended to evaluate the influence of the training on community empowerment using data obtained from the field. The verificative approach also aims to test the theory with hypotheses to determine whether the theory can be accepted or rejected. Statistically, the decision to accept or reject the hypothesis is based on the following criteria. The practical implications of this research are significant, as they can guide future training programs for community empowerment:

H0: Entrepreneurship training lacks a positive and significant influence on community empowerment.

H1: Entrepreneurship training exerts a positive and significant influence on community empowerment.

The Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong, commonly known as "FOKUS" is the selected object of this study. This forum, established in 2020 and received its legal status in December 2022, serves as a platform for collaboration and the exchange of ideas. It has emerged as a central platform for MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) actors in the Cisayong area to exchange knowledge and experiences while fostering sustainable economic growth.This study's role extends beyond merely providing a real-world context for examining the impact of entrepreneurship training on community empowerment; it also actively involves the community in the research process, fostering a sense of connection and participation among its members.

The research population refers to the broader area encompassing objects with specific quantities and characteristics the researcher defines for analysis, forming the basis for concluding this study (Sugiyono, 2021). The population for this study consists of 84 members of the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. The selected sample must be representative, meaning it should reflect the overall population, ensuring that every trait or characteristic present in the population is also represented in the sample (Sugiyono, 2021). The sample for this study includes 30 members of the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong, selected using purposive sampling based on specific characteristics: members of the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong who have participated in training sessions.This research holds considerable importance as it seeks to illuminate the impact of entrepreneurship training on community empowerment. This topic is increasingly gaining attention in community development and policy making.

The data utilized in this study consists of primary data gathered through the distribution of questionnaires. Primary data refers to data collected directly from primary sources through interviews, questionnaires, or observations (Sugiyono, 2021). Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire featuring a 5-point Likert ordinal scale to assess the variables under study. The measurement was performed through specific indicators presented as statements. The questionnaires were distributed among a representative sample of the MSME actors in the Cisayong area, and the responses were then analyzed to draw conclusions about the impact of entrepreneurship training on community empowerment.

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Table 2. Operational Variables

Variable	Indicator	Scale
Training (X)	a) Training objectives b) Material c) Method d) Participant qualifications e) Coach qualifications	Ordinal
Community empowerment (Y)	a) Mobility b) Small accommodation requirements c) Accommodation needs are great d) Involvement with your partner in making important decisions e) Relative freedom from family domination f) Awareness g) Participation	Ordinal

Source: Processed data, 2024

In this study, data analysis was performed using SPSS version 29 to process the collected data. The analysis began with instrument testing, specifically through validity and reliability assessments, to ensure the consistency and accuracy of the research instruments. Descriptive analysis was then conducted to provide a general overview of the research data, aiding in more precise results. Subsequently, classical assumption tests were conducted, including normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity assessments, to ensure the data's quality and suitability for regression analysis. The normality test employed the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method to check if the residuals adhered to a normal distribution. Multicollinearity was assessed using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance, where a VIF more outstanding than 10 or tolerance below 0.1 signaled significant multicollinearity among the independent variables. Heteroscedasticity was examined through the Glejser test, which aimed to identify any inconsistencies in the residuals' variance across the dependent variable's predicted values. Finally, simple linear regression was employed to assess the impact of entrepreneurship training on community empowerment levels, determining the extent of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The findings from this analysis will be interpreted to answer the research questions, test the hypotheses, and offer insights into the effectiveness of entrepreneurship training on community empowerment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Instrumen Test

The validity and reliability tests, crucial for ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the research instruments, were conducted across all variables, involving 68 questionnaire items. The validity test identified 3 items as invalid, leaving 65 valid ones due to the r-value falling below the r-table value of 0.361. Meanwhile, the reliability tests showed Cronbach's Alpha

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values above 0.70 for all variables, with a coefficient of 0.925 for entrepreneurship training and 0.906 for community empowerment. These results confirm the reliability of the instruments, underlining the significance of this research and its potential to inspire and motivate further exploration in the field of social sciences.

Descriptive Statistical Test

To find out a descriptive picture of entrepreneurship training activities and community empowerment, a questionnaire was distributed toner to 30 respondents as detailed below:

Table 3. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Variable	Indicator	Average	Median	Category
Training (X)	Training objectives	4,81		Good
	Material	4,22		Good
	Method	3,81		Poor
	Participant qualifications	4,1		Good
	Coach qualifications	4,18		Good
Community empowerment (Y)	Mobility	3,88	3,88	Good
	Small accommodation requirements	3,88		Good
	Accommodation needs are great	3,87		Poor
	Involvement with your partner in making important decisions	3,95		Good
	Relative freedom from family domination	3,85		Poor
	Awareness	3,88		Good
	Participation	3,88		Good

Source: Processed data, 2024

The descriptive statistical analysis for the training variable underscores the paramount importance of the training objectives, which received the highest category with a mean score of 4.81. This robust score indicates that participants highly value the clarity and relevance of the objectives presented during the training. The clarity of these objectives not only helps participants better understand the benefits they will gain from the training but also reassures them about the effectiveness and impact of the program. On the training variable, one indicator received a poor rating, which is the method, with a mean score of 3.81. This score highlights the need for improvement in the training method, which is not being implemented optimally and not aligning with the participants' expectations. This emphasis on improvement should motivate us to make necessary changes for a more effective training program.

For the community empowerment variable, the indicator for involvement with a partner in making important decisions has the highest category with a mean score of 3.95. This shows that involvement in decision-making with a partner is considered very important by the participants. Involvement in important decisions not only increases mutual trust and equality in the relationship but also strengthens family bonds and stability. On the community empowerment variable, there are two indicators that received poor ratings. The large

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accommodation needs indicator has a mean score of 3.87, suggesting that participants perceive this aspect as less than optimal due to differences in perception, background, needs, and experiences among the participants. The indicator for relative freedom from family domination has a mean score of 3.85, reflecting the challenge of individual freedom being often limited by family expectations. Acknowledging these challenges is crucial to making the audience feel understood and considered in the evaluation process.

Classic Assumption Test

According to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, the data in this study passes the normality check with a significance value of 0.200 > 0.05, indicating that the residuals are normally distributed. The multicollinearity test confirmed no multicollinearity between variables, with tolerance and VIF values both at 1.00. The heteroscedasticity test revealed a significance value of 0.138, which is above 0.05, indicating that the data is free from heteroscedasticity.

Simple Linear Regression Test

A simple linear regression analysis was applied to examine the effect of a single independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of this analysis are as follows:

Table 4. Results of the Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std.Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	47,058	22,352		2,105	0,44
	X	,635	,177	,561	3,586	0,001

Source: Processed data, 2024

The equation results obtained from Table 4 are as follows:

$$y = a + bX + e$$

Empowerment $= 47{,}058 + 0{,}635X + e$

Based on the regression results above, the constant value (a) is 47.058, and the regression coefficient (b) is 0.635X. Thus, the equation representing the relationship between the entrepreneurship training variable and the community empowerment variable can be summarized as follows:

a. The value of (a) or the constant is 47.058, which serves as the baseline level of community empowerment. This means that if there is no change in the entrepreneurship training variable (X = 0), the level of community empowerment in the Forum Komunitas UMKM will be 47.058.

b. The regression coefficient for entrepreneurship training is 0.635, indicating that a 1% increase in the entrepreneurship training variable (X) results in a 0.635 increase in community empowerment (Y). This practical implication is noteworthy, as it demonstrates that investing in entrepreneurship training can substantially enhance community empowerment. Given that the regression coefficient is positive, the impact of the entrepreneurship training variable on community empowerment is both positive and increasing.

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Partial Test (T-Test)

The t-test for the regression model in this study aims to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The significance value for entrepreneurship training (0.001 < 0.05) and the calculated t-value surpassing the t-table (3.586 > 1.70113) confirm that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, providing a strong foundation for our findings. This result strongly supports the hypothesis of a significant impact of entrepreneurship training on community empowerment, derived from data processed using SPSS version 29.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The coefficient of determination R², is a key measure used to gauge the extent of the influence between variable X and variable Y. As per Ghozali (2018) an R² value > 0.67 signifies a strong relationship, an R² value between 0.33 and 0.67 indicates a moderate relationship, and an R² value between 0.19 and 0.33 suggests a weak relationship. The R² test conducted in this study yielded the following results, which are crucial for understanding the strength of the relationship:

Table 5. Results of the Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	d. Error of the Estimate
1	,610	,372	,290	10,685

Source: Processed data, 2024

As shown in Table 5, the coefficient of determination (R²) has an R Square value of 0.372, equivalent to 37.2%, indicating that this model can explain approximately 37.2% of the variability in the level of community empowerment influenced by the training. This is a moderate justification, with the remaining 62.8% being influenced by other variables not discussed in this study, such as participation and involvement, social and cultural context, access to information and technology, and partnerships and networks. These findings not only open avenues for further research but also underscore the vast potential for exploration in community empowerment and entrepreneurship training, inspiring future studies in this field.

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The study's findings indicate that entrepreneurship training positively and significantly influences community empowerment within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. This finding supports the hypothesis that entrepreneurship training can positively influence community empowerment, a detailed examination of the training indicators, including training objectives, material, method, participant qualifications, and trainer qualifications, reveals their constructive influence on community empowerment (Prabu, 2013). This finding is consistent with previous research by Nugrahaningsih et al., (2021) demonstrating that training positively affects community empowerment. Thus, the results of this study demonstrate that entrepreneurship training plays a significant role and proves effective in enhancing community empowerment (Bambang et al., 2023).

In this study, each indicator examined shows an influence on the level of community empowerment. These findings align with previous research that emphasizes one of the ways

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to strengthen community empowerment is through training and non-formal education (Fauzi & Widiastuti, 2018). According to Bariqi (2018) training is a systematic and planned effort to alter or develop an individual's knowledge, skills, and attitudes through a learning process. This transformative power of training not only enhances individual skills but also raises awareness and motivates the community to be more self-reliant and productive (Nurleni & Widiastuti, 2018). Community empowerment is an effort that relies on the active participation of the community to build strength by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness about their potential (Kuswandoro, 2016). Empowerment also aims to achieve self-sufficiency and enhance the community's quality of life (Endah, 2020).

The coefficient of determination analysis yielded an R Square value of 37.2%, indicating that the training variable positively influences community empowerment within the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong. According to Ghozali (2018) this R Square value is classified as moderate, meaning that approximately 37.2% of the changes or variations in community empowerment can be explained by access to resources through training. Additionally, five out of seven community empowerment indicators fall into the good category, further strengthening the argument that the elements within this training are effective in enhancing the level of community empowerment. The remaining 62.8% of the influence on community empowerment may be attributed to other variables not covered in this study, such as participation and involvement, social and cultural context, access to information and technology, partnerships and networks Hashemi et al., (1996) as well as the impact of fund allocation, education, and government policies (Diana et al., 2023). This statement is backed by previous research and aligns with the study by Kede (2019) which states that effectively managed fund allocation can increase community participation and self-reliance in various development activities. This ultimately strengthens the competitiveness and quality of life of the local community (Akbar et al., 2023).

Therefore, the findings of this study suggest that training significantly influences the level of community empowerment. This not only highlights the effectiveness of entrepreneurship training but also instills hope and optimism about its potential to contribute to community empowerment by equipping individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary to become more self-reliant and empowered in various aspects of life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded that entrepreneurship training has a positive and significant impact on enhancing community empowerment in the Forum Komunitas UMKM Cisayong, underscoring the importance of training in the empowerment process. However, there is a need to improve the training methods and enhance participant qualifications to achieve more optimal outcomes. Therefore, to attain better results, it is recommended that the training methods be refined, and future research should consider other variables such as participation, socio-cultural context, access to information, and partnerships, which may also influence community empowerment more comprehensively.

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