

Chapter 2

The Innovative, Sustainable and Applied Programs of University Community Engagement

Creativity-Based Empowerment of Housewives Community; A Case Study in Pekalongan Batealit Jepara

SANTI ANDRIYANI

Islamic University of Nahdlatul Ulama' (UNISNU) Jepara, Indonesia
santiandriyani6@gmail.com

Abstract: Housewives, that are commonly considered to only have roles in their own home, can be great by joining with their own community for empowering and developing their capacity. It is an engagement community programmed by Islamic University of Nahdlatul Ulama' Jepara through its lecturers who facilitated them in Pekalongan Batealit Jepara to shape housewives community by using the creativity basis. That's why this study is aimed at describing creativity-based empowerment of housewives community in Pekalongan Batealit Jepara. This engagement tries to develop and increase the housewives' creativities to withdraw benefit products. This engagement community is supported by UNISNU through LPPM (The Institution of Research and Engagement Community) and also stakeholders related to this program. This study also describes the roles of stakeholders in implementing this empowerment to get the appropriate results. The findings of this study are: (1) the programs of this community engagement are the process of recycling and reusing plastic garbage (*bank sampah*) and making cakes and breads (*katering*); (2) the stakeholders who support this program are the headman of Pekalongan with his staffs, BLH of Jepara (Environmental Institution), the women of family coaching and prosperity (*Ibu PKK*) and BPPKB of Jepara (The Institution of Women Empowerment and Planned Family). Then the finding of this study is that the writer, as the practitioner of this program from university, conclude that the creativity-based empowerment of housewives community is essential to increase women existence and their quality.

Keywords: Community engagement, creativity-based empowerment, housewives community.

Introduction

Analysis of the Situation

Empowerment is an attempt to create or enhance community capacity, both individually and collectively, to solve various problems related to efforts to improve the quality of life, independence and well-being. Community empowerment requires a major involvement of the local government and other parties to provide opportunities and ensure the sustainability of the results achieved.

According to regulation of *Permendagri* of Indonesia No. 7 year 2007, it states that the community empowerment is a strategy used in the construction of society to demonstrate the ability and independence in the community, the nation and the state (article 1, paragraph 8)¹.

From the above explanations, it can be concluded that the targets of community empowerment is not only a village officials but also society as a whole, including what is important is the empowerment of women. This is related to the vision for community empowerment, namely is the realization of the independent community where there are whole people who develop towards welfare society.²

Today, many institutions both government institutions and private organizations are conducting programs for women empowerment. This is showed by much news related to women's empowerment programs. First, the news by www.SuaraMerdeka.com about women empowerment, it described that *Pertamina* launched the CSR in women empowerment-based program. This program is to improve the product quality and marketing to women herbalist in Yogyakarta³. Second, the news from the institution of BPPKB Denpasar showed that BPPKB in Denpasar regency formed integrated service center named P2TP2A to empower women and children. One of the programs is to provide training to women in improving their economy⁴.

¹ Permendagri of RI Number 7 Year 2007 about cadre of community empowerment (Bandung: Fokus Media) article 1, paragraph 8.

² "BPPKB of Malang", *Tujuan dan Sasaran Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* . Last modified April 03, 2011. Accessed June 27,2016. <http://bpm.malangkab.go.id/index.php?kode=15>.

³ Amelia Hapsari, " Pertamina Luncurkan Program Pemberdayaan Perempuan". April 5, 2016, accessed June 27,2016, <http://berta.suaramerdeka.com/pertamina-luncurkan-program-pemberdayaan-perempuan/>.

⁴ "BPPKB of Denpasar", *Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Anak Cenderung Meningkat*. Last modified April 30,2012. Accessed June 27,2016, <http://kb.denpasarkota.go.id/index.php/>-

Therefore, as a form of support and attention committed by UNISNU to achieve the national development, UNISNU also performs its social role called community engagement included a community engagement for women. This program is covered by LPPM (the institution of research and community engagement) that should be conducted both lecturers and students.

This study is aimed at describing the program of community engagement of UNISNU especially for housewives in Pekalongan village. This program was conducted by the lecturer and students to improve the women empowerment.

There are many reasons why we did this engagement for women in Pekalongan village. They are:

1. Based on the study of documentation that was conducted on January 11th 2016, it showed that the kinds of the work done by the people in the village of Pekalongan are mostly done by the men, such as fishermen, masons, carpenters, furniture, farmers, and ranchers. It shows that the roles of housewives in public area are still relatively low.
2. Based on the interview with one of housewives in Pekalongan called NM on January, 10th 2016. She said that the most housewives in Pekalongan do not have jobs but as households.
3. Based on the interview with Mr Mustain as the headman in this village on January 10th 2016, he said that the human resources in Pekalongan are actually potential, included the housewives. But they should be supported and facilitated so that their potentials are honored. He continued his description that any housewives have catering business but they do not have legalization from the health institution of Jepara.
4. Based on the observations that were conducted, many home industries are in that village but the developments are not significant.

Based on the conditions above, we made the community engagement for housewives called Creativity-Based Empowerment of Housewives Community: A Case Study in Pekalongan Batealit Jepara

baca-berita/5023/program-pemberdayaan-ekonomi-perempuan-korban-kekerasan-merupakan-prioritas-program-yg-akan-dikerjakan-oleh-pusat-terpadu-pemberdayaan-perempuan-awalp2tp2aakhir-kota-denpasar.

Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statements are:

1. What is the program of engagement community for housewives in education aspect at Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara ?
2. What is the program of engagement community for housewives in economic aspect at Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara ?
3. What is the program of engagement community for housewives in environment aspect at Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara ?
4. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in conducting those programs?

The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the program of engagement community for housewives in education aspect at Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara.
2. To find out the program of engagement community for housewives in economic aspect at Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara.
3. To find out the program of engagement community for housewives in environment aspect at Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara.
4. To find out the supporting and inhibiting factors in conducting those programs.

Review of Related Theory

Community Engagement

There are many ways to think about community. They are⁵: In social perspective, a community can also be defined by describing the social and political networks that link individuals, community organizations, and leaders. In system perspective, a community is similar to a living creature, comprising different parts that represent specialized functions, activities, or interests, each operating within specific boundaries to meet community needs.

In virtual perspective, some communities map onto geographically defined areas, but today, individuals rely more and more on computer-

⁵ Donna Jo McCloskey, et.al, "The Concept of Community Engagement", ed. Mina Silberbeg (Los Angeles: NIH Publication, 2011), 5-6.

mediated communications to access information, meet people, and make decisions that affect their lives. In individual perspective, individuals have their own sense of community membership that is beyond the definitions of community applied by researchers and engagement leaders. Moreover, they may have a sense of belonging to more than one community. In addition, their sense of membership can change over time and may affect their participation in community activities (Minkler et.al., 2004).

Next, community is defined by the project leader, based on the situation, and described by “who is included and who is excluded from membership”. At other times, community is defined as “a group of people united by at least one common characteristic such geography, shared interests, values, experiences, or traditions. Community is also a feeling or sense of belonging, a relationship, a place, or an institution (CDC, 1997)⁶.

Community Engagement (CE) is a broad concept that is nurtured in disciplines such as sociology, political science, cultural anthropology, organizational development, psychology and social work (Atlee et al., 2009; Minkler, 2005). The working definition of CE developed by the American Centers for Disease Control and Pre-vention (CDC) is; “The process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those people.”(CTSA Consortium,2011).⁷

It is a powerful vehicle for bringing about environmental and behavioral changes that will improve the health of the community and its members. It often involves partnership and coalitions that help mobilize resources and influence systems, change relationship among partners, and serve as catalysts for changing policies, programs, and practices.

Generally CE is used to describe activities that include information delivery, consultation, collaboration in decision-making, empowered action in informal groups or formal partnerships, health care delivery and

⁶ Walker A.Marta, “Community Engagement” A partnership of Virginia Tech and Virginia State University: 1, accessed June 27,2016, https://www.google.co.id/?gws_rd=cr&ei=JLF-wV9aKIorlvASbwKfwBw#q=Walker+A.Marta%2C+%E2%80%9CCommunity+Engagement%E2%80%9D+A+partnership+of+Virginia+Tech+and+Virginia+State+University.

⁷ Rosemary Musesengwa and Moses J. Chimbari, “Community engagement practices in Southern Africa: Review and thematic synthesis of studies done in Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa”,ACTROP 3893, (2016): 2, accessed June 27,2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2016.03.021>

promotion, HIV A/IDS prevention and care, and community development (Boulanger et al., 2013; Nakibinge et al., 2009; Tindana et al., 2007).⁸

Community Empowerment

Empowerment can be defined as constructing a link of individual strength and competency, natural serving structure, and proactive behaviour to either social policy or social change (Rappanot, 1981, 1984 as cited in Perkins, 1995). In addition, two aspects to underline in community are the change process which include creating community planning team to identify and implement its strategies as well as its theory build up new ways giving society a voice (Buysee, Wesley and Skinner, 1999). Furthermore, there are several important points in empowerment. Firstly, it must be related with social influence. Secondly, the stress is on a conciliation feature to the empowerment practice. Finally, the method use to hire individuals and organizational empowerment are vital to analyze ecologically (Speer and Hughey, 1995).⁹

In term of indigenous knowledge, the community empowerment is a process that develops and strengthens the ability of rural communities to engage in sustainable rural development. The indicator is the growth of the capacity and motivation of people to be able to solve problems and make decisions freely according to his choice. In other words, empowering people create the community to have the skills to plan and implement activities that are environmentally friendly.¹⁰

According to Suharto (2006), there are eleven principles of community empowerment. They are¹¹:

1. Pemberdayaan adalah proses kolaboratif. Oleh karena itu harus ada kerjasama sebagai patner.
2. Proses pemberdayaan menempatkan masyarakat sebagai aktor atau subjek yang kompeten dan mampu menjangkau sumber-sumber dan

⁸ Musesengwa and Chimbari, "Community Engagement," 2

⁹ Arifuddin, et al, "Program of community empowerment prevents forest fires in Indonesian peat land" *Procedia Environmental Sciences* 17 (2013) 129 – 134: 131, accessed June 27, 2016, <http://dx.doi:10.1016/j.proenv.2013.02.020>.

¹⁰ Arifuddin, et al, "Program of community empowerment prevents forest fires in Indonesian peat land", 132.

¹¹ Edi Suharto, "Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat: Kajian Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Pekerjaan Sosial (Bandung: PT Refika Sditama), 68

- kesempatan-kesempatan.
3. Masyarakat harus melihat diri mereka sendiri sebagai agen penting yang dapat mempengaruhi perubahan.
 4. Kompetensi diperoleh dan dipertajam melalui pengalaman hidup, khususnya pengalaman yang memberikan perasaan mampu pada masyarakat.
 5. Solusi-solusi yang berasal dari situasi khusus, harus beragam dan menghargai keberagaman yang berasal dari faktor-faktor yang berada pada situasi masalah tersebut.
 6. Jaringan-jaringan sosial informal merupakan sumber dukungan yang penting bagi penurunan ketegangan dan meningkatkan kompetensi serta kemampuan untuk mengendalikan seseorang.
 7. Masyarakat harus berpartisipasi dalam memberdayakan diri mereka sendiri, tujuan, cara dan hasil harus dirumuskan oleh mereka sendiri.
 8. Tingkat kesadaran merupakan kunci dalam pemberdayaan, karena pengetahuan dan mobilisasi tindakan bagi perubahan.
 9. Pemberdayaan melibatkan akses terhadap sumber-sumber dan kemampuan untuk menggunakan sumber-sumber tersebut secara efektif.
 10. Proses pemberdayaan bersifat dinamis, sinergis, dinamis, evolutif, dikarenakan permasalahan selalu memiliki beragam solusi.
 11. Pemberdayaan dicapai melalui struktur-struktur personal lain melalui pembangunan ekonomi secara paralel.

From the explanations above, the writer concluded that community empowerment should have many values. They are: collaborative, cooperative, effective, evaluative, synergies, and dynamic.

This is similar to Gruber (2010) argued that there are twelve fundamental principles: community involvement, social capital and cooperative integration, resources and equity, communication and information, dissemination, research and information development, devolution and empowerment, public trust and legitimacy, monitoring, feedback and accountability, adaptive leadership and co-management, participatory decision making, enabling environment optimal precondition or early condition, and conflict resolution and cooperation.¹²

According to Suharto (2016) the five approaches how to reach the community empowerment purposes. They are:

¹² Arifuddin, et al, "Program of community empowerment prevents forest fires in Indonesian peat land", 132.

1. Pemungkinan, menciptakan suasana atau iklim memungkinkan potensi masyarakat berkembang secara optimal. Pemberdayaan harus mampu membebaskan masyarakat dari sekat-sekat kultural dan struktural yang menghambat.
2. Penguatan, memperkuat pengetahuan dan kemampuan yang dimiliki masyarakat dalam memecahkan masalah dan memenuhi kebutuhan-kebutuhannya. Pemberdayaan harus menumbuhkembangkan segenap kemampuan dan kepercayaan diri masyarakat yang menunjang kemandirian.
3. Perlindungan, melindungi masyarakat terutama kelompok-kelompok lemah agar tidak tertindas oleh kelompok yang kuat, menghindari persaingan yang tidak seimbang (apalagi tidak sehat) antara yang kuat dan yang lemah dan mencegah terjadinya eksploitasi kelompok yang kuat dan kelompok yang lemah. Pemberdayaan harus diarahkan pada penghapusan segala jenis diskriminasi dan dominasi yang menguntungkan masyarakat kecil.
4. Penyokongan, memberikan bimbingan dan dukungan agar masyarakat mampu menjalankan peranan dan tugas-tugas kehidupannya. Pemberdayaan harus mampu menyokong masyarakat agar tidak terjatuh kedalam posisi yang semakin lemah dan terpinggirkan.
5. Pemeliharaan, memelihara kondisi yang kondusif agar tidak terjadi keseimbangan distribusi kekuasaan antara berbagai kelompok dalam masyarakat. Pemberdayaan harus mampu menjamin keselarasan dan keseimbangan yang memungkinkan setiap orang memperoleh kesempatan berusaha.¹³

Methodology in Conducting the Community Engagement

In general, there are three methods used in these programs. There are: Giving the information using lecturing and discussion; Conducting training and practicing what the participants got; and giving the evaluation to see the progress of these programs.

From the explanations above, we can conclude that there are three stages in conducting this community engagement. The first is lecturing and discussion. The participants of this community engagement are not only given the materials about the programs, but also the participants after getting the knowledge should practice what they got.

¹³ Edi Suharto, “Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat: Kajian Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Pekerjaan Sosial”, 67-68

This community engagement also used *POAC* system to manage the program, so that the writer describes the result of community engagement using *POAC* system.

Discussions and Results

In this part, the writers would like to presents the results of community engagements for housewives in Pekalongan. Batealit, Jepara. We divided the program into three aspects. They are educational, economical, environmental aspects. We also use *POAC* system to describe the results.

The first program is the socialization of PKDRT and Early Marriage.

According to Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT), Understanding Domestic Violence (Domestic Violence) is any acts against someone, especially women misery or suffering sexual, physical, psychological or negligence of household including matters resulting in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, distrust or serious psychic suffering on someone.

Based on the data was taken from <http://www.lpbursa.com/2015/-07/kasus-kdrt-di-jepara-fluktuatif.html> about PKDRT¹⁴. It showed that since 2010 cases of domestic violence in Jepara are always fluctuating. If in 2010 there were 39 cases, the next year dropped to 32 cases .Then, there was an increase again in 2012 to 55 cases and two years later decreased to 46 and 28 cases. Therefore, to respond this condition we conducted the program that was the socialization of PKDRT and also Early Marriage.

Planning

The steps that the practitioners conducted in implementing this program are:

- a. Collecting the participants data using several ways are:
 - a) Joining *RT* activity then giving the information about this program.
 - b) Joining *Yasinan* program then giving the information about this program.
 - c) Joining *PKK* meeting then giving the information about this program.

¹⁴ Muwasaun Niam, “Kasus KDRT di Jepara Fluktuatif Penyelesaian Aduan Mencapai 100 Persen “. Last modified July 28, 2015, accessed June 27,2016, <http://www.lpbursa.com/-2015/07/kasus-kdrt-di-jepara-fluktuatif.html>.

b. The determination of the speakers

In this item, we cooperated with LPPM and BPPKB Jepara in determining the speakers of this program. The speakers are Mrs. Mayadina Musfiroh, MA from UNISNU and Mr Muji Santoso from BPPKB Jepara.

c. Preparations for place and the other things for success this program.

We got in contact with Mr. Mustain as the headman in Pekalongan to help us in preparing all of tools we needed.

Organizing

In this step, all of the practitioners of this program should do the good cooperation and conduct based on their own jobs. We divided them into five sections. They are: (a) the advisor; (b) the ceremonial section; (c) the equipment and decoration section; (d) the supply section; and (e) the administration section.

Actuating

Program	Description	Outcome
The socialization about PKDRT or The handle of	<p>This program was conducted on Thursday, 18th February, 2016. It was located in <i>Balaidesa</i> Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara. It was started at 08.00 – 12.00 with many schedules. This program was opened by Jaza Mujahidin. There are three speeches in this program. The first speech was delivered by Mrs. Sriyanti as the committee. The second speech was delivered by Santi Andriyani, S.Pd.I, M.Pd as the advisor, and the third speech was delivered by Mr. Mustain as the headman. The number of participants are more than sixty people which are consists of ten RT.</p> <p>This program was covered by two facilitators. The first fasilitator named Mrs. Mayadina Musfiroh, MA from UNISNU Jepara. She expressed about the real condition of the domestic violence experienced by women in both local and national levels. She also presented data on early marriages are committed by teenagers. Mrs. Maya emphasized on awareness of the housewives of portraits of domestic violence and the danger of early marriage. She also provided</p>	<p>From this agenda, the practitioner of this community engagement hope that all of the participants could get the comprehensive knowledge about PKDRT and early marriage.</p> <p>The outcomes of this agenda showed that:</p> <p>(1) The participants have some knowledge about these materials and the participants have awareness about the dangers of KDRT and early marriage.</p> <p>(2) The participants joined it actively. This is showed by the most participants in this program were active in A&Q section. In</p>

Program	Description	Outcome
	<p>the solutions on how to prevent the violence in the household.</p> <p>The second facilitator is Mr. Muji Santoso. He is one of practitioners from <i>BPPKB</i> who handles the domestic violence and early marriage. on this program he emphasizes material on condition PKDRT in Jepara and portraits of early marriage in Jepara . He delivered several stages when a person experiencing violence committed by her husband. He also delivered the roles of the institutions <i>BPPKB</i> in handling the practices of violence experienced by the women.</p> <p>Besides, Mr Muji also gave the information about the data of violence to children in Jepara. Mr Muji asked to the participants to take care of their children from the bad effects in their environment.</p> <p>After delivering the materials, the next agenda was Asking-Question section and brainstorming.</p>	<p>addition, some of the participants told to us what they have experienced related to these materials and asked to find out the solutions.</p>

Controlling

To measure that this agenda runs well and succeed, controlling step is needed to get it. Controlling is conducted by the advisor of this program before, in, and after the program. The real activities of controlling are:

- a. Performing the coordination with the students as organizers of this program before implementing this agenda.
- b. Performing the controlling directly at that program is working until finishing.
- c. Performing discussion and brainstorming with the organizers in order that to evaluate this program.

There are the following pictures about this program.



Picture 1. The facilitators of this program



Picture 2. The participants of socialization of *PKDRT* and Early Marriage

From the evaluations we did, we can conclude that:

a. Supporting factors in implementing this program

- (1) We have good connection and communication with the society in Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara.
- (2) We got support from *BPPKB* Jepara in implementing this program.
- (3) We got support from Mr. Mustain as the headman in Pekalongan, Batealit, Jepara to conduct this program in *Balai Desa* with all of the available facilities.

b. Inhibiting factors in implementing this program.

Here, the inhibiting factor in implementing the program is about the time. The limitation of time in implementing this program caused the lack of the comprehensive discussion such as FGD (focus group discussion). In addition, there is no a simulation how to do the steps when someone would like to conduct a complaint about KDRT or something else.

The second program is training of recycling and reusing plastic garbage (*bank sampah*)

Garbage is known as intractable problem. The increasing population, the waste generated is increasing in line with the activities undertaken by the community .Moreover; it can be observed that the type and quality of rubbish also increase along with the lives of people who tend consumerist. Waste generation in Indonesia are estimated at 38.5 million tons / year, and in 26

metropolitan / large produce 14.1 million tons of waste per year with a total population 40.1 million (Waste Statistics Indonesia , 2008).¹⁵

Education on waste management is needed as attempts to change human behavior become skilled at managing waste.

Planning

The steps that the practitioners conducted in implementing this program are:

- a. Collecting the participants data using several ways are:
 - 1) Joining *Qur`anan* activity then giving the information about this program.
 - 2) Joining *Yasinan* program then giving the invitation letter for joining this program.
- b. The determination of the facilitators
Here, we got in contact with with *BLH* (The Environmental Bureau of Jepara) for determining the facilitators of this program.
- c. Preparations for place and the other tools are for success of this program.
We got in contact with Mr. Mustain as the headman in Pekalongan to help us in preparing all of tools we needed.
- d. The cooperation with *BLH* Jepara
To cover this program, we did the cooperation with *BLH* because *BLH* has the same program with us. Practically, *BLH* had supported us from many items. They are: facilitator, seminar kit, snack and transportation fees for participants.

This is the following picture that showed the collaboration between *BLH* and the practitioners.

¹⁵ Eni Setyowati, "Pemberdayaan Ibu-Ibu Rumah Tangga Muslimah Dalam Mengelola Sampah Melalui *E-Media* Berwawasan Sains Teknologi" (BA thesis., IAIN of Tulungagung, 2015), 70.



Picture 3. The coordination between the practitioners and BLH Jepara

Organizing

In this step, all of the practitioners of this program should work together based on their own jobs. We divided them into five sections. They are: (a) the advisor; (b) the ceremonial section; (c) the equipment and decoration section; (d) the supply section; (e) the administration section; and (f) training section.

Actuating

Program	Description	Outcome
Training of recycling and reusing plastic garbage (<i>bank sampah</i>)	<p>In this program, we divided into two parts. The first part is lecturing and the second part is training how to create garbage become useful things. It was conducted on January, 28th, 2016 in Balai Desa Pekalongan. The numbers of participants were only twenty people which consist of delegation from each RT.</p> <p>The first agenda was opening ceremony handled by Jaza Mujahidin. There were three speakers in this program, they are Mrs. Santi Andriyani, S.Pd.I, M.Pd as the advisor, Mr. Mustain as the headman in Pekalongan, and the last speaker is Mr. Hadiyanto from BLH Jepara.</p> <p>After ceremonial section, we continued to next the agendas were socialization about recycling and reusing plastic garbage (<i>bank sampah</i>) and after that it was the training of creating product from garbage. The facilitator of giving the information about <i>bank sampah</i> was from BLH. The facilitator gave the information and knowledge to the participants by using video. The video showed us about how the</p>	The outcomes of this program are (1) Giving the understanding to the people in Pekalongan how importance <i>bank sampah</i> is; (2) Giving special skill to recycle and reuse garbage especially plastic garbage into useful things.

Program	Description	Outcome
	<p>garbage in our environment is dangerous for our healthy. This video also showed that some kinds of the garbage could be useful things such as bags, wallets, flowers, and boxes.</p> <p>He also emphasized on the importance of recycling and reusing plastic garbage.</p> <p>After delivering the materials, some of the participants are interested in asking and questing section. They looked amazed and curious about that. Moreover, we added more time for that section.</p> <p>The second part of this program is training and practicing how to make bag from plastic garbage by the participants. The facilitators here are Mrs. Sriyanti and Anik Sholihah. All of the participants were divided into five groups. Each group consists of four people. The facilitators gave the guidance how to make a bag from the plastic garbage. They also gave the ways and steps to make a bag. The practitioners also prepared all of the materials such as rope, rags , scissors , plastic garbage in the form of former aqua bottles , packs of coffee , and glue .All of the participants were interested in doing that.</p> <p>The results of this training were there are three groups were able to make bags completely. There two groups were able to finish their product a half.</p>	

Controlling

To measure that this agenda runs well and succeed, controlling step is needed to get it. Controlling is conducted by the advisor of this program before, in, and after the program. The real activities of controlling are:

- a. Performing the coordination with the students as organizers of this program before implementing this agenda.
- b. Performing the controlling directly at that program is working until finishing.
- c. Performing discussion and brainstorming with the organizers in order that to evaluate this program.
- d. Giving the report to *BLH* Jepara about our program.

These are the following pictures of this program are:



Picture 4. The opening of socialization of *Bank Sampah*



Picture 5. The products from plastic garbage



Picture 6. The speech by The practitioner of this program



Picture 7. The participants of this program



Picture 8. The participants were practicing making bag from plastic garbage



Picture 9. The facilitator were explaining how to make a product

The supporting factors in implementing this program are; the best cooperation from the women of PKK; the high enthusiasm of participants in joining this program; the full support from stakeholders such as BLH, Village Government, and society.

The inhibiting factors in implementing this program are; the lack of materials needed in making product from plastic garbage; the lack of time to make many kinds of products from plastic garbage.

The solutions of these problems are; asking to the participants to collect the plastic garbage as possible as they can to be used in this training; conducting the training in the other time.

The Third Program is Training of Making Kinds of Breads and Cookies

The training of making breads and cookies is one of training for women to increase their skill and also to increase the family economy. With this program, it can develop home industries in our society.

Planning

The steps that the practitioners conducted in implementing this program are:

1. Collecting the participants data using several ways are Looking for the person who has catering business or the person who has a passion to make catering business.
2. Joining *Yasinan* program then giving the invitation letter for joining this program.
3. The determination of the facilitators. Here, we got in contact with *BPPKB* Jepara for determining the facilitators of this program.
4. Preparations for place and the other tools for success of this program. We got in contact with Mr. Mustain as the headman in Pekalongan to help us in preparing all of tools we needed.
5. The cooperation with *BPPKB* Jepara. To cover this program, we did the cooperation with *BPPKB* because *BPPKB* has the same program as us. Practically, *BPPKB* had supported us fully. Things that he supported are: facilitator, things needed for making breads and cookies, and snack.

There are the following pictures that showed the collaboration between *BPPKB* and the practitioners.



Picture 10. The communication between the practitioners and BPPKB Jepara related to home industry for housewives

Organizing

In this step, all of the practitioners of this program should work together based on their own jobs. We divided them into five sections. They are: (a) the advisor; (b) the ceremonial section; (c) the equipment and decoration section; (d) the supply section; (e) the administration section; and (f) training section.

Actuating

Program	Description	Outcome
Training of Making Breads and Cookies for increasing the quality of product and sachet	It was conducted on January, 31 st , 2016 in village hall Pekalongan. The participants were only twenty people which they have a passion to focus on catering business. Some of them actually have had local products but the products do not have legalization yet. The facilitators here are from BPPKB Jepara. BPPKB had supported all of the facilities for this agenda. BPPKB also presents UPPKS Flamboyan to guide how to make healthy cookies. Here, the guidance here teach the participants how to make puppy cookies and <i>sus vla</i> . All of the participants were interested in joining this program. They not only got the information about how to make the cookies but also they could practice directly to make the cookies. After practicing making breads and cookies. They had had discussion about how to build a community of catering business or UPPKS in Pekalongan village. Besides, the facilitator from BPPKB gave us the information about the steps how to make legalization of catering	The outcomes of this program are: (1) The participants got knowledge about how to make cookies and breads marketable and quality. (2) The participants were able to practice directly how to make them, so they could get the real experiences about that. (3) In Pekalongan we had built the new UPPKS legally named UPPKS Bougenvile.

brand.

Controlling

To measure that this agenda runs well and succeed, a controlling step is needed to get it. Controlling is conducted by the advisor of this program before, in, and after the program. The real activities of controlling that was done were:

1. Performing the coordination with the students as organizers of this program before implementing this agenda.
2. Performing the controlling directly at that program is working until finishing.
3. Performing discussion and brainstorming with the organizers to evaluate this program.
4. Oversee the process of formation of UPPKS in Pekalongan and the legalization.
5. Giving the report to *BPPKB* Jepara about our program.

There are the following pictures showed about this program. They are:



Picture 9. The speech by BPPKB Jepara



Picture 10. The local products made in Pekalongan



Picture 11. the process of making breads and cookies



Picture 12. The participants were enthusiasm in joining this program

The supporting factors in implementing this program are; the good cooperation between BPPKB and the practitioners in this program; the great support from BPPKB about all of the facilities needed in this program; the active participation by the participants in joining this program; and the full support from local government to succeed this program.

The inhibiting factors in implementing this program are; the limited participants in joining this program so that the total of the participants aren't comprehensive; and the limited time in making the cookies and breads so the practicing was quite maximal.

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are, first, the creativity-based empowerments of housewives in Pekalongan are: Focus Group Discussion about *PKDRT* and Early Marriage; training of Recycling and Reusing of Plastic garbage; and training of making cookies and breads. Second, the stakeholders that supported all of this programs are: the local government at Pekalongan, Batealit Jepara; Muslimat NU at Pekalongan; BLH Jepara; The women of family coaching and prosperity (*Ibu PKK*); and BPPKB of Jepara (The Institution of Women Empowerment and Planned Family).

The suggestions of this study are: to get the comprehensive results, it needs more time in those programs; and it is better performing a broader collaboration with stakeholders so that the programs are various and they can cover all of the elements in that village. []

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