

Rengkek SMEs Empowerment Moderates The Influence Of Social Capital And Women's Role On Poverty Reduction In Latukan Village

Irma Indira¹, Siti Rohaya², Aranta Prista Dilasari³, Annita Mahmudah⁴ Agustinus Salukh⁵

indirairma99@email.com, rohaya1423@gmail.com, arantadila8@gmail.com,
annitamahmudah@gmail.com, agussalukh.02@gmail.com

Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan¹, Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan², Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan³, Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan⁴, Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Ahmad Dahlan Lamongan⁵

Abstract. Purpose: This study aims to examine the effect of social capital and the role of women on poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable. Methodology: This study uses a quantitative approach. The research was conducted in Lamongan, precisely in Latukan Village. The population of this study were all female Rengkek SMEs in Latukan village, the sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling, this study chose the parties involved in sampling such as women as respondents and the number of respondents who reported responses was 150 respondents. Data was collected through questionnaires which were distributed directly to the respondents. Partial Least Square (PLS) is used to test the relationship which is then hypothesized. Results: The results show that social capital and the role of women can influence poverty alleviation but SME empowerment is not able to moderate the effect of social capital and women's role on poverty alleviation. Implications: The village government must pay attention to the supporting factors for achieving the success of SMEs besides involving women in social activities will increase the knowledge and role of women in family welfare. . An important practical implication of this research is that the managers of Rengkek SMEs must improve their thoughts, ideas and strategies in managing SMEs that have competitiveness and quality as an effort to alleviate poverty in Latukan Lamongan Village.

Keywords: SMEs Empowerment, Women Role, Social capital, Poverty Reduction

1 Introduction

Empowerment has several perspectives in accordance with the existing context in society, one of which is women's empowerment. Women and poverty are an important part of village development, women's empowerment is something that needs attention, as stated by the Deputy Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) that the gap can be seen from the female labor force participation rate of 55.44% compared to men -men reached 83.01%, this happened because access to job opportunities for women was limited, this proved that the gap for women in the workforce was still high, [20]. However, if we look at it wisely, women's empowerment, especially in the economic field, has the opportunity to

provide enormous benefits. Women's participation in the economic sector is not only limited to helping the family's economy, more than that it is also able to reduce poverty. The business group that has proven to have potential, especially during a wave of economic crises that once occurred or during a pandemic outbreak, is the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) group. The position of women in the SME zone is related to the trade sector and the food processing industry, this is because this work can be done at home so that they don't forget the position of women as housewives,[9]. The business group that has proven to have potential, especially during a wave of economic crises that once occurred or during a pandemic outbreak, is the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) group. The position of women in the SME zone is related to the trade sector and the food processing industry, this is because this work can be done at home so that they don't forget the position of women as housewives, [9]. The business group that has proven to have potential, especially during a wave of economic crises that once occurred or during a pandemic outbreak, is the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) group. The position of women in the SME zone is related to the trade sector and the food processing industry, this is because this work can be done at home so that they don't forget the position of women as housewives, [9].

In maintaining the existence of SMEs, capital is needed, capital can be classified into 4 types including social capital, capital, physical, financial capital and human capital [28]. The role of capital is very important because without capital in a business it will make it difficult for a business to develop. Capital in business is not only related to costs in the production system but establishing good relations between workers and consumers will create social networks that will create trust between one another. A set of parallel connections between communities that affect the productivity of the local community which can be referred to as social capital [23]. Year 2020 until the end of 2022 will be the most difficult year after the passing of the economic crisis in 1997-1998, the enactment of large-scale social restrictions causes the economy to weaken due to the cessation of economic activity which will affect people's purchasing power. People will automatically prioritize food and basic needs to support their lives during large-scale social restrictions compared to other needs [12]. This existence also caused many companies to lay off workers on a large scale because the business could not run and could not meet operational needs. The weakening of the economy resulting in increased unemployment also occurred in Latukan Lamongan Village, East Java. It is recorded that there is 1. 160 residents, most of whom are housewives and residents who do not have a steady income, this number continues to grow because many residents are categorized as having a job but decide to return to the village due to being laid off, besides that this causes the number of pre-prosperous families with a total of 714 to increase because many of the residents have lost their livelihood. The deterioration of the situation due to the weakening of the economy had occurred to the residents of Latukan village, but there was an awareness that the weakening of the economy due to layoffs and the epidemic did not allow the villagers to allow poverty to become unresolved, [18]

Previous research on the relationship between social capital and the role of women in alleviating poverty by empowering Rengkek SMEs as a moderating variable conducted by several researchers obtained inconsistent results. Research conducted by [21],[11] ,[22] explained that social capital does not affect poverty alleviation, but it is different from the research conducted by[17],[30],[2] which states that social capital affects poverty alleviation. Research conducted by[13],[1] ,[4] proves that the role of women influences poverty alleviation but is different from the research conducted by[8],[10] which in his research shows that the role of women does not have a significant effect on poverty alleviation. In research conducted by[14],[24] ,[6] proves that empowering SMEs is able to moderate the effect of

social capital on poverty alleviation but in research conducted by [25],[27] proves that the empowerment of SMEs is not able to moderate the effect of social capital on poverty alleviation. Research conducted by [5],[19],[26] proves that empowering SMEs is able to strengthen the influence of women's role on poverty alleviation, but research conducted by [15],[29] in his research proves that the empowerment of SMEs is not able to moderate the influence of the role of women in poverty alleviation.

2 Literature Review And Hypothesis Development

2.1 Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation is a set of actions, both economic and humanitarian, which are intended to lift people out of poverty permanently. Poverty reduction according to law number 25 of 2000 relating to pro-penas is pursued through two main strategies, firstly protecting families and community groups who experience poverty and secondly helping people who experience chronic poverty by empowering and preventing chronic poverty by empowering and preventing new poverty ,[7]

2.2 Social capital

Companies rely on their tangible and intangible resources to turn their short-term competitive advantage into a sustainable competitive advantage. This process requires a unique resource, which cannot be replaced or removed. Social resources can be converted into capital that can be used for development, known as social capital.[6]. Using social capital will create easy access to intellectual, financial and cultural resources which are very important for efficient business performance, social capital plays a major role in entrepreneurial activities, through socio-economic processes based on context and social conditions from two perspectives this makes social capital plays a role in poverty alleviation with the ease of doing business,[16]. In the research conducted by [17],[30],[2] mentions that social capital affects poverty alleviation. Based on this description, the first hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:

H1: Social capital influences poverty alleviation in Latukan Village.

2.3 Role of Women

Role is a dynamic aspect of a person's core position. If a person carries out his rights and obligations then this shows if the person is carrying out a role. The role places more emphasis on function, self-adjustment and a process effort. The role of women who were previously only seen as actors in managing the household is now experiencing a shift in meaning to the level of fulfilling needs. The involvement of the role of women in the public sector cannot be separated from the demands for economic improvement experienced by many groups in line with the dynamics of accelerating community growth. A woman can play the role of breadwinner for the family [15]. However, women's limitations in education and skills cause women to want to work in all types of work and most dominantly work in the informal sector who work in their own households. In the research conducted by [13],[1],[4] proves that the role of women influences poverty alleviation. Based on this description, the second hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:

H2: The role of women influences poverty alleviation in Latukan Village.

2.4 SME Empowerment

Empowerment has several perspectives according to the context in society, one of which is the empowerment of SMEs. Empowerment of SMEs is something that needs attention, social capital is the sum of actual and potential resources that are presented thanks to a network of connections owned by individuals or social units. Social capital is said to have a variety of value creation, knowledge, excellence and better business and development more precise. Social capital is also said to be able to influence poverty reduction through three externalities, one of which is facilitating collective action in achieving common goals,[17]

It is known that women have a positive contribution, especially in the home industry through empowerment. The position of women in the UKM zone is related to the processing industry, because these activities can be carried out at home without forgetting the position of women as housewives, research conducted by[14],[24],[6] proves that empowering SMEs is able to moderate the effect of social capital on poverty alleviation and research conducted by [5],[19],[26] proves that the empowerment of SMEs is able to strengthen the influence of women's role on poverty alleviation. Based on this description, the third hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:

H3a :Empowerment of UKM Rengkek was able to moderate the effect of social capital on poverty alleviation in Latukan Village

H3b:Rengkek UKM empowerment is able to strengthen the influence of women's role on poverty alleviation in Latukan Village.

The conceptual model in this study is shown in figure 1 below

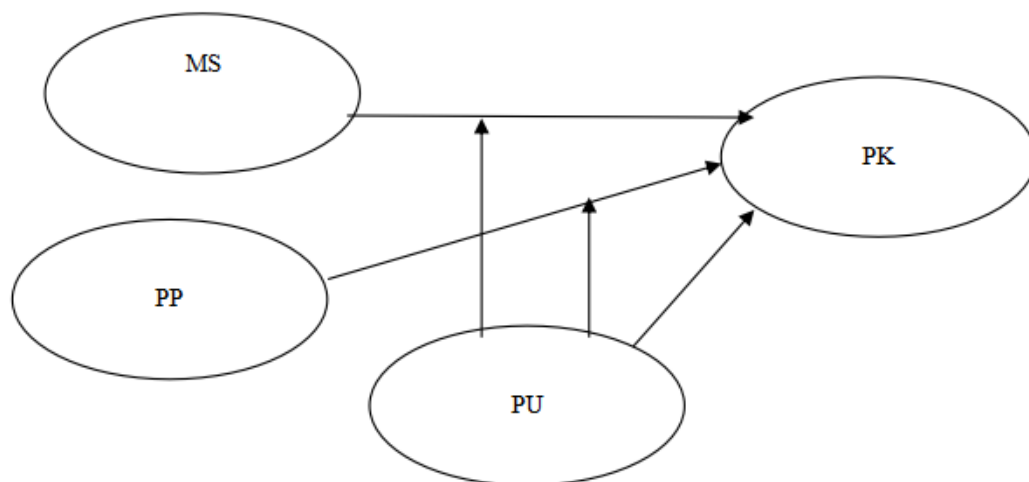


Figure 1. The conceptual model

3. Research Methods

3.1 Types of research

The type of research used in this research is survey research because the data collection uses questionnaires distributed to research respondents. Questionnaires were sent to respondents by distributing questionnaires, which then the questionnaire answers would be processed using Structural Equations Modeling with PLS 3.2.7 and the results were interpreted by the researcher. StudyThis is a type of quantitative research, using direct field survey methods conducted on samples from the study population. This study formulates a hypothesis that is used to answer the problem formulated in sentences, collected directly from respondents with original sources. The location of this research was conducted in Latukan Lamongan Village. The population in this study was the entire Rengkek UKM community in Latukan Lamongan Village, totaling 200 UKM units. The research sample consisted of 150 UKM. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The criteria in this study are female SMEs in Latukan Village who are active in running SMEs.

Table 1 Operational Definition of Variable Measurement

Variable	Indicator	Items	Source
Social Capital	Trust, norms of reciprocity and social networks	MS1 Can be trusted in carrying out responsibilities	Grootaert (1999), Fukuyama (1999) Salman (2007)
		MS2 Have a good relationship among colleagues	
		MS3 Able to work together in doing business	
		MS4 Having a business network in business development	
		MS5 Prioritizing public/customer interests over personal gain	
Role of Women	Fulfillment of clothing, food, boards, education and health	PP1 Have efforts to meet the physical needs of the family in the form of services and goods	Overholt et al (1986)
		PP2 Has an effort to meet one's physical needs by providing good nutrition in the form of food and drink	
		PP3 Have efforts to meet the needs of housing and protection for someone in the form of a house as a livable shelter	
		PP4 The amount of expenditure in fulfilling children's education, compared to expenditure from other sources of income	
		PP5 Has efforts to provide family health facilities	
		PP6 Has control over decision making and the use of certain resources such as	

Variable	Indicator	Items	Source
SME Empowerment	Development of business units, increase in sales volume, workforce	those that have economic, political, social and time values PP7 Having multiple roles in the household such as maintenance of human resources and unpaid household chores PU1 Using part of the capital owned to buy equipment to make it more complete PU2 The cost of raw materials used does not spend all of the capital owned PU3 Marketing is very helpful in developing production and increasing the number of SMEs PU4 The turnover obtained from the results of SMEs is quite high so that it motivates them to develop their business PU5 To get honest employees, we employ family or neighbors in the same village	Holy (2009)
		PK1 Has the ability to meet basic needs such as clothing, food and shelter	
Poverty Alleviation	Fulfillment of basic needs, education, employment and health	PK2 Has a guaranteed future because it has investments for education and family PK3 Has access to obtaining employment and sustainable livelihoods PK4 Has easy access to treatment, such as the distance to the nearest health center PK5 The distribution of assistance for the family of hope program in meeting the nutritional needs of both pregnant people and toddlers is distributed regularly	Puspaningsih 2016

4 Results And Discussion

RESULTS

Based on the results conducted on 150 respondents through distributing the questionnaires to UKM Rengkek. The general profile of respondents and the characteristics of UKM Rengkek in Latukan Village are obtained and presented in table 2

Table 2 Profile of respondents

Profile Respondents		n	%
	Female	150	100%
Age	20-30	40	27 %
	31-40	68	45 %
	41-50	42	28 %
Education	Middle School- Equivalent	85	57 %
	SMA/SMK equivalent	60	40 %
	S1	5	3 %

Source: Research processed data (2023)

Based on table 2 above, 100% of the respondents in this study were women. In terms of age, it is known that some respondents are in the productive age, namely at the age of 31-40 years with a percentage of 45% and based on the level of education the majority of respondents graduated from junior high school or equivalent with a percentage of 57%. Based on the information in table 2 above, the respondents in this study met the requirements for this study because the respondents were 100% female SMEs.

4.1 Goodness of Fit Performance Evaluation

There are two steps in evaluating the model on least squares, namely the test of the inner model and outer model.

Inner Model Test

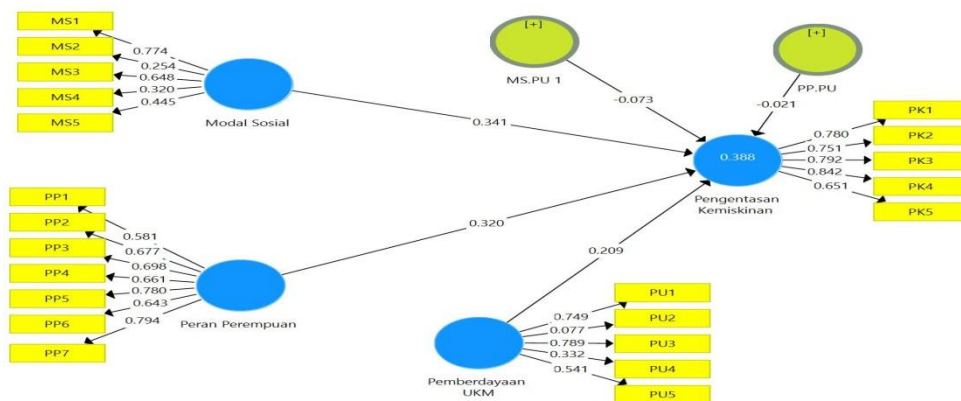


Figure 2 Figure Inner Model

Table 3 Validity Test

Variables	Items	Factor Loading	Information
Social Capital (X1)	MS1	1,055	Valid
	MS2	1027	Valid
	MS3	1,124	Valid
	MS4	1016	Valid
	MS5	1.103	Valid
Role of Women (X2)	PP1	1.482	Valid
	PP2	2.101	Valid
	PP3	1,643	Valid
	PP4	1634	Valid
	PP5	1,532	Valid
	PP6	1,517	Valid
	PP7	2,442	Valid
UKM Empowerment (Z)	PU1	1225	Valid
	PU2	1,033	Valid
	PU3	1,186	Valid
	PU4	1,090	Valid
	PU5	1.101	Valid
Poverty Alleviation (Y)	PK1	1,780	Valid
	PK2	1,762	Valid
	PK3	1825	Valid
	PK4	2,261	Valid
	PK5	1,602	Valid

Source: Smart PLS Output 3.3

Based on table 3 above, overall the question items from this study are said to be valid, this is evidenced by each question item having a value of more than 0.5, therefore all items are said to be valid in measuring latent variables.

Table 4 Reliability Test

Variable	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Social Capital(X1)	0.741	1,000	Reliable

Role of Women(X2)	1,000	1,000	Reliable
SME Empowerment(Z)	0.895	0.876	Reliable
Poverty Alleviation(Y)	0.896	0.866	Reliable

Source: Smart PLS Output 3.3

In table 4 above it can be seen if the composite reliability value exceeds 0.7 and Cronbach's alpha is above 0.6. It can be concluded that the measurement reliability in each construct has a high correlation.

Outer Model Test

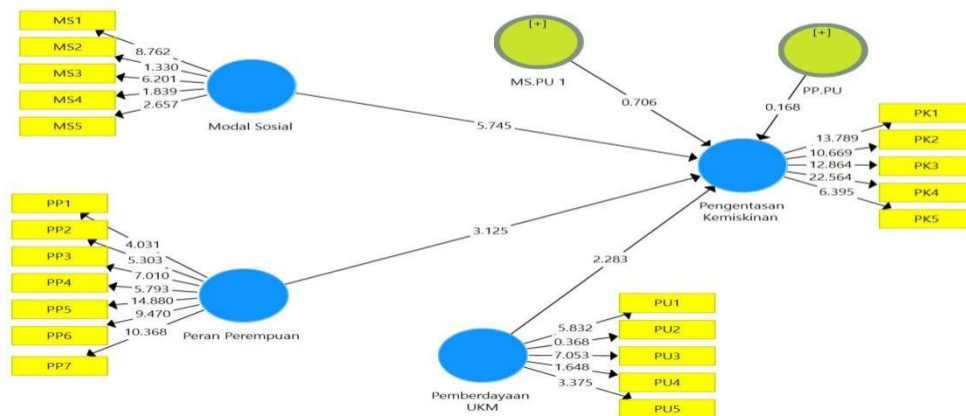


Figure 3 PLS Results of Outer Model

Table 5 The coefficient of determination

Variable	R Square
Poverty Alleviation	0.388

Source: Smart PLS Output 3.3

Table 5 above shows that the coefficient of determination is 0.388 or 39%, which is the exogenous variable using information technology, internal control, human capital can explain endogenous variables, while 61% is influenced by other factors.

4.2 Hypothesis testing

Table 6 below shows the results of testing the hypothesis by looking at the T statistics and P-value

Table 6 Summary of Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Path	T Statistics	P Values	decision
------------	------	--------------	----------	----------

H1	Social Capital-> Poverty Alleviation	5,745	0.000	Supported
H2	The Role of Women-> Poverty Alleviation	3.125	0.002	Supported
H3a	Social Capital* Rengkek UKM Empowerment -> Poverty Alleviation	0.706	0.481	Not supported
H3b	The Role of Women* Rengkek UKM Empowerment -> Poverty Alleviation	0.168	0867	Not supported

Source: Smart PLS Output 3.3

In table 6 above it can be seen that social capital in poverty alleviation has a T statistic of 7.745. For the first hypothesis, the P value is 0.000. So the t statistical value is greater than the t table with a P value less than 0.05. This supports the first hypothesis if social capital has an effect on poverty alleviation. The second hypothesis is the role of women in poverty alleviation has a T statistic of 3.125. For the second hypothesis, the P value is 0.002. So the t statistical value is greater than the t table with a P value less than 0.05. This supports the second hypothesis if the role of women influences poverty alleviation. Hypothesis 3a human capital on poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable has a T statistic of 0.706. For hypothesis 3a, the P value is 0.481. So the t statistical value is smaller than the t table with a P value greater than 0.05. This rejects hypothesis 3a if social capital has an effect on poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable. Hypothesis 3b of the role of women in alleviating poverty by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable has a T statistic of 0.168. For hypothesis 3b, the P value is 0.867. So the t statistical value is smaller than the t table with a P value greater than 0.05. This rejects hypothesis 3b if the role of women influences poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable. Hypothesis 3b of the role of women in alleviating poverty by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable has a T statistic of 0.168. For hypothesis 3b, the P value is 0.867. So the t statistical value is smaller than the t table with a P value greater than 0.05. This rejects hypothesis 3b if the role of women influences poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable. Hypothesis 3b of the role of women in alleviating poverty by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable has a T statistic of 0.168. For hypothesis 3b, the P value is 0.867. So the t statistical value is smaller than the t table with a P value greater than 0.05. This rejects hypothesis 3b if the role of women influences poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable.

Discussion

The Effect of Social Capital on Poverty Alleviation

Testing the first hypothesis that social capital has an effect on poverty alleviation after conducting research the P value is less than 0.05 with a statistical T value of 7,745 this matter means H1 is accepted, meaning that social capital has a positive effect on poverty alleviation. Poverty is also known as social capital which has a global or worldwide nature. This shows that poverty is a problem that must be faced and is the talk of many people. comparative and subjective while others see in terms of evaluative and moral. Although several

parts of the conception of poverty are related to an economic aspect, poverty is also related to social, material, structural and institutional dimensions. Using social capital will create easy access to intellectual, financial and cultural resources which are very important for efficient business performance, social capital plays a major role in entrepreneurial activities, through socio-economic processes based on context and social conditions from two perspectives this makes social capital plays a role in poverty alleviation with the ease of doing business, [16]. This is supported by previous research by [17],[30],[2] proves that social capital has an effect on poverty alleviation.

The Influence of Women's Role on Poverty Alleviation

Testing the second hypothesis that the role of women has an effect on poverty alleviation after conducting research the P value is less than 0.05 with a statistical T value of 3,125 this matter means H₂ is accepted, meaning that the role of women has a positive effect on poverty alleviation. This research proves that women's involvement in Latukan Village is an absolute requirement in realizing equitable development. Welfare in a country will not occur if in that country women do not get opportunities in various activities, are oppressed and even excluded. [3] stated that if a nation whose women are not respected will not become a great country, both in the present and in the future. The drastic fall of a nation occurs because there is no respect for women's lives. The existence of women in Latukan village shows that women's roles are equal to those of men, both in the aspect of development and consideration of needs. The role of women who were previously only seen as actors in managing the household is now experiencing a shift in meaning to the level of fulfillment of needs. The involvement of the role of women in the public sector cannot be separated from the demands for economic improvement experienced by many groups in line with the dynamics of accelerating community growth. A woman can play the role of breadwinner for the family [15]. This is supported by previous research by [13],[1],[4] proves that the role of women influences poverty alleviation.

The Effect of Social Capital on Poverty Alleviation with UKM Empowerment as a Moderating Variable

Testing hypothesis 3a social capital has an effect on poverty alleviation by empowering SMEs as a moderating variable after conducting research the P value is greater than 0.05 with a statistical T value of 0.706 this matter means H_{3a} is rejected, meaning that social capital has no effect on poverty alleviation with the performance of SMEs as a moderating variable. Relationship with consumers is the main thing to determine the performance of SMEs, this is because success in a business is related to the presence of consumers. In addition, the Rengkek SMEs in Latukan Village have created a forum or association to exchange information and knowledge, both informal and formal, through an association called KORELA (Rengkek Lamongan Community). This non-formal association is the acquisition of the formation of social networks through solidarity, trust between SMEs, integration and familiarity that have the same goal, namely business development. SME empowerment is stated if it cannot be moderated because there is still a gap between social capital and how to manage SMEs, strategies such as innovation are needed in a dynamic environment. SMEs need the capability and capacity to create something up-to-date in achieving a competitive advantage, SMEs must learn new knowledge by developing social networks so that they can attract markets so that SMEs can continue to grow and run so that all matters relating to needs can be overcome. This is supported by previous research by [25],[27] proves that the empowerment of SMEs is not

able to moderate the effect of social capital on poverty alleviation.

The Effect of Women's Role on Poverty Alleviation with UKM Empowerment as a Moderating Variable

Testing hypothesis 3b that the role of women has an effect on poverty alleviation with the performance of SMEs as a moderating variable after conducting research the P value is greater than 0.05 with a statistical T value of 0,168 this matter means H3b is rejected, meaning that the role of women has no effect on poverty alleviation with the performance of SMEs as a moderating variable. In a social life, the role of women becomes a long debate. Many people's assumptions indicate that gender is a concept of women which prioritizes women's aspects. This dynamic cannot be denied if women are required to be able to carry out work functions in the form of a productive economy which is beneficial to be able to support the economy in the family, this shows that basically women have a dual role besides having to do household work they also have a role in meeting household needs. ladder. In developing organizations there are two types of women's functions, namely only in the scope of household work and maintenance of people's living needs for family members and households. The SME sector involves women the most in its implementation, such as the Rengkek UKM found in Latukan Lamongan Village, it is proven that 100% of those involved in maintaining the business are women, UKM Empowerment cannot moderate the effect of women's role in poverty alleviation, this shows that women's roles are like giving birth Breastfeeding is a natural nature that will be experienced by women which cannot be replaced by others, while the role of educating, doing household chores and caring for is a gender role where both men and women can do it. This condition is found in people who have middle to lower economic conditions where the situation is exacerbated by the presence of a poor background. In the social environment, this role is still difficult to implement and this happens and is experienced by all women who work in SME development. This is supported by previous research by [15],[29] in his research proves that the empowerment of SMEs is not able to moderate the influence of the role of women in poverty alleviation.

5 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis that was carried out in this study to determine the effect of social capital and the role of women in poverty alleviation by empowering Rengkek SMEs as a moderating variable, it can be concluded that: 1) Social capital has an effect on poverty alleviation, 2) The role of women has an effect on alleviation, 3) Empowerment of Rengkek UKM cannot moderate the influence of social capital on poverty alleviation, 4) Rengkek UKM empowerment cannot moderate the effect of women's role on poverty alleviation

Reference

- [1] Adnan, G., & Amri, K. (2020). Apakah Pendapatan Perempuan Dapat Mengurangi Kemiskinan? Bukti Data Panel di Indonesia. *Inovbiz: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis*, 8(1), 64. <https://doi.org/10.35314/inovbiz.v8i1.1235>
- [2] Andriyani, L., Gultom, A., Ketiara, K., Dahlan, J. K. H. A., Timur, K. C., Tangerang, K., Dahlan, J. K. H. A., Timur, K. C., & Selatan, K. T. (2021). Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Kebijakan Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) di Indonesia. *Seminar Nasional Penelitian LPPM UMJ*, 2.
- [3] Darwin, M. Muhadjir. (2005). *Negara dan Perempuan: Reorientasi Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta: Media Wacana
- [4] Diatmika, I. P. G., & Rahayu, S. (2021). Optimalisasi Peran Perempuan Dan Kaum Muda Berbasis Dana Desa Sebagai Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Desa Panji Kabupaten *Jurnal Riset Kajian Teknologi ...*, 227–236. <http://ejournalppmunsa.ac.id/index.php/jrktl/article/view/380%0Ahttps://ejournalppmunsa.ac.id/index.php/jrktl/article/download/380/359>
- [5] Fiskayola, E. (2019). Peran Wanita Pedagang Kaki Lima dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga di Pasar Danau Binguang Menurut Tinjauancommit to user library.uns.ac.id digilib.uns.ac.id *Ekonomi Syariah*. Pekanbaru: Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan SyarifKasim Riau
- [6] Fitriandy, A. L., & Anam, A. K. (2022). Pengaruh Pengelolaan Keuangan, Financial Teknologi, dan Modal Sosial Terhadap Kinerja UMKM. *Jurnal Rekognisi Manajemen*, 6(2), 1–12.
- [7] Gusti, Y., Agustar, A., & Osmet. (2020). Pemanfaatan Dana Desa dan Kaitannya dengan Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, Dan Akuntansi)*, 4(2), 265–285
- [8] Hastuti. (2015). Peran Perempuan dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Desa Wisata Gabungan, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *SOCIA: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 11(2), 151–162. <https://doi.org/10.21831/socia.v11i2.5300>
- [9] Hasugian, F. M. A., & Panggabean, L. (2020). Peran Perempuan dalam Mengembangkan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah dalam rangka menuju Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN di Kota Tangerang Selatan. *Jurnal Inada: Kajian Perempuan Indonesia Di Daerah Tertinggal, Terdepan, Dan Terluar*, 2(2), 111–135. <https://doi.org/10.33541/ji.v2i2.1359>
- [10] Istiana. (2014). Akses Perempuan Nelayan Dalam Kegiatan Produktif (Studi Kasus di Desa Teluk, Kecamatan Labuan, Kabupaten Pandeglang, Banten). *Buletin Riset Sosek Kelautan Dan Perikanan*, 9(1), 1–7.
- [11] Istikomah, I. D. (2021). Modal Sosial Pengurus Karang Taruna Dalam Kabupaten Cianjur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Perlindungan Dan Pemberdayaan Sosial*, 3(2), 88–107.
- [12] Mawar, Andriyani, L., Gultom, A., & Ketiara, K. (2021). Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Kebijakan Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) di Indonesia. *Seminar Nasional Penelitian LPPM UMJ*, 2.
- [13] Muhyiddin Robani, M., & Ekawaty, M. (2019). Analisis Dampak Pemberdayaan Perempuan terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga. *Al-Muzara'ah*, 7(1),

1–18. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jam.7.1.1-18>

[14] Muslikah, N. A., Semarang, U. P., & Semarang, U. P. (2018). Kewirausahaan Dan Modal Sosial Terhadap Keunggulan Kompetitif Berkelanjutan Dengan Kinerja Usaha (Pengusaha) Sebagai Variable Intervening (Studi Kasus Pada UKM Mebel di Desa Kembang Kab . Jepara). *Journal of Management*, 4(4).

[15] Mutmainah, N. F. (2020). Peran perempuan dalam pengembangan ekonomi melalui kegiatan umkm di kabupaten bantul. VI(1), 1–7.

[16] Nasip, S., Fabeil, N. F., Buncha, M. R., Hui, J.N. L., Sondoh, S. L., & Abd Halim, D. N.(2017). Influence of EntrepreneurialOrientation and Social Capital on Business Performance among Women Entrepreneurs along West Coast Sabah Malaysia. *Proceedings of International Conference on Economics* , 377–393.

[17] Nasution, A. (2017). Kebijakan Pembentukan Modal Sosial Dan Pengurangan Kemiskinan Di Rumah Tangga Perdesaan Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 7(2), 171. <https://doi.org/10.22212/jekp.v7i2.672>

[18] Nelly, & Bahtiar. (2023). Pemberdayaan dan Perkembangan UKM Rengkek Selama Pandemi.

[19] Nikmah, R. F., Murni, S., & Baramuli, D. N. (2020). Sektor Real Estate Dan Real Property Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia The Analysis Of Fundamental Factors Of Firm Value Sector Companies In Real Estate And Real Property Listed *Jurnal EMBA Vol . 8 No . 4 Oktober 2020* , Hal . 232-241. 8(4), 232–241.

[20] Nurul Aini, D. (2019). Strategi penyimbangan peran ganda perempuan (Studi kasus pada proses pengambilan keputusan perempuan bekerja di Dusun Kapilingan, Kecamatan Jembres Kota Surakarta). *SOSIALITAS; Jurnal Ilmiah Pend. Sos Ant*, 5(2), 1–20.

[21] Pertikasari, S., Mardiyono, & Mu'adi, S. (2016). Kajian Tentang Modal Sosial Sebagai Pendorong Peran Serta Lembaga Lokal Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (Studi Kasus di Desa Grinting, Kecamatan Tulangan, Kabupaten Sidoarjo) Sila. *WACANA, Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 19(4), 187–195. <http://wacana.ub.ac.id/index.php/wacana/article/view/412>

[22] Prayoga, R. A. (2021). Aktivasi Modal Sosial sebagai Strategi Menjaga Kelangsungan Hidup. *Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 20(2), 115–128.

[23] Putnam, R.D., Keonardi, R. and Nanetti, R. Y. 1993. “ Making Democracy Work : Civil Traditional in Modern Italy. Pricenton, NJ : Prienceton University Perss.

[24] Roro, R., Budhy, A., & Nawireja, I. K. (2022). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Modal Sosial terhadap Kesejahteraan : Kinerja Usaha Sebagai Variabel Antara (Kasus : Pedagang Komoditas Pertanian di Pasar Palmeriam , Jakarta Timur) *The Influence of Social Capital on Traders ' Welfare : Business Performance as an. Jurnal Sains Komunikasi Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*, 6(1), 121–134. <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.29244/jskpm.v6i1.932>

[25] Shah, I. A., Rajper, Z. A., Ghumro, I. A., & Mahar, S. W. (2019). Experiential value mediates relationship between Experiential Marketing and Customer Satisfaction. *Sukkur IBA Journal of Management and Business*, 5(2),

45.<https://doi.org/10.30537/sijmb.v5i2.315>

[26] Supriyanto, E., Mufrihah, M., Ekonomi, F., & Tanjungpura, U. (2019). Pengaruh Usaha Mikro , Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) Perempuan terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. 13(1), 44–56.

[27] Suriyanti, L. H., Ramdani, D., & Romadhon, B. (2023). Nautical : Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Modal sosial , kepemimpinan kewirausahaan dan kinerja UMKM di Pekanbaru : Pengaruh mediasi kemampuan inovasi. 1(11), 1338–1344.

[28] Usman, Sunyoto. 2005. Esai-Esai Sosiologi Perubahan Sosial. Jogjakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

[29] Winarno, L. N. H. dan. (2014). Peran Perempuan Dalam Mengadopsi Teknologi Informasi Dan Mengembangkan Usaha Kecil Menengah Batik. Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora, 19(1)

[30] Yulian, E. (2018). Pengaruh Modal Sosial Terhadap Kemiskinan Di provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Dengan Menggunakan Metode Two Stage Least Square. Euclid, 5(2), 10. <https://doi.org/10.33603/e.v5i2.1042>