

# Community Empowerment Models in Improving Production-Based Local Economies in Rural Areas: A Systematic Literature Review

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| ARTICLE INFO                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ABSTRACT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <p><b>Article history:</b></p> <p>Received: Oct 5, 2025<br/>Revised: Oct 20, 2025<br/>Accepted: Oct 26, 2025</p> <hr/> <p><b>Keywords:</b></p> <p>ABCD<br/>Community Empowerment<br/>Digitalization<br/>Local Economy<br/>Rural Production</p> | <p>This study aims to map and synthesize production-based community empowerment models in order to improve local economic development in rural areas through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. By analyzing various empirical and conceptual studies, this research identifies a number of key models such as Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD), Collaborative Production Model, and Digital Empowerment Model that have proven effective in increasing production capacity, strengthening local institutional structures, and expanding market access through digitalization. The results of the study show that production-based empowerment models contribute significantly to increasing rural community income and the sustainability of local businesses. This study also provides theoretical contributions in the form of a systematic mapping of empowerment models and practical recommendations for policymakers and researchers. However, this study has limitations related to the availability of online articles and contextual variations between countries. Therefore, further research through field studies and longitudinal studies is needed to examine the implementation of these models in greater depth and assess their long-term impact on local economic development.</p> <p><i>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license.</i></p>  |

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Local economic development in rural areas still faces complex challenges, particularly related to the low production capacity of rural communities. Many rural businesses experience limitations in access to capital, technology, production skills, and adequate marketing networks, resulting in low productivity and economic added value. In this context, production-based community empowerment is an important strategy to boost local income and strengthen the economic independence of villages.

Various empowerment programs have been implemented in different regions using diverse approaches, but their effectiveness has not always been consistent. Therefore, a systematic study is needed to map out production-based community empowerment models that have proven to be effective. The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach allows researchers to identify patterns, compare models, and evaluate the most relevant empowerment mechanisms in the context of rural economic development (Chambers, 1997; Sen, 1999; Todaro & Smith, 2020).

Although community empowerment has been the focus of various studies, there are a number of research gaps that have yet to be comprehensively addressed. To date, there has been no systematic mapping of production-based community empowerment models in rural areas that emphasize increasing production capacity. Most previous studies have focused on empowerment in general and have not examined in depth the aspects of value creation, value chains, and strengthening productive capacity as the core of local economic development.

In addition, the integration of cross-country and cross-regional findings, particularly regarding the role of digital technology, the role of local institutions, and multi-stakeholder collaboration in supporting the success of empowerment models, is still very limited. The absence of a synthesis that directly compares effective empowerment models based on empirical evidence is a significant research gap that needs to be addressed through a comprehensive SLR study (Kabeer, 2005; Ife, 2016; Scoones, 2015).

Based on these research gaps, this study formulates three main questions. First, what production-based community empowerment models have been applied in local economic development in rural areas? Second, what factors influence the success of these empowerment models, in terms of technology, community capacity, institutions, and collaboration among stakeholders? Third, how can the most effective community empowerment model be formulated based on findings from various empirical studies reviewed through a Systematic Literature Review approach? These questions form the basis for a comprehensive analysis of production-based community empowerment practices.

This study aims to identify various production-based community empowerment models that have been implemented in rural areas in order to support local economic development. In addition, this study aims to analyze the elements, mechanisms, and success factors of each empowerment model found in the literature. Ultimately, this study seeks to synthesize effective and sustainable community empowerment models based on scientific findings, thereby providing strategic recommendations for the government, development practitioners, and other stakeholders in their efforts to improve the productivity and welfare of rural communities.

## **2. METHOD**

### **Research Design**

This study uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach with reference to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. This approach was chosen because it provides a transparent, structured, and replicable review in identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing various relevant studies related to production-based community empowerment models in rural areas. In addition, this study uses a qualitative analysis approach through narrative synthesis, allowing researchers to describe patterns, concepts, and empowerment models that emerge from various literature in depth (Moher et al., 2009; Page et al., 2021).

### **Data Sources**

The data sources in this study were obtained from various reputable databases to ensure broad and credible literature coverage. The international databases used included Scopus, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar, which are widely used in global scientific publications. In addition, to strengthen the national context, this study also uses the DOAJ and Garuda (Garba Rujukan Digital) databases, which provide access to accredited national journal articles. These databases were selected to obtain quality articles relevant to community empowerment and rural economic development.

### **Search Strategy**

The search strategy was conducted systematically using a combination of keywords relevant to the research topic. Some of the main keywords used included: "community empowerment," "local economic development," "rural production," "rural development model," "productive economy village," and "production-based community empowerment." These keyword combinations are combined using Boolean operators (AND and OR) to broaden or narrow the search as needed. This search strategy is designed to capture various empirical and conceptual studies related to productive community empowerment models in rural areas.

### **Inclusion Criteria**

Inclusion criteria were established to ensure that the selected articles were relevant to the research objectives. These criteria included: articles published between 2014 and 2024, availability of full text, focus on rural community empowerment, orientation towards productive activities such as agriculture, MSMEs, handicrafts, and agro-industry, and articles that had undergone peer review. The selection of the last ten-year period was made to obtain literature relevant to the latest developments in production-based community empowerment.

### Exclusion Criteria

Several articles were excluded from the selection process if they did not meet the relevance criteria for the research context. Articles unrelated to local economic development, non-productive community empowerment, and articles classified as grey literature, such as research reports, non-review proceedings, or policy documents, were not included in this study. In addition, articles duplicated across databases were also eliminated to ensure data validity in the synthesis process.

### Screening Process

The screening process was conducted using the PRISMA stages, namely: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. In the identification stage, all articles obtained from the database were collected and mapped. The screening stage was conducted by reviewing the titles and abstracts to eliminate irrelevant articles. The eligibility stage was conducted by reading the full text to ensure compliance with the inclusion criteria. Articles that meet all criteria then enter the inclusion stage and are analyzed further. This process follows the standard PRISMA flow to maintain transparency and traceability of the literature selection process (Page et al., 2021).

### Data Extraction & Analysis

Data extraction was carried out by compiling tables containing key information from each study, such as research objectives, methods, regional context, empowerment models, and key findings. The analysis process was conducted using a thematic coding approach to identify common patterns, model elements, and factors for successful production-based community empowerment. After that, a narrative synthesis is conducted to integrate findings from various studies and formulate the most effective conceptual model of community empowerment. This analytical approach allows researchers to present in-depth and comprehensive findings from the reviewed literature (Thomas & Harden, 2008).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of Selected Studies

Based on the selection process using the PRISMA guidelines, this study successfully identified and analyzed 38 articles that met the inclusion criteria from a total of 1,240 articles found in the initial identification stage. The selected articles came from various developing countries with strong rural economic characteristics, particularly Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Kenya, and the Philippines. This distribution shows that production-based community empowerment is a global theme that is widely studied in the context of agrarian countries. In terms of sector, most studies focused on agricultural production, crop processing, small-scale agro-industry, craft-based creative industries, and rural MSMEs. Research trends show a significant increase in publications during the 2018–2024 period, influenced by developments in digital transformation, an increased focus on sustainable development, and the strengthening of local economies in the post-pandemic era. In general, the findings indicate that successful productive empowerment models are largely supported by strengthened production capacity, market access, digitalization, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

**Table 1.** Summary of Selected Studies in SLR

| Analysis Aspects            | Key Findings                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of Selected Articles | 38 articles (2014–2024)                                                                                               |
| Country Distribution        | Indonesia (15), India (7), Bangladesh (5), Kenya (4), Philippines (3), Others (4)                                     |
| Rural Context               | Agricultural villages, coastal villages, agro-industrial villages, rural MSME communities                             |
| Types of Production Studied | Agriculture, livestock farming, horticulture, handicrafts, food processing MSMEs, small agro-industries               |
| Empowerment Model           | Capacity building, value chain model, participatory rural model, digital empowerment model, institutional-based model |
| Publication Year Range      | 2014–2024                                                                                                             |
| Research Trends             | Significant improvement in 2018–2024; focus on digitalization and sustainability                                      |
| General Research Methods    | Qualitative (predominant), mixed methods, case studies, field surveys                                                 |

**Table 2.** Examples of Countries and Production Focus of Selected Studies

| No. | Country     | Production Type                      | Focus on Empowerment                                |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Indonesia   | Village agriculture & MSMEs          | Capacity building, digital marketing, cooperatives  |
| 2   | India       | Small agroindustry                   | Value chain and strengthening production technology |
| 3   | Bangladesh  | Agricultural products                | Formation of farmer groups and NGOs                 |
| 4   | Kenya       | Livestock farming & agro-pastoralism | Institutional strengthening and market access       |
| 5   | Philippines | Crafts & MSMEs                       | Community-based production model                    |

### Thematic Findings

The results of a thematic analysis of 38 selected articles reveal five main themes that are most dominant in production-based community empowerment models in rural areas. First, many studies highlight empowerment models based on increasing production capacity, which emphasize skills training, adoption of production technologies, strengthening business management, and implementing more efficient production practices. This model is generally applied to increase agricultural productivity, crop processing, and rural MSMEs. Second, there is the theme of collaborative models involving the government, community, academics, NGOs, and the private sector. Multi-stakeholder collaboration has been shown to influence the success of empowerment programs because it provides access to capital, technology, assistance, and markets.

The third theme is the MSME and agro-industry-based empowerment model, which positions small business units as the driving force of the village economy through strengthening value chains, developing local superior products, and increasing competitiveness. The fourth theme is strengthening village economic institutions, such as BUMDes, cooperatives, and productive community groups that play a role in joint business management, distribution of production results, and provision of economic services for the community. Finally, there is an important theme related to digitalization in rural production, including the use of digital platforms for marketing, technology-based training, market price information, and the implementation of simple production technologies. Digitalization has been proven to expand market access, increase production efficiency, and strengthen the bargaining power of rural communities.

**Table 3.** Thematic Findings from SLR Analysis

| Main Theme                                                                            | Description of Findings                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Production capacity enhancement-based empowerment model                               | Focus on training in production skills, agricultural technology, business management, and productivity improvement.                         |
| Collaborative model (government–community–private sector)                             | Involving multi-stakeholder collaboration for access to capital, technology, mentoring, and markets.                                        |
| MSME and agroindustry-based model                                                     | The development of small businesses as drivers of the local economy through value chains, superior products, and increased competitiveness. |
| Strengthening village economic institutions (village-owned enterprises, cooperatives) | Strengthening village economic institutions to support production, marketing, and joint business management.                                |
| Digitalization in rural production                                                    | The use of digital technology for marketing, training, business data processing, and supply chain integration.                              |

### Synthesis of Empowerment Models

The synthesis of various studies shows that rural community empowerment models in the context of production-based local economic development generally focus on integrating production capacity, strengthening institutions, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. First, the Integrated Production Empowerment Model emphasizes an integrated approach between improving technical production capabilities, access to capital, and technology transfer. This model usually combines production training, adoption of agricultural or MSME innovations, and business management assistance so that communities are not only able to produce but also manage their businesses sustainably. This approach has proven effective in increasing village productivity and strengthening local competitiveness (Hasanah & Purnomo, 2021; Suwandi et al., 2020).

Second, a Community-Based Agro-Production Model was found that places the community as the main actor in the agro-based production chain. This model promotes the utilization of local potential such as agriculture, plantations, livestock, or agro-industry through the concept of community ownership. The program generally includes the organization of farmer groups, product

diversification, improvement of product quality, and collective marketing. This model is relevant in many developing countries because it can increase the added value of local products and community income (Mulyani & Rustiadi, 2019; Ahmed et al., 2021).

Third, there is the Model Village Industrialization, which emphasizes the development of village production centers such as BUMDes, cooperatives, small industry centers, and community-scale agro-industrial units. This model is oriented towards rural industrialization that encourages the processing of local products into high-value commodities, supported by more modern technology, production facilities, and organizational structures. SLR findings show that rural industrialization contributes significantly to job creation, rural economic stability, and reduced dependence on the primary sector (Sari & Santoso, 2020; Kumar & Singh, 2019).

Finally, the Collaborative Digital Empowerment Model has emerged as the latest model that integrates digital technology with empowerment processes. This model generally includes the digitization of production chains, e-commerce-based marketing, digital literacy training, and the use of applications for business management. Collaboration between the government, universities, industry, and the community is key to this model. Empirical evidence shows that digitization can expand markets, improve production efficiency, and facilitate transparency in village economic management (Prasetyo & Sutopo, 2022; Dewi et al., 2023). Overall, the four models show that effective production-based community empowerment is an adaptive model, based on local potential and supported by strong technology and institutions.

### Factors Influencing Success

The success of production-based community empowerment models in rural areas is influenced by a number of interrelated key factors. First, access to capital and technology are key elements that determine the community's ability to increase production capacity. Capital is needed for the purchase of equipment, improvement of production facilities, and business expansion, while technology supports production process efficiency and product quality improvement. Second, the readiness of human resources (HR) is a crucial factor, especially in terms of technical skills, digital literacy, and managerial capabilities. Empowerment programs are generally successful when communities have adequate competencies and are supported by ongoing training.

Third, local institutions such as village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), cooperatives, production groups, and customary institutions play a role in coordinating, exercising social control, and strengthening business networks. Strong institutions provide a foundation for the sustainability of the empowerment model. Fourth, government support, whether in the form of regulations, funding, training programs, or field assistance, has been proven to increase the effectiveness of empowerment implementation. The government is the main facilitator that connects the community with the business world, academics, and financial institutions.

Fifth, market networks also determine the success of the empowerment model because clear and broad market access will increase product absorption and encourage business sustainability. These networks include partnerships with MSMEs, distributors, digital platforms, and international organizations. Finally, the availability of production infrastructure, such as village roads, clean water facilities, electricity, warehouses, and production tools, greatly affects the smooth running of production and distribution activities. Adequate infrastructure speeds up work processes, reduces logistics costs, and increases the competitiveness of rural products. Overall, these six factors show that production-based community empowerment requires a comprehensive approach and a strong ecosystem to produce sustainable economic impacts.

## 4. DISCUSSION

### Comparison with Previous Studies (In-depth Interpretation)

A comparison of the findings of this SLR with the classical literature on rural development reveals conceptual continuity as well as empirical confirmation of the main ideas that have long been put forward by development thinkers. The classic literature—such as Chambers' work on participation and bottom-up approaches (Chambers, 1997), Sen's concept of development as freedom (1999), and the economic development framework discussed by Todaro & Smith (2020)—emphasizes the importance of local empowerment, access to resources, and freedom to participate in economic activities as prerequisites for meaningful development. The SLR findings reinforce this premise with empirical evidence that production-based empowerment models (capacity building, value chain strengthening, local institutions, and production digitization) not only increase short-term economic

output but also strengthen community capabilities, resulting in more lasting benefits. In other words, this SLR validates the classic argument that interventions that expand community capacity and authority tend to produce sustainable structural change compared to interventions that are only temporary or top-down.

In addition to confirming this theoretical basis, the comparison also shows how the implementation of empowerment practices has evolved: from traditional participatory approaches to more integrated models (combining technology, market access, and formal institutions such as BUMDes). This evolution is in line with critiques in development literature that highlight the limitations of direct aid when it is not accompanied by capacity building and market access. Several development researchers argue that direct aid can alleviate acute needs but often fails to promote local capacity building or economic structural transformation (Easterly, 2006; Sachs, 2005). The SLR findings show consistent evidence that production-based interventions—which prioritize skills transfer, investment in production technology, and strengthening marketing networks—can create a multiplier effect: increased productivity → increased income → local reinvestment → job creation, which in turn strengthens the economic resilience of villages.

However, it is important to emphasize that validation of the superiority of production-based empowerment models does not mean that this approach is always superior in all contexts. Thematic analysis shows several prerequisites that determine the success of this model—for example, strong local institutions, adequate access to capital, production infrastructure, and the involvement of multi-stakeholder actors. Without these supporting conditions, production interventions risk failure or only limited success. Previous literature also warns that production-focused interventions can reinforce local inequalities if resource distribution or market access is unfair (Kabeer, 2005; Scoones, 2015). Therefore, this SLR emphasizes the need for an integrated approach: production empowerment must be combined with redistributive policies, institutional strengthening, and inclusion mechanisms so that the benefits are spread evenly.

Secara praktis, perbandingan ini memberikan beberapa implikasi kebijakan yang jelas: (1) alih-alih bantuan tunai singkat tanpa penguatan kapasitas, intervensi pembangunan pedesaan sebaiknya dirancang sebagai paket yang menggabungkan pelatihan teknis, akses pembiayaan mikro/ritel, dan penghubung pasar; (2) dukungan untuk penguatan kelembagaan lokal (mis. BUMDes, koperasi) harus menjadi komponen prioritas agar hasil produksi dapat dikelola dan dipasarkan secara kolektif; dan (3) investasi pada infrastruktur fisik dan digital perlu diperkokoh agar manfaat produksi terkonversi menjadi pendapatan berkelanjutan. Kesimpulannya, temuan SLR memberi bukti empiris yang mendukung argumen klasik tentang pentingnya pemberdayaan—namun juga menambah nuansa bahwa keberlanjutan dampak tergantung pada desain intervensi yang holistik dan kontekstual.

### **Implications for Local Government and Policy**

SLR findings indicate that local governments have a strategic role in creating a supportive ecosystem for production that can strengthen the economic capacity of rural communities. The government needs to ensure that support does not stop at providing assistance, but also includes the provision of production infrastructure, access to financing, technical training, and marketing facilitation. This conducive ecosystem includes the provision of internet networks, production roads, storage warehouses, village innovation centers, and regulations that encourage local investment. Such a supportive environment has been proven to accelerate the process of rural economic transformation, as shown in studies that emphasize the relationship between production capacity, market connectivity, and the quality of rural infrastructure (World Bank, 2021; Rustiadi & Pranoto, 2019).

In addition, the findings highlight the importance of village institutional integration, particularly the synergy between village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), local MSMEs, and private actors as part of the production value chain. BUMDes acts as an aggregator and manager of local resources, while MSMEs are the production actors that process village commodities, and the private sector contributes through market access, technology, and investment. This collaboration creates a more efficient supply chain, reduces transaction costs, and improves the bargaining position of village products. Many studies confirm that public-community-private partnerships are the main drivers of innovative and sustainable village economic development (Kusworo, 2020; Nugroho & Wicaksono, 2022).

Finally, regulations are needed to strengthen rural supply chains, including policies that support the standardization of local products, facilitate logistics, provide production incentives, and protect small businesses from unfair market practices. Local governments can develop guidelines

for cross-actor partnerships, strengthen village commodity data systems, and establish policies for the development of production clusters based on local potential. Rural development studies show that a strong supply chain is a determining factor in the competitiveness of village products in regional and national markets (FAO, 2020; Rahayu & Setiawan, 2021). Thus, integrative, production-oriented, and collaboration-based policies are key to accelerating sustainable local economic transformation.

### **Practical Implications for Village Communities**

Research findings show that production-based empowerment has a number of practical implications that can be directly applied by rural communities to improve local economic capacity. First, training to improve production skills is an urgent need, given that the technical capabilities of the community have a direct impact on the quality, quantity, and competitiveness of products. Training can cover modern production techniques, quality management, post-harvest processing, the use of appropriate technology equipment, and digital literacy. Continuous training activities enable communities to independently and sustainably improve their productivity.

Second, the SLR results also emphasize the importance of strengthening business groups as a forum for collaboration and coordination. Business groups such as cooperatives, farmer groups, MSME groups, or village production groups serve to strengthen the bargaining position of the community, facilitate access to financing, increase production efficiency through collective purchasing of raw materials, and facilitate product certification and marketing. Strengthening business groups is also an important prerequisite for building transparent governance and strengthening partnership networks with external stakeholders.

Third, access to digital marketing is a great opportunity for rural communities to expand their market reach. Digitalization enables village products to be sold not only in local markets, but also accessed by regional, national, and even international consumers through e-commerce platforms, social media, and digital village marketplaces. With digital marketing, distribution costs can be reduced, market information is easier to obtain, and product visibility increases. To that end, communities need to be provided with assistance in product design, simple photography, pricing, online store management, and digital communication strategies.

Overall, these practical implications show that rural communities can strengthen their economic capacity by improving skills, strengthening business institutions, and adopting digital marketing technologies. This strategy enables communities to become more independent, adaptive, and competitive in the dynamics of the modern economy.

### **Recommendations for Model Development**

Based on the results of the research synthesis, there are several important recommendations for developing a more adaptive and sustainable production-based community empowerment model. First, digital technology needs to be integrated into all stages of the production process, from planning, cultivation or manufacturing, to marketing. Digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), production management applications, market information systems, and e-commerce platforms have been proven to increase efficiency, reduce operational costs, and expand the market reach of rural products. Digital literacy must also be a key component of empowerment programs so that communities can operate technology effectively. Previous research shows that production digitalization can significantly increase rural productivity and catalyze local economic transformation (Baller et al., 2016; Yuliarmi & Darma, 2023).

Second, the next recommendation is the development of smart village production, which is an empowerment model that utilizes technology, data, and innovation to optimize the entire village production chain. The concept of a smart village not only emphasizes the digitization of public services, but also the modernization of productive sectors such as agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, and agro-industry. The implementation of smart village production includes the use of agricultural sensors, application-based monitoring systems, digital warehouses, and data-based village logistics. This approach is in line with the modern rural development agenda that emphasizes technology integration and sustainability (European Network for Rural Development, 2018; Akhmadi & Sutarto, 2022).

Third, the development of empowerment models needs to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration, which includes the government, universities, the private sector, financial institutions, local communities, and civil society organizations. This collaboration enables knowledge transfer, funding support, market access, and more comprehensive assistance. Strengthening cross-actor partnerships also helps ensure program sustainability, reduce dependency risks, and create

innovations that are more relevant to community needs. Various studies confirm that collaborative governance is key to successful rural economic development because it connects local potential with national and global networks (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Nugroho & Wicaksono, 2022).

Thus, the development of production-based empowerment models needs to be directed towards comprehensive digitization, transformation towards smart village production, and cross-sector collaboration as the foundation for a resilient and sustainable rural economy.

### Limitations of the SLR

This study has several limitations that need to be considered when interpreting the findings. First, this study still relies on articles available online, particularly those indexed in databases such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, DOAJ, and Garuda. This dependence may lead to publication bias, as studies that are not published digitally, field reports, government documents, or local research results that are not indexed may be overlooked. This condition has the potential to reduce data diversity and ignore empowerment models that are actually effective but not widely published academically. This limitation has been highlighted by various researchers who emphasize that SLR is often only able to access easily accessible and digitized literature (Haddaway et al., 2015; Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2020).

Second, this study has limitations related to variations in social, economic, cultural, and institutional contexts between countries and regions that were used as sources of literature. Production-based community empowerment models can produce very different results depending on local factors such as village institutional structures, access to infrastructure, community work culture, and local government policy support. As a result, cross-context generalizations of findings must be made with caution, as the effectiveness of a model in a particular country cannot necessarily be directly replicated in other regions. Previous literature also emphasizes that rural development research is highly contextual and cannot be fully standardized across regions (Scoones, 2015; Chambers, 2017). Thus, although the SLR results provide a broad overview, further context-specific research is needed to ensure the relevance of the empowerment model's application in each location.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Various findings in this study confirm that production-based community empowerment models are effective strategies for improving the local economy, particularly through approaches such as Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD), Collaborative Production Models, and Digital Empowerment Models, which offer comprehensive frameworks for improving village production capacity. This study makes a significant contribution by systematically mapping various empowerment models that have proven to be effective and presenting a synthesis of models that can be used as a reference for researchers and policymakers in designing village development programs. However, further research needs to focus on field studies to test the feasibility of the synthesized models, as well as longitudinal studies to understand the long-term impact of implementing these models on local economic sustainability.

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