PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

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Kenny (2006) argued that empowerment was not only related to consciousness raising, but also a life-changing effort for the oppressed and the less fortunate. Empowerment improves access to the necessary resources, assets, and information. In order for such empowerment to be undertaken, these disadvantaged groups must have confidence in their ability to manage their own lives and also increase their participation. They must be able to overcome pessimism and fatalism. In terms of empowerment, Lister (2004) argued: "the answer to the powerlessness associated with poverty is empowerment". According to Ife (2002), empowerment was the process of increasing the power of the structurally disadvantaged groups, other disadvantaged groups, and the personally disadvantaged people. This process can be done with the availability of opportunities, options, needs definition, ideas, institutions, resources, reproduction and economic activities. Empowerment was done through the formulation of policies and planning, political and social action and education. Referring to Lister and Ife then empowerment was a social process because it occurs in relationships with others, so that individuals and society are basically inseparable. Empowerment was multidimensional that aims to help people to control their own lives. Empowerment was the process of obtaining power (in this case the capacity to do something), to be used in their own lives, as well as in community and society, by taking action on things they deemed important. Thus, empowerment occurs at various levels of individuals, groups, and communities. Meanwhile, according to Kenny (2006) empowerment requires a prerequisite, namely the existence of confidence in the ability of self to disadvantaged people or groups (disadvantaged people). In relation to social work, empowerment was often described as central goals and processes (Dubois and Milley, 1996; Butlerrez and Ortega, 1991; Hartman 1993; Parson 1991; Pinderhughes 1983; Solomon 1976; Weick and Saleebey 1995) in Robbins (2006). Social work is therefore directed at helping people overcome personal and environmental barriers that impede growth, development and adaptation functions (Germain and Gitterman, 1995) in Robbins (2006). Thus, according to Payne (2005) empowerment was aimed at helping clients to make decisions about their lives, by reducing the impact of personal and social barriers so that their capacity and confidence increased. Empowerment of Poor Group Based Communities Johnson and Johnson (1994) in Hutchison (2003) said that small groups are 2 individuals or more who were each aware of their membership in the group and the presence of others in the group, who have a sense of interdependence and cooperate in achieving goals. Associated with the group, Seiler and Beal (in Shaw, 1981) stated that the group was a group of individuals who affect each other, have the same goals, perform certain roles, interdependent and interact together. Based on that opinion it could be said that the very important factor in the life of the group was the existence of social relationships among the members of the group. The poverty alleviation program with the concept of group-based empowerment has been widely applied around the world. One of the international institutions that employed the concept of group-based empowerment was The Hunger Project (THP) which launched microfinance programs primarily to help the poor in poor African countries such as Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, and Uganda. THP provides credit to farmer groups, especially women farmers (because 80% of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa were women), to be used as capital to develop income-generating activities. THP also develops their knowledge and skills through training and workshops, builds confidence and changes their mindset from dependence to be independence (www.thp.org). In Indonesia, poverty alleviation programs with community empowerment approach through groups were known as Joint Business Group (KUBE). One of them was KUBE Fakir Miskin (KUBE FM). KUBE was one of the media which formed to build problem-solving ability, fulfill the needs, and develop the self-potential of the poor. The socio-economic dimension forms the core pillar of KUBE FM activities. Socially, the incorporation of the poor into KUBE FM enables them to engage in positive social interactions. KUBE is expected to be a media that can improve the ability to communicate, solve personal problems and groups on a reciprocal basis. Economically, the business activities undertaken in the group will provide the strength to expand the business, raise capital strength, competitiveness, build business networks, and open opportunities to access economic resources. In other words, business management through KUBE was aimed at improving business capability and sustainable income for KUBE members to meet their daily needs. Besides, it was also used to improve the ability of KUBE members in carrying out their social role (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2016). Research result Based on various research findings it can be concluded that the most important role in determining the development of KUBE FM implementation was the village mentors. This was mainly because the village mentors most interact with the head and members of KUBE FM. In other words, village mentors served as the spearhead of KUBE FM development. On developed KUBE FM, village counselors played an important role in guiding the formation of groups and also the process of selecting and establishing group business. In addition, village mentors also play a role in providing various information and motivate the members of KUBE FM so that they become a harmonious group and can work together well. The mentors also played an important role in cooperation with other parties, and provide guidance for KUBE FM so that it could be developed well. On the developed KUBE FM, the village mentors had a commitment to achieve the goal. This is important as an effort to build consensus within the group. The village mentors

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