UNS Fintech Center | Bulletin of Fintech and Digital Economy

# Stakeholders Analysis of the Stepping Community in Karangturi Village, Karanganyar Regency

**Muhammad Hafidz Pradana Putra*, Linggar Ikhsan Nugroho, Aqifa Pebrianti**

*Department of Developmpent Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia*

**Abstract:**
Komunitas Langkah Berdikari is a community that was formed in Karangturi Village to help the community in the MSME sector. This community has various actors involved in it, so it is necessary to know the actor who has the most influence, the actor's attitude towards community goals, as well as the relationship between the actor and other actors. In this study, the aim was to identify and determine the strengths of each actor and the attitudes of the actors involved towards the goals to be achieved. This study uses Mactor's analysis tool. The data obtained and collected is based on the results of interviews, observations, and through existing documents. The results of the research show that students and government actors are the dominating actors. This is supported by community actors, KPMD, KWT, startups who are helping. Meanwhile, MSME and Higher Education actors are actors who are dominated or have little influence.

JEL: D63; O33

**Keywords**:
community; MSMEs; actor; independent step; karangturi; pandemic; economic

**Corresponding Author***:
Muhammad Hafidz Pradana Putra

**Email**:
Hafidzpradana410@student.uns.ac.id

DOI:
https://doi.org/10.20961/bfde.v4i2.107367



## 1. Introduction

The pandemic that has hit over the past two years has had a huge effect in various fields of life, including the economy. Indonesia itself has also experienced a tremendous impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on data obtained through the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia's economic growth had decreased to 5.32% in two quarters in 2020. In addition, the MSME sector is also having difficulty surviving so that some of them have to lay off.

Based on data obtained through the Central Statistics Agency (2021), the poverty rate in Indonesia reached 27.54 million people in March 2021, this was due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, entering the first quarter of 2021, positive signals for the Indonesian economy began to appear. The Indonesian economy is starting to rise with several new adaptations, especially in the MSME sector. One of the adaptations made to survive is through digitalization. In addition, the MSME sector is one of the sectors in the program organized by the government, namely PC- PEN (Covid 19 Handling - National Economic Recovery) which is promoted by the government. Based on data from the Ministry of Finance (Ministry of Finance) in this program the government has realized a total of Rp 123.46 trillion to help MSME players. Of course this indicates that the government really cares about the MSME sector.

The government also fully supports the development of existing MSMEs through the existence of Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021, concerning the ease, protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises. Through this regulation, the government seeks to ensure the protection of the rights of every MSME. So it is hoped that existing MSMEs can develop and have a good impact on the economy. Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (Kemenkop UKM), there has been a significant increase in the number of MSMEs in Indonesia. In 2018, the number of existing MSMEs was around 64,199,606 then in 2019 the number of MSMEs increased to 65,471,134 which means there has been an increase of 1,271,528.

In addition, continuing to help increase the potential of MSMEs is also an effort to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are defined as a development effort that can improve the economic welfare of a community in a sustainable manner, a development that maintains the sustainability of social life and life, a development that always maintains the quality of the environment, and a development that continues to guarantee justice and realize governance that is able to maintain a higher quality of life from one generation to the next. This development plan must have achievements based on the 3P principles of sustainability or profit (People, Planet, Profit).

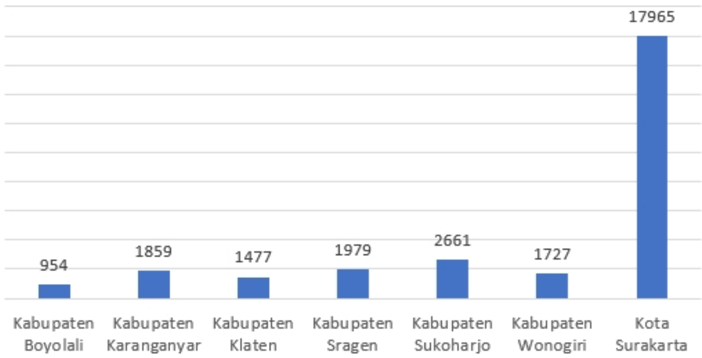
Optimizing every MSME in various regions can be done through fiscal decentralization policies. This fiscal decentralization policy is one of the rights of regional autonomy which aims to utilize the potential of each region which is fully submitted to the local government to manage it independently. The term autonomy or *autonomy* etymologically comes from Greek, *autos* meaning own and *noumos* which means law or regulation. The term autonomy means freedom or independence but not independence. Limited freedom or so-called independence is a form of providing opportunities that must be accountable (Juanda, 2004).

Regional autonomy is a situation where a region has the opportunity to realize its potential optimally (Safit, 2004).

realize its potential optimally (Safitri, 2016). Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of the region to regulate and manage its households in accordance with applicable regulations. This regional autonomy is regulated in Law No. 32 of 2004, then amended to Law No. 23 of 2014 Article 1 Paragraph 6, where what is meant by regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Like various regions in Indonesia, Karanganyar Regency has its own authority in managing its resources. This is evidenced by the development and development that continues to be carried out by the Karanganyar Regency Government. The Karanganyar Regency Government continues to strive in economic development through the continuous improvement of MSMEs. This is also supported by the existence of Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 12 of 2017 concerning regulations in empowering micro businesses. The existence of this regulation proves that the Karanganyar Regency Government is serious in developing the MSME sector.

Based on the latest data taken from the Central Java Province Office of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Karanganyar Regency has ranked fourth in the Greater Solo area. The number of MSMEs in Karanganyar Regency is just below Sragen Regency with a total of 1979, this figure indicates that Karanganyar Regency MSMEs have increased and dare to compete with various other regions. This also indicates that Karanganyar Regency has great potential for its MSMEs.




Source: Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs of Central Java Province (Data processed)

Meanwhile, based on data from the Karanganyar Regency Trade, Labor, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Office in 2022 there are 8,599 business units spread throughout Karanganyar Regency. Based on this data, the largest number of MSMEs is in Jaten District. In addition, the distribution of MSMEs in Karanganyar Regency shows that each sub-district has a variety of MSMEs with different numbers in each sub-district.

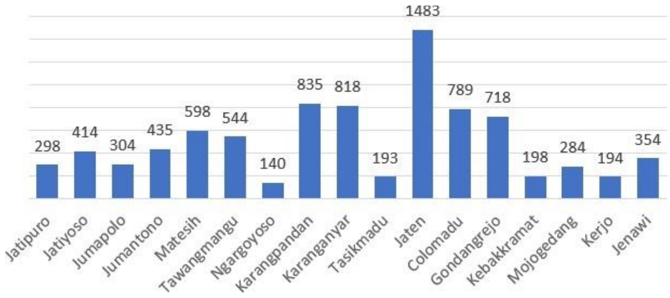



Figure 1.2 Data on MSMEs in Karanganyar Regency

Source: Karanganyar Regency DISDAGNAKERKOPUKM (Data processed)

Being the fifth-ranked sub-district with the highest number of MSMEs, Gondangrejo Sub-district strives so that this number can continue to increase in the following years given its many potentials. One of the potentials that are scattered in Gondangrejo District is in Karangturi Village. Karangturi Village is one of the villages located in Gondangrejo Subdistrict, Karanganyar Regency. This village has an area of 4.46 $km^2$with a population of around 3,943 people, most of whom depend on the MSME sector.

This is also the same as what happened in Karangturi Village, from a variety of existing MSMEs, very few MSMEs have developed them digitally. The existing village community is still very rarely in contact with technology for marketing the products produced by the MSMEs they have. Whereas by utilizing the current technology through various platforms, the MSMEs owned can develop rapidly. In addition, Karangturi Village itself still does not have a forum that can accommodate MSMEs in the village. The Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Karangturi Village are still not actively moving to overcome various problems, especially MSMEs in Karangturi Village. So that all problems related to MSMEs still cannot be handled properly.

Therefore, community empowerment can be one of the solutions to problems related to MSMEs in Karangturi Village. Community empowerment can be carried out in various ways such as providing training to MSMEs, and various other things. This community empowerment activity is usually carried out by students, this is because it is one of the implementations of the tridharma of higher education. This is also what underlies researchers and several colleagues to initiate a village community empowerment movement in Karangturi Village. Seeing the problems related to MSMEs, the researcher and several colleagues took the initiative to establish a community called Komunitas Langkah Berdikari.

The community will work with various *stakeholders* to help achieve the goals that have been set. These *stakeholders* consist of various cross-fields but are still in the same family, namely related to MSMEs. These *stakeholders* also consist of internal and external parties of Karangturi Village. Each related *stakeholder* has its own role, both directly and indirectly. In addition, each *stakeholder* has an influence or impact on the community, so it is necessary to analyze in depth to find out the objectives of each *stakeholder.* This community has various program designs that are run. Starting from training on improving product packaging to be marketed, digital marketing training through *online* sales, to creating new jobs for the community.

## 2. Literature Review

### 1. Definition of Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic is a viral outbreak that is sweeping across the world. *The Coronavirus Disease-19* (COVID-19) pandemic is an epidemic that transmits a virus that spreads from one region to several countries**,** affecting many people around the world, including Indonesia (Hafizd, 2020). The coronavirus is spreading rapidly around the world**.** However, the term pandemic actually has nothing to do with the **virus,** only its **wide** spread**.** The Covid-19 pandemic has also emerged in various parts of the world.

The impact of COVID-19 is also felt by various countries in the world, various fields and aspects of life are affected. Therefore, various countries work hand in hand and compete to be able to reduce and eliminate this virus. So a vaccine was created that can prevent the transmission of COVID-19, as well as various regulations or policies and anticipation to reduce the spread of this virus.

In reality, the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic is indeed detrimental, but it turns out that from the other side, the Covid-19 Pandemic brings other positive things to life. The positive things that resulted from this pandemic include the development of science, innovation in various fields to be able to survive in the midst of a pandemic, digitalization is one of the solutions to be able to anticipate the spread of COVID- 19.

### 2. Regional Autonomy Rights

#### a. Definition of Regional Autonomy Rights

The right to determine regional authority and power and the existence of tax decentralization implemented by the central government gives local governments the power to use and manage their own regional resources for the benefit of the community. This is because local governments are considered to be more familiar with their own regions, so that through this right and authority it can be more helpful to be able to develop their regions. Regional autonomy is the right, authority and responsibility of an autonomous region to be able to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities according to applicable regulations (Ristanti & Handoyo, 2017). This decentralization is carried out by the region so that regional development, especially in development in various fields, can run well.

The rights and authorities of autonomous regions have been regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 in which this regulation explains that regional autonomy is a right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to be able to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of the people of a region within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The government explains regulations related to the existence of Regional Autonomy Rights in detail in Law No.23 of 2014. Based on the law, it is explained in Article 20, namely in paragraph :

(1) Concurrent government affairs which are the authority of the Provincial Region are organized:
   a. alone by the provincial region;
   b. by assigning districts / cities based on the principle of Tasks of Assistance; or
   c. by assigning the Village.

(3) Concurrent government affairs which fall under the authority of regency/municipality Regions shall be carried out by regency/municipality Regions themselves or may be assigned in part to Villages.

The assignment by the Regency/municipality to the Village as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be stipulated by regulation of the regent/mayor in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

**b. Effect of Regional Autonomy Rights**

The existence of regional autonomy rights and fiscal decentralization has provided an opportunity for each region in Indonesia to be able to develop its own region optimally. In addition, the existence of regional autonomy rights has also had another influence on each region. According to Sarundajang (2005: 88), the objectives of regional autonomy include the following
:

(1) Improved service quality and welfare.
(2) Life becomes more democratic.
(3) Improve public services.
(4) Respect the culture of a region.
(5) Pay more attention to the potential of a region.

After knowing the objectives to be achieved in the right of regional autonomy, in essence the implementation of regional autonomy aims to reduce the role of the central government which is then delegated to local governments. The implementation of regional autonomy continues to be pursued so that the process of government administration can be efficiently directed to the community, so that later the government can understand the needs and interests of the community. So that the running of regional government can be carried out in accordance with what is expected by the community, so that later a prosperous society can be realized.

**3. *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are part of a series of sustainable actions or programs that have been created by the United Nations (UN). What is meant by sustainable development is development that can be carried out or can take place continuously and in harmony with the maintenance of the quality of life (welfare) of the community, without any activities to damage an environment and can utilize existing resources for needs efficiently. To achieve sustainability, a new idea or concept is needed in planning an urban and regional development, which presents market-oriented (economic), social, ecological and cultural dimensions as principles of justice for the present and the future (Saputri et al., 2021).

The SDG development concept has three pillars called indicators, namely Humanitarian indicators related to development for human survival which include education and health. The second indicator concerns the environment (socio-economic development), such as the creation of environmental facilities and infrastructure and economic growth. The third indicator concerns the environment in general (environmental development) in terms of ensuring the availability of natural resources and good environmental quality. The SDG concept is then translated into seventeen main goals to be achieved.

Conducting programs that are a form of support for MSMEs is also an implementation of the SDGs. This form of support for MSMEs means participating in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as well as supporting the workforce to be productive and get decent work for everyone. In addition, by helping MSMEs, it is hoped that it can reduce the inequality that exists in various regions in Indonesia. This is in accordance with several points in the SDGs, namely the eighth and tenth points, namely decent work and economic growth, and reducing inequality. So it can be ascertained that this form of support for MSMEs is in line with the goals to be achieved in the SDGs program.

**4. MSMES**

MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) are commercial business entities managed by individuals or companies whose businesses have a micro or small scale. Meanwhile, based on Law No. 20 Article 1 of 2008, micro-enterprises are small and medium-sized businesses controlled by individual commercial companies that demonstrate the existence of a productive economic business with criteria set by law.

Currently, regulations related to MSMEs are regulated in Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Ease, Protection, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. This Government Regulation is based on the implementation of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation. Through this regulation, MSME criteria are divided according to risk capital and based on annual sales results. The criteria for MSMEs according to Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning business capital, namely:

1. Micro business is a business that has the largest capital of around IDR 1 billion and this business is still not counted with land and buildings.
2. Small business is a business that has a business capital of between one billion and five billion and has not been calculated with land and buildings.
3. A medium-sized enterprise is a business that has a business capital of between five billion and ten billion.

Furthermore, the characteristics of MSMEs according to Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021 in terms of annual sales, namely:

1. Micro enterprises generate annual sales of around two billion at most.
2. Small businesses generate annual sales of between two billion and fifteen billion.
3. Medium-sized enterprises have annual sales that yield between fifteen billion and fifty billion.

**5. Stakeholders**

Stakeholders or commonly referred to as policy makers are parties, both individuals and groups that are involved or have a relationship and interest in an organization, group or community.

an organization, group or community. *A stakeholder* is an individual or organizational group consisting of men or women in which there is a goal whether it is involved or influenced (*positive* or *negative*) by a program activity that is carried out (Hertifah, 2003). Meanwhile, according to Iqbal (2007: 90) describes that a *stakeholder* is a figure who has influenced or been influenced by an activity that is carried out.
According to Nugroho (2014: 16-17) in Handayani, F and Warsono, H's research, the role of stakeholders in a program can be classified based on their role, namely: 1.
*stakeholders* in a program can be classified based on their role, namely:

a. *Policy creator,*
Is a policy maker who has a role to determine decisions or create rules that apply.

b. Coordinator,
Is a policy maker who has a function to be able to organize other actors who take part.

c. Facilitator
Is a policy maker whose job is to be able to provide facilities and provide things needed by the implementing group.

d. *Implementer*
Is an actor whose role is to carry out what has been planned.

e. Accelerator
Is a stakeholder who has a role to ensure and contribute so that the things that have been planned can run properly.

In addition, these stakeholders are further divided into two groups, namely primary actors and secondary actors. According to Townsley (1998), a primary actor is a person who is directly involved. Then secondary actors are parties who have indirect affairs, so that secondary actors are less involved in the planned things.

**6. Community**

Often the emergence of intense communication and similarities between two people is the beginning of the formation of a community. This definition of community refers to several people who share their concerns, problems or hobbies about a topic to deepen their knowledge and expertise to create intense and continuous interaction (Gusti Ayu Wulandari, SE, 2019). Community is a part of community life that aims to share information on topics of interest to community members for discussion or joint action.
In addition, according to Muniz and O'Guinn (2001), there are three important elements that underlie the existence of a community, namely:

1. Being mindfully aware
Focuses on the relationships that members can feel and feel different from people who are not members. This includes a sense of community ownership from people who share the same interests. And most importantly, getting an idea of what is not an interest and who is not part of the community.

2. Habits
These customs represent a very important social process that this community is meant to develop and channel. These rituals and traditions are focused

to experience what they are passionate about. In addition, these rituals and traditions serve the purpose of maintaining the culture of the community.

3. *Moral Responsibility*

The community must have a sense of responsibility and carry out the obligations of each member of the community. This moral responsibility is a collective result that is carried out and provides a sense of togetherness in the group. Simple things from a sense of moral responsibility are like helping to provide education on matters of mutual interest.

## 3. Data and Methodology

Data collection in this study uses *mixed methods* where qualitative methods are combined with quantitative. Data collection in this study also uses several techniques such as in-depth interviews, observation, then documentation. Then the data taken is processed using the Factor analysis tool. The technique used by this researcher is a technique used to adjust data collection taken from the research site. So that this research is a study whose results are primary data or direct data.

The techniques used by researchers are:

1. Interview

The data collection technique that is usually used to obtain data directly is through interviews. According to his understanding, an interview is one way to be able to understand the issues raised and researchers can find out the things studied in depth through the selected respondents. In another sense, an interview is an interaction between a researcher, namely someone who wants to know about the thing under study, and a source who is someone who has information about the thing he wants to study (Kriyantono, 2014).

In this study, researchers conducted interviews with various *stakeholders* or policy makers involved with the development of the Step Berdikari Community. This interview was conducted by asking a question and given an answer by a selected source, the interview given to this source is verbally using an *open question* system or open questions where this question will flow following the direction of the informant and is a continuation of the previous questions. The purpose of the *open question* is to explore in-depth information from the informant, but still according to the direction of the researcher.

2. Observation

Observation is a technique for obtaining data by collecting and observing an object, which is then recorded in various phenomena that occur observing the object (Listiawan, 2016). Observation can also be interpreted as a way to collect data through observing the object to be investigated directly to obtain evidence to support and complement the results of research on MSMEs in Karangturi Village.

3. Documentation

The way to obtain data about the Berdikari Step Community is by looking at some archives of its activities.

by looking at some archives of activities. Data collection techniques that focus on recording through archival data on activities and old documents that are evidence of an object are called documentation. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2016) in (Widodo, 2016) a documentation is information recorded in events that have occurred in the past. This method of data collection has various types such as writing, pictures or a work from other people who cover the object.
Documentation of the existence of the Step Berdikari Community is obtained through archives of activities that have been carried out by the Step Berdikari Community such as photos or various documents that have been issued. This is supporting evidence for researchers to conduct research on the Step Berdikari Community in Karangturi Village.

## 4. Result and Discussion

After data input, then we can see the relationship that affects and is affected by each actor involved in the Step Berdikari Community, this can be seen using MDII (*Matrix of Direct and Indirect Influences)*.
Table 4.3 Results of MDII (*Matrix of Direct and Indirect Influences)*

| MDII | Village govern | Communit y | Student | KWT | KPMD | UMKM | Startup | PT | Ii |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pemdes | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 68 |
| Community | 11 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 69 |
| Student | 10 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 75 |
| KWT | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 66 |
| KPMD | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 57 |
| MSME | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 63 |
| Startup | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 57 |
| PT | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 59 |
| At | 64 | 74 | 77 | 69 | 47 | 72 | 53 | 58 | 514 |



Source: Mactor output results (2023)

Based on the results of MDII, it can be seen that the *stakeholders* who have the highest influence are Students with a value of (75), then followed by the Community with a value of (69), and Pemdes with a value of (68), for *stakeholders* who have the lowest influence are Startups and KPMD with a value of (57). As for *stakeholders* who have the highest dependence or influence, namely Students with a value of (77), then followed by the Community with a value of (74), and MSMEs with a value of (72), while for the lowest dependence, KPMD with a value of (47). For a clearer position or each *stakeholder* in providing influence and dependence, it can be seen in the figure below which maps each *stakeholder*.

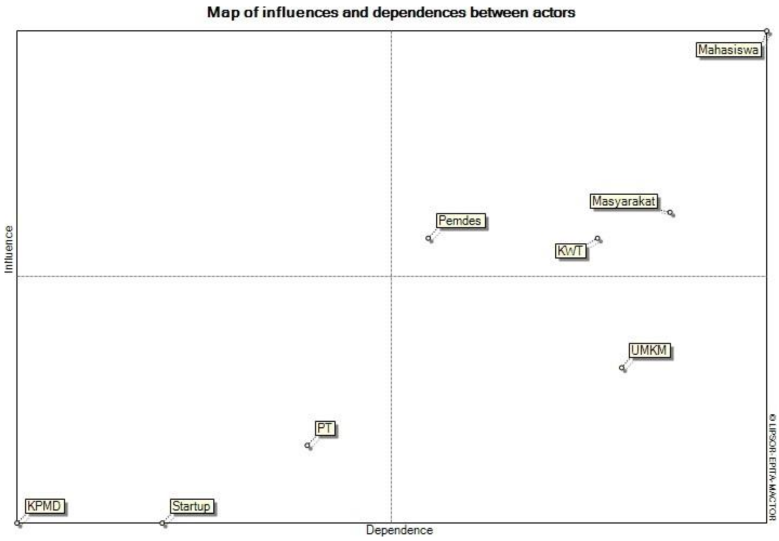



Figure 4.12 Inter-Actor Influence and Dependency Map

Source: Mactor output results (2023)

From the map above, it can be seen that Student, Community, Village Government, and KWT *stakeholders* are *stakeholders* that have a high influence and dependence on the development of the Independent Step Community. While MSMEs are *stakeholders* that have low influence but high dependence. For HEIs, Startups, and KPMD are *stakeholders* that have low influence and low dependency as well.

a. Competitiveness of Actors

In the process of developing the Berdikari Step Community, each *stakeholder* has a goal to achieve, so there is competition between *stakeholders*. So to find out the competitiveness can be seen in the MDII *Competitiveness Vector*. The results of the MDII *Competitiveness Vector* value can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.4 Competitiveness Value between Actors

| | |
|---|---|
| Village Governm e nt | 1 06 |
| Communi t y t | 1 01 |
| Student a | 1 07 |
| KWT | 1 02 |
| KPMD | 1 02 |
| MSMES | 0 92 |
| Startup | 0 96 |

| | |
|---|---|
| PT | 0 94 |

Source: Mactor output results (2013)

From the table above, it can be seen that the highest competitiveness is in Student *stakeholders* with a value of (1.07), followed by Pemdes *stakeholders* with a value of (1.06), then KWT and KPMD *stakeholders* with a value of (1.02), Community *stakeholders* with a value of (1.01), Startup stakeholders with a value of (0.96), PT stakeholders with a value of (0.94), and *stakeholders* with the lowest competitiveness are MSMEs with a value of (0.92). To be clearer, it can be seen in the picture brought:

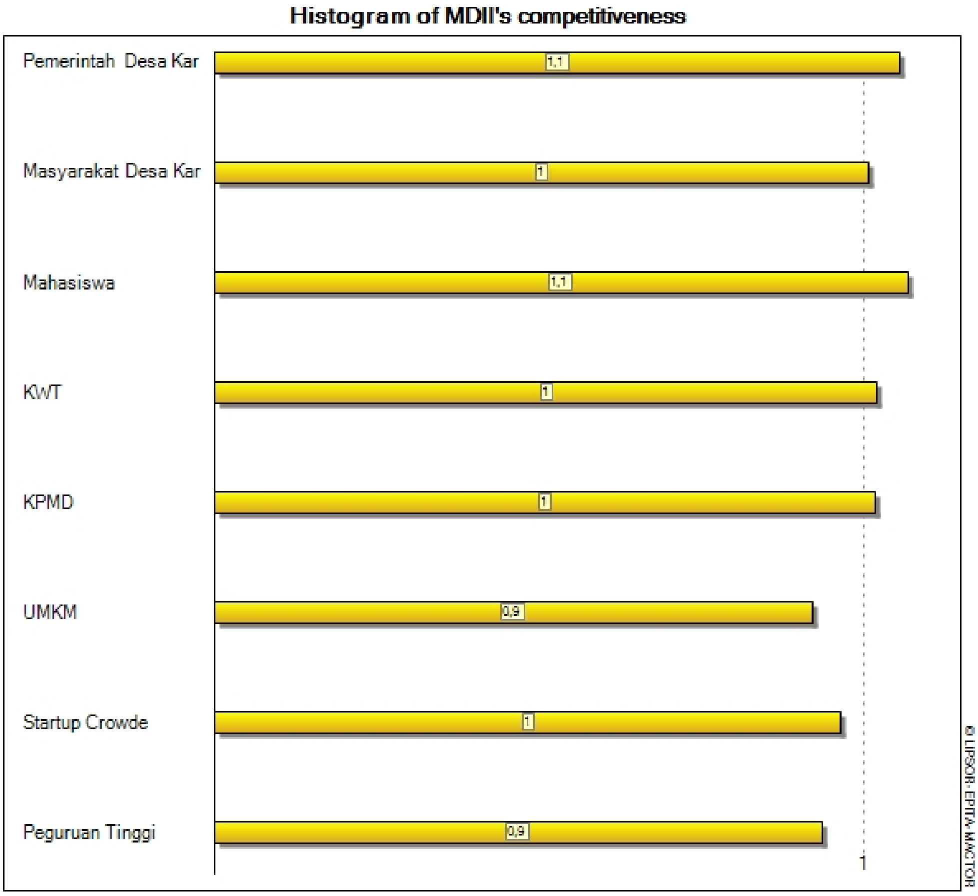



Figure 4.13 Competitiveness between *Stakeholders*

Source: Mactor output results (2013)

Based on the data from the figure above, it is known that high competitiveness among them is located in Student actors (1.1), Karangturi Village Government (1.1), KWT (1), KPMD (1), Karangturi Village Community (1), Startup Crowde (1). This indicates that these actors have a very important role for the development of the Step Up Community both directly and indirectly. Meanwhile, Higher Education actors (0.9), and MSME actors (0.9) have low competitiveness. This indicates that these actors have a less influential role in the development of the Stepping Up Community.

b. Potential Cooperation between Actors

Every *stakeholder* associated with the community has a role to play and a goal to achieve. But we need to know the potential for cooperation between the *stakeholders* involved, because with the cooperation between *stakeholders*, the development of the Berdikari Step Community can continue as expected. To be able to see this potential, it can be seen through the value of the actor's convegence towards the goal to be achieved or the object. For more details, please see the figure below:

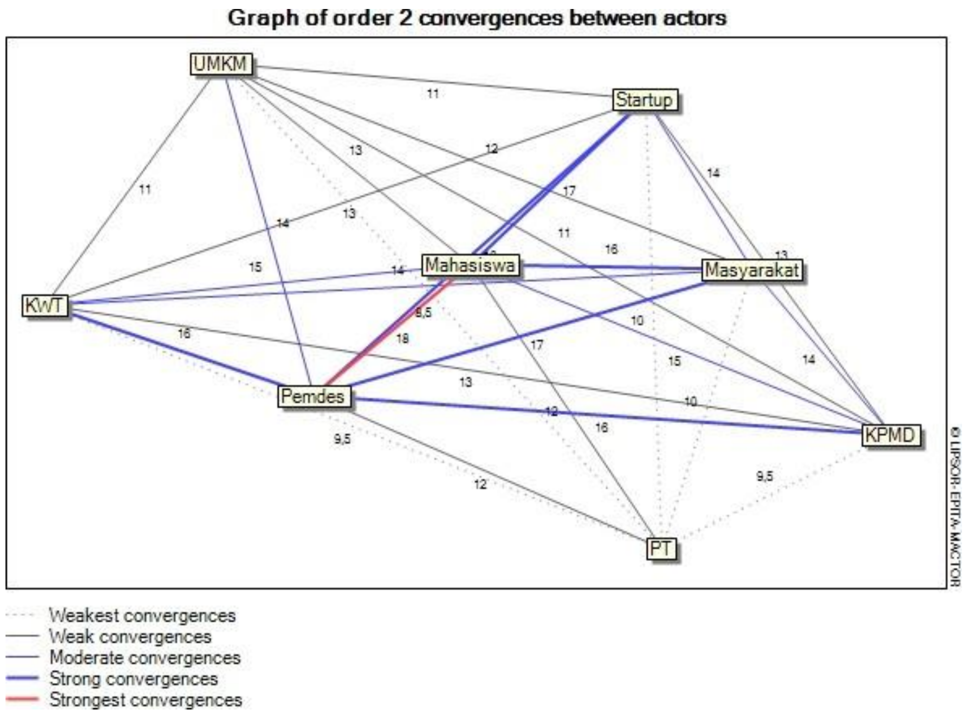



Figure 4.14 Competitiveness between *Stakeholders*

Source: Mactor output results (2013)

Based on the figure above, we can map that most of the actors in the development of the Berdikari Step Community tend to have a *weak* or weak relationship, and some others have a *strong* or strong relationship, besides that there are only two actors who have the *strongest* or *strongest* relationship. The actors that have the *strongest convergences* or have the strongest relationship are the student actors and the village government. This indicates that student and village government actors have a very important role in achieving the goals to be achieved.

The role of student and government actors will be supported through other actor relationships that are in the strong *convergences* category. Actors that fall into this category are Community with Village Government, Community with Students, KPMD with Village Government, Village Government with KWT, Village Government with Startup, Startup with Students. Actors that fall into the *moderate convergences* category are Community with KWT, Community with KPMD, KWT with Students, KPMD with Students, Community with Startup. This means that the actor relationships that fall into this category have a role that is not so influential on the development of the Step Berdikari Community.

community. Actors who fall into the category of *weak convergences* or weak actor relationships are UMKM with the Community, UMKM with KWT, UMKM with KPMD, UMKM with Startup, UMKM with Students, PT with Students, PT with Village Government, KPMD with startups, KPMD with KWT, KWT with Startup. Meanwhile, actors that fall into the category of *weakest convergences* or the weakest actor relationships are PT with Startup, PT with KPMD, PT with KWT, PT with Community, PT with UMKM.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been conducted by researchers to collect data

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted by researchers to collect data, both through interviews, then observations during the research, and documentation that has been done from beginning to end, the following conclusions can be drawn;

1. *Stakeholders* that exist in the development of the Berdikari Step Community have their respective capacities. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the student actor is the most prominent actor or has the greatest influence. Then the second actor who has a strong influence is the Karangturi Village Government, followed by KWT Kepuh Ampuh and KPMD Karangturi Village actors. Next is the Karangturi Village Community actor, then the Startup actor. After that, there are actors who have less influence on the Stepping Community, namely PT and MSMEs.
2. Each *stakeholder* has a variety of relationships, starting from the strongest to the weakest, this is because they have their own roles and goals. The actor who has the strongest relationship is between the Student actor and the Karangturi Village Government, then there are actors who have strong relationships including the Community with the Village Government, the Community with Students, KPMD with the Village Government, Village Government with KWT, Village Government with Startup, Startup with Students. After that there are actors who have *moderate* relationships, namely the Community with KWT, Community with KPMD, KWT with Students, KPMD with Students, Community with Startup. Furthermore, there are actors who have a weak relationship, namely MSMEs with the Community, MSMEs with KWT, MSMEs with KPMD, MSMEs with Startup, MSMEs with Students, PT with Students, PT with Village Government, KPMD with startup, KPMD with KWT, KWT with Startup. Finally, the actors that have the weakest relationships are PT with Startup, PT with KPMD, PT with KWT, PT with Community, PT with UMKM.
3. There are several factors that influence the development of the Berdikari Step Community, both supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors of the development of the Langkah Berdikari Community is because this community can help the work program of the village government, can become a community that provides additional income, and helps with business legality permits. community that provides additional income, and helps with business legality licensing. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor of this community is the lack of a sense of loyalty or belonging. loyalty or sense of belonging, then related to communication problems between members, and the fighting power of members who are still weak.

## 6. References

Gusti Ayu Wulandari, SE, M. (2019). Community as a New Opportunity for Social Marketing. *Journal of ISEI Jember*, *5*(1), 120-128. http://repository.unej.ac.id/handle/123456789/62934

Hafizd, J. Z. (2020). The Role of Bank Syariah Mandiri (Bsm) for the Indonesian Economy during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Al-Mustashfa: Journal of Sharia Economic Law Research*, *5*(2), 138. https://doi.org/10.24235/jm.v5i2.7402

Listiawan, T. (2016). Development of Learning Management System (Lms) in Stkip Pgri Tulungagung Mathematics Education Study Program. *JIPI (Scientific Journal of Research and Learning Informatics)*, *1*(01), 14-22. https://doi.org/10.29100/jipi.v1i01.13

Ristanti, Y. D., & Handoyo, E. (2017). Regional Autonomy Law and Regional Economic Development. *Journal of Financial Accounting Research*, *2*(2), 115- 122.

Safitri, S. (2016). History of Regional Autonomy Development in Indonesia. *Journal of History Education*, *5*(9), 79-83. http://jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id/index.php/dih/article/view/278

Saputri, W., Maritim, U., Ali, R., Ismail, K., Maritim, U., & Ali, R. (2021). SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SDGs 2030; Zero Hunger (Goal2). *Marine and Fisheries Science*, *June*, 4-14. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27974.60489

Juanda, 2004, Law of Regional Government, the Ups and Downs of Authority Relations between DPRD and Regional Head, PT Alumni, Bandung.

S.H. Sarundajang, 2005, Bureaucracy in Regional Autonomy Efforts to Overcome Failure, Kata Penerbit, Jakarta.

Iqbal, Muhammad. (2007) Stakeholder Analysis and its Implementation in Agricultural Development. *Journal of Agricultural Research and Development*, 26(3): 89-9

Handayani, F., & Warsono, H. (2017). Analysis of the Role of Stakeholders in Development of Karang Jahe Beach Tourism Objects in Rembang Regency. *Journal of Public Policy and Management* UNDIP, 06, 1-13

Muniz, A.M. Jr. And T.C. O'Guinn. (2001). Brand Community. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 27(4): 412-32

Widodo, H.T. (2016). The Role and Benefits of Social Capital in Increasing the Work Effectiveness of Employees of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector in the Center for Handicraft Bags and Luggage Tanggulangin Sidoarjo. *JBMP (Journal of Business, Management and Banking), 2*(1), 1-14.