

Political Empowerment of Village Women Through The Mushroom House Entrepreneurship Program In Kramattemenggung Village

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ABSTRACT - Village women's empowerment is an important strategy to encourage inclusive and sustainable village development because village women have great potential in strengthening the family economy and social development, but their involvement is often not optimal. The research conducted aims to analyze the role of the village government to support the empowerment of village women through the mushroom house entrepreneurship program in Kramattemenggung Village with a descriptive qualitative method using in-depth interview data collection techniques, observation, and documentation. The research informants included village government officials, program managers, and village women involved in the mushroom house program. The research indicates that the village government plays a role as a facilitator and driver in the implementation of the mushroom house entrepreneurship program through program planning, administrative support, and the creation of participation spaces for village women. This program has a positive impact on the empowerment of village women as shown through capacity building, open access to economic resources, and increased women's participation in village entrepreneurship activities. This finding is the same as the theory of community empowerment according to Edi Suharto, which views empowerment as a process of increasing capacity, access, and community participation in development. Therefore, this study concludes that the mushroom house entrepreneurship program can be a relevant and sustainable model of village women's empowerment if supported by the active role of the village government and the direct involvement of women as the main actors of village economic development.

Keywords: *Women's Political Empowerment, Entrepreneurship Programs, Increasing Capacity, Community Participation*

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Introduction

In the framework of decentralization, village development is understood as a process that places village communities as the main actors of development, not just policy targets. Villages are positioned as a unit of legal society that has a certain area and authority to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of its own community. The authority is carried out based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. As a representative of the state at the local level, villages have an obligation to carry out development that includes physical development and human resource development. These efforts are directed to improve the quality of life and the lives of the village community in a sustainable manner, with the ultimate goal of realizing the greatest possible welfare for the village community (Lesmana et al., 2023). Women are one of the important actors in the village development process because they have a significant contribution not only in the domestic realm, but also in the social and economic activities of the community. Women's involvement in village development reflects inclusive participation, where women are given the opportunity to be involved in decision-making, resource management, and the development of village economic potential. Women's active participation is an important factor in realizing sustainable and gender-equitable village development (Hariyono, 2020). In addition, women also play a role in improving family welfare through various productive activities and economic efforts that are able to strengthen household economic resilience. These contributions show that women are no longer seen as objects of development, but as subjects who have a strategic role in encouraging the economic and social progress of village communities (Mutmainah, 2020).

Local potential-based entrepreneurship programs also have a strategic role in expanding women's participation space in rural areas. Through involvement in productive business activities, women not only earn additional income, but also increase managerial capacity, confidence, and the ability to build a wider social network. This condition can encourage women to be more active in various community activities and village development. Therefore, entrepreneurship is not only seen as an economic activity, but also as a means of empowerment that is able to increase the bargaining position of women in the family and society (Sukarnoto et al., 2024).

The village government plays a key role in implementing empowerment programs as a facilitator that provides support in the form of training, mentoring, access to capital, and institutional strengthening for women's business groups. This support is needed so that women are not only beneficiaries of the program, but are able to develop into independent and competitive development actors. The success of the women's empowerment program is greatly influenced by the synergy between the village government, community groups, and women as the main actors of the program. With sustainable institutional support, entrepreneurship programs such as Rumah Mushroom have the potential to become a medium of social transformation that can improve welfare while strengthening the position of women in village development (Yuniawati, 2021).

Women's participation in village development is one of the important indicators of the realization of democratic and inclusive village governance. Women's involvement in village deliberative forums provides an opportunity for them to convey the needs, aspirations, and interests of women's groups that have often been under-accommodated in development policies. The presence of women in the planning and decision-making process not only increases the

representation of women's groups, but also contributes to the birth of policies that are more responsive to the needs of society at large. Therefore, increasing women's political participation is an important part of efforts to realize equitable and sustainable village development (Zikri et al., 2026). Women's empowerment in rural communities contributes directly to improved family well-being and local economic development. This important process aims to enhance women's independence, capacity, and access to economic resources and public decision-making processes (Mardikanto, T., & Soebiato, 2019).

Village development that involves women effectively tends to be more sustainable because women are considered able to strengthen social and economic resilience, after women are able to manage the family economy, women are also able to manage empowerment strategies in the village through entrepreneurship programs based on local potential capabilities. Village entrepreneurship is an important means that provides an idea to create jobs, increase the income of the village community, and encourage village economic independence. In Kramattemenggung village, the Rumah Mushroom entrepreneurship program is an important means of managing potential, improving opinions and encouraging village independence and village women.

The mushroom house program utilizes mushroom cultivation as a productive business that is relatively easy to run, because it does not require a large amount of land. Through the mushroom house program, village women have the opportunity to be directly involved as business actors, so that they can contribute to the development and economy of the village. The success of the implementation of programs for village women is highly determined by the active role of the village government. This is in line with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which gives authority to the village government to optimize the local economic potential and organize community empowerment programs. This approach reflects the rural development paradigm that is oriented towards strengthening the capacity of community groups to be able to develop independently (Chambers, 2012).

However, there is a real gap in the literature and practice in the field. Although regulation has provided room for empowerment, its implementation is often hampered by unorganized planning and a lack of sustained structural support (Fadilah et al., 2023). Most previous studies focused more on the effectiveness of entrepreneurship in general or the technical aspects of cultivation, but there are still very limited studies that specifically dissect the role of village governments as political and administrative facilitators in local potential-based women's empowerment programs such as Mushroom House, in this study the dimensions used are *Resources* (resources), *Agency* (ability to act) and *Achievements* according to the theory (Kabeer, 2010).

Therefore, this study aims to analyze how the role of the village government in supporting women's empowerment through the Mushroom House entrepreneurship program in Kramattemenggung Village. This article intends to show that the synergy between village government policies and women's active involvement is a determining factor for village economic progress. By exploring this dimension of participation, the research is expected to contribute to the development of relevant and sustainable rural women's empowerment models.

In the village entrepreneurship program, the mushroom house was developed as one of the efforts to empower women in supporting the strengthening of the village economy. An organization is created to achieve the goals that have been set, but to achieve these goals requires organized planning, and clear planning, the goals in the organization will be difficult to achieve

and will not even be able to develop the activities that should be carried out (Fadilah et al., 2023). However, studies that specifically discuss the role of village governments to support women's empowerment through a mushroom house program are still relatively limited. With this, the research focuses on the question: how does the village government support political empowerment involving women through the mushroom house entrepreneurship program in Kramattemenggung Village? This study aims to show that the involvement of village women through local potential-based entrepreneurship programs is an important factor in encouraging village economic progress and independence.

Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to examine and explain in depth the role of the village government in supporting women's political empowerment through the mushroom house entrepreneurship program in Kramattemenggung Village. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research focuses on understanding the process, meaning, and social dynamics that occur in the implementation of women's empowerment programs at the village level. According to (Fadli, 2021), qualitative research is an approach that aims to understand social phenomena in depth based on the perspective of participants in a natural context. In qualitative research, researchers play the role of the main instrument that collects, analyzes, and interprets data to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon being studied. Therefore, this study emphasizes more on the meaning and understanding of social reality than generalizing the results of the research. The descriptive qualitative approach was chosen by the author with the aim of understanding and providing an in-depth overview of the role of village governments in supporting women's empowerment based on the social realities that occur in the field. The location of the research is in Kramattemenggung Village, with the consideration that the village has a mushroom house program that involves women as the main actors of village entrepreneurship activities. The subjects of the study include village government officials, mushroom house program managers, and village women who are directly involved in the program. Informants were selected purposively based on their involvement and knowledge of the implementation of the mushroom house program.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach that aims to understand social phenomena in depth through the perspective of individuals and groups involved in the situation studied. The qualitative approach seeks to explore the meanings, experiences, and social realities that occur naturally so as to produce a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon (Rukin, 2019). Interviews were conducted in depth with informants who were considered to have knowledge and experience related to the focus of the research so that accurate information was obtained about the implementation of the program and the role of the parties involved. Furthermore, observation is used to directly observe the activities that take place in the field, including community participation and the process of implementing programs that are the object of research. Meanwhile, documentation is used as a source of supporting data which includes activity reports, institutional archives, photos, and other documents relevant to the focus of the research. The data obtained from these various sources are then analyzed descriptively to produce a complete understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Syahrani, 2020).

The author of the data analysis was carried out interactively with the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing a conclusion. Reduce data by sorting and focusing data relevant to the main purpose of the research. The data that has been reduced is then presented in

a descriptive narrative to facilitate understanding of a pattern of relationships between data. Conclusions must be drawn in stages by paying attention to consistency and linkage between findings. The validity of the data in the research must be maintained through a source triangulation technique and triangulation technique, namely by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documentation in order to obtain original data so that it can be trusted (Bungin, 2005). The data obtained should have a high level of trust and be able to accurately describe the role of the village government in supporting women's empowerment through the mushroom house program.

The data analysis stage is also carried out repeatedly (iteratively) during the research process, so that the researcher does not only wait for all the data to be collected, but immediately conducts analysis from the beginning of data collection. Thus, every data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation can be classified systematically so that it is easier for researchers to find the patterns, relationships, and meanings of each finding that appears in the field. This approach also helps researchers to keep the focus of the research so that it does not widen from the goals that have been set from the beginning.

Result and Discussion

The results of the research carried out in Kramattemenggung Village which is located in Sidoarjo Regency which is a border village between Sidoarjo Regency and Mojokerto Regency has an area where most of the area is occupied by the PT. Tjiwi chemistry so that many of the people work as private employees, while the majority of women in this village are housewives, this makes the enthusiasm of the female community to manage the mushroom house program in Kramattemenggung village with a focus on the mushroom house program as a form of political empowerment involving village women which is one of the productive economic activities of village women as the main actors in the production process, maintaining, managing the business and marketing products. This program was also initiated and supported by the government as a strengthening of the community's economy towards social life. The results obtained from the mushroom house program research in a research and observation that have been carried out by researchers are related to the title with the theory used. The researcher will use the concept of theory (Kabeer, 2010), which emphasizes three main dimensions, namely *Resources* (resources), *Agency* (ability to act) and *Achievements*.

The table 1 show the synergy between village government policies and the active participation of women in Kramattemenggung Village has succeeded in creating a systematic transformation, ranging from strengthening political legality in village forums to economic independence through the management of the Mushroom House program. Through budget support, infrastructure facilities, and intensive training, village women who previously only played a role in the domestic sphere are now able to transform into creative economy actors who have managerial skills and direct access to economic resources. The final impact is not only seen in increasing family income, but also in the creation of a village development model that is inclusive, sustainable, and in line with efforts to increase the capacity and social resilience of the community at large (Namirah & Ruwaida, 2023).

Table 1. Women's Political and Economic Empowerment through the Mushroom House Program

Enablement Dimension	Village Government Support (Input & Process)	Transformation of Women's Roles & Capacities (Output)		Strategic Reach & Performance (Outcome)
		Before	After	
Politics & Institutions	Issuance of Decree on Business Groups & women's involvement in Village Development Planning Deliberation Forum.	Passive/domestic role.	Become a public actor who has a voice in village forums.	The formation of business groups that are legal and formally recognized by the village.
Economy & Resources	Allocation of Village Funds for "Mushroom House" infrastructure and access to capital of BUMDes.	Depending on the husband's income.	Have independent access to economic resources.	Increasing family income and economic independence of village women.
Education & Capacity	Facilitation of technical training (inoculation), management, and digital marketing.	Lack of understanding of entrepreneurial techniques	Mastering production and business management skills	The birth of competent female cadres as creative economy actors.
Social & Environmental	Creation of spaces for participation and intensive communication between residents.	Limited social interaction.	Build extensive networks with outside institutions and markets.	The realization of social resilience and the independent village modelbased on local potential.

Source: processed by author, 2026

The Role of the Village Government in Women's Empowerment through the Mushroom House Program (Resource Dimension)

The results of the study show that the Kramattemenggung Village Government has a significant role in supporting women's empowerment through the Mushroom House Program. This role is realized through the provision of various resources that support the sustainability of the program, both in the form of facility support, capacity building, and institutional strengthening of women's business groups. The involvement of the village government is not only seen at the implementation stage, but also from the program planning process as part of efforts to develop the economic potential of village-based communities.

Based on the results of interviews with village officials and Mushroom House Program managers, the village government actively facilitates capacity building activities for group members through training and comparative studies to mushroom cultivation centres in other areas. The activity aims to expand the group's members' insights on cultivation techniques, business management, product innovation, and marketing strategies that can be applied in the development of the Mushroom House's business. One of the informants said: "We used to be just housewives, but after a comparative study facilitated by the village we began to understand how to

make baglos, maintain the temperature of the kumbu, and manage the mushroom business better."

In addition to capacity building, the village government also provides administrative and institutional support through the establishment of women's business groups that have formal legality. The existence of officially recognized business groups provides wider access for women to be involved in various empowerment programs, obtain business support, and establish cooperation with village institutions and other relevant parties. The results of the observations show that the village government also provides space and administrative support that allows women's groups to carry out business activities in a more organized and sustainable manner.

The findings of the study indicate that village government support is not only oriented towards the provision of material resources, but also includes capacity building, expansion of access to information, and the development of social networks that support the sustainability of women's businesses. Access to these resources provides opportunities for women to increase their capacity while expanding their involvement in productive economic activities at the village level.

These findings show that the village government carries out its strategic function as a facilitator of community empowerment. This role is in line with the opinion (Harianti & Choiriyah, 2025), which explains that the village government has a responsibility to provide technical support, facilities, and opportunities that enable women to develop their abilities and skills in various empowerment activities. The village government's commitment to integrating women's empowerment programs into the village development agenda is also an important indicator for the institutional sustainability of the program.

Capacity building for women through training, mentoring, and comparative learning activities demonstrates that access to knowledge, skills, and productive resources is a key component of the empowerment process. These findings are consistent with (Rizkiah & Sudrajat, 2025), who argue that village-based women's empowerment strategies contribute to improving women's competencies, expanding access to capital, and increasing their participation in local economic activities. Furthermore, entrepreneurship training, product innovation, and business management development play a crucial role in enhancing women's entrepreneurial capacity, enabling them to establish and sustain productive businesses while strengthening their economic independence.

Access to resources not only impacts economic capacity building, but also expands women's opportunities to participate in the development process. (Putri & Holilah, 2024) explained that empowerment is directed at strengthening the ability of vulnerable groups to have the capacity to participate in development and decision-making processes that affect their lives. In the context of this research, support in the form of training, legality of business groups, and institutional facilitation are instruments that strengthen the position of women as subjects of village development.

The results of this study are also in line with the findings of (Zaenab et al., 2026) which shows that training, mentoring, and institutional support play an important role in increasing the capacity of village community groups to develop productive businesses and expand access to economic opportunities. In line with that, (Alemu et al., 2022) emphasized that women's involvement in productive economic activities that generate income is able to increase economic independence while strengthening women's position in social life. These findings are also supported by (Widiastuti et al., 2024) which shows that women's empowerment still faces various

obstacles in economic, socio-cultural, education and training, and institutional aspects, so that a sustainable strategy is needed to strengthen women's capacity, participation, and access to various development opportunities. The findings reinforce the results of this study that the success of the Mushroom House program is not only shown through increasing women's income, but also through increased confidence, social participation, and the role of women in village development.

In the perspective of Naila Kabeer's empowerment theory, the findings of this study show the fulfilment of *the resource* dimension as the main foundation of the women's empowerment process. This dimension refers to an individual's access to a wide range of resources that allow them to develop capacity and expand life choices. Through the Mushroom House Program, the women of Kramattemenggung Village gain access to material resources in the form of business facilities, human resources through training and mentoring, as well as social resources in the form of institutional support and group networks. Access to these resources is the basis for women to increase their capacity, strengthen economic independence, and open up space for more active involvement in social life and village development.

Women's Ability to Act through the Mushroom House Program (Agency Dimension)

The results of the study show that women's involvement in the Mushroom House Program not only improves technical skills in cultivation and business management, but also encourages the development of women's capacity to make decisions, convey aspirations, and actively participate in various social activities and village development. These changes show that women no longer only play the role of implementers of economic activities, but begin to become actors involved in the decision-making process related to their lives.

Based on the results of the interviews, women who are members of the Mushroom House Program began to be involved in various decisions related to business management, ranging from the division of tasks, determining production strategies, product development, to managing group business results. This involvement shows an increase in women's ability to make choices and make decisions that were previously dominated by other parties. The experience of managing a business collectively also provides space for women to develop communication, cooperation, and leadership skills in groups.

Changes in women's capacity are not only seen in economic activities, but also in the social life of the community. The results of interviews and observations show that women are starting to be more active in participating in village activities, attending group meetings, and being involved in various deliberative forums related to village development. Involvement in productive businesses provides experience and confidence that encourages women to be more courageous in expressing their opinions and participating in discussions related to the interests of society.

The increase in women's participation is also reflected in the Village Development Planning Deliberation forum. Documentation data shows that women's involvement in the forum increased from 5% to 25% after the Mushroom House Program was running. The increase shows that women are starting to take advantage of the available participation space to convey their aspirations and be involved in the village development planning process. The presence of women in the forum is no longer symbolic, but begins to be followed by involvement in the delivery of ideas, proposals, and inputs related to the needs of the community and the sustainability of the businesses they run.

In addition to the public space, the increase in decision-making ability is also seen in household life. The results of the interviews showed that women began to have greater involvement in family financial management, including in planning income use and economic decision-making with their partners. This condition shows that the changes that occur are not only limited to the activities of business groups, but also affect the position of women in the decision-making process at the family level.

The findings of the study show that increasing women's capacity in decision-making is one of the important indicators of the success of the empowerment process. These conditions are in line with (Nurisman, 2024) which explains that women's empowerment is a process of capacity building that allows women to have greater participation, wider influence in decision-making, and the ability to take actions that support the realization of gender equality. In the context of this study, women's involvement in business management and various village forums shows the development of women's ability to make choices related to their economic and social lives.

These findings also reinforce the view that Namirah and Ruwaida, (2023) which explains that women's political empowerment is related to increasing the capacity of women as agents who are able to make choices and participate in the public decision-making process. Women's involvement in business group activities and village development forums shows that the Mushroom House Program has opened up a wider space for women to participate in public life at the village level.

The increase in women's participation in decision-making is also in line with the results of the research Alemu et al., (2022) which shows that women have an important role in family economic management and contribute to strategic decision-making when gaining access to empowerment experiences and programs. The experience of managing a business collectively in the Mushroom House Program provides an opportunity for women to develop organizational capacity, communication skills, and leadership skills that support their involvement in various social activities.

Another aspect that strengthened in this study was the increase in women's confidence in interacting and expressing opinions in public spaces. These findings are in line with research Zaetun et al., (2026) which shows that skills training, life skills education, and empowerment activities are able to increase women's confidence so that they are more active in various social activities. Strengthening personal capacity is an important factor that encourages women to participate more widely in community life.

Women's involvement in the Village Development Planning Deliberation forum also shows that there is an expansion of access to political participation spaces at the local level. Rahmatunnisa (2016) explained that affirmative policies are still an important instrument in expanding women's access to political institutions and processes. In the context of this study, the increasing involvement of women in village planning forums shows that women are beginning to have the opportunity to convey their needs, aspirations, and ideas related to village development. This condition shows that women's political participation is not only measured by formal representation, but also by the ability to influence decision-making processes related to the interests of society.

The findings of this study also support the view Kabeer (1999) which affirms that women's participation in the political process is important because it allows women to contribute to policy-making and development that is more responsive to the needs of society. Thus, women's

involvement in the Mushroom House Program not only results in economic benefits, but also expands the space for women's participation in village development.

In the perspective of Naila Kabeer's theory, the findings of this study reflect the development of *the agency* dimension, which is the capacity of individuals to make choices while acting consciously on those choices. These abilities are formed through access to various resources obtained by women while participating in the Mushroom House Program, including knowledge, skills, institutional support, and organizational experience. The availability of such resources not only strengthens women's economic capacity, but also expands their space for participation in various social processes and village development.

Overall, the *agency* dimension in this study is reflected in the increased ability of women to make decisions, convey aspirations, and participate in various social activities and village development. The findings confirm that economic empowerment facilitated through the Mushroom House Program not only results in increased business capacity, but also contributes to strengthening the position of women as influential actors in the decision-making process at the local level. Thus, economic empowerment serves as a foundation that encourages the development of women's social and political participation in Kramattemenggung Village.

Women's Empowerment through the Mushroom House Program (Dimensi Achievements)

The Mushroom House program has produced various achievements that can be observed in the economic, social, and women's participation in village development. These achievements show that the ongoing empowerment process not only improves women's economic capabilities, but also strengthens their position in the social life of the community. This impact is not only seen in improving economic conditions, but also in strengthening social capacity, increasing self-confidence, and developing women's involvement in various community activities. The changes that have occurred show that women not only get economic benefits from the business activities carried out, but also experience an increase in their position and role in the social life of the community.

Economically, participation in the Mushroom House Program provides additional income for group members who previously did not have a fixed income. The research data shows that group members earn an average additional income of IDR 500,000 to IDR 1,200,000 per month. The additional income expands women's contribution to the household economy while strengthening their capacity to manage family economic resources more independently. These findings are in line with Ahmadi et al., (2025) which explains that women's involvement in productive business activities contributes to increasing household income, economic independence, and strengthening women's social role in society. These conditions also support the view Nurisman (2024) that the improvement of women's status is closely related to women's ability to be independent and have control over various decisions that affect their lives.

In addition to increasing income, the Mushroom House Program shows quite good business sustainability. The results of the documentation show that business groups are not only able to maintain production activities, but also develop innovations through diversification of processed mushroom products. When the research was conducted, the group had produced several processed products that were marketed to the public, in addition to continuing to produce fresh mushrooms. The sustainability of these efforts shows that the empowerment program does not stop at the

training stage, but develops into productive economic activities that provide sustainable benefits to its members.

The success of the business run is also supported by the formation of social capital among group members. Cooperative relationships, mutual trust, and support among fellow members are important factors that maintain business sustainability. These findings are in line with Novita et al., (2025) which explains that social capital is one of the main factors that encourage the sustainability of women's businesses because it is able to strengthen cooperation, expand business opportunities, and support the economic development of the surrounding community. Similar conditions were also found by Hermawan et al., (2025) which shows that group-based empowerment is able to increase collective commitment, member skills, and sustainability of business activities through capacity building and utilization of local potential (Sumodiningrat, 1999, 2019; Wahyuni et al., 2026).

The impact of empowerment is not only seen in the economic aspect, but also in the social dimension. The results of the study showed that women became more actively involved in group activities and village activities after participating in the Mushroom House Program. The increase in involvement reflects a growing sense of confidence, shared responsibility, and concern for the surrounding social environment. These findings are in line with (Aflaha et al., 2026) which explains that women have the ability to adapt and make positive contributions in facing various social challenges when they have the opportunity to develop through empowerment programs. (Namirah & Ruwaida, 2023)

The increase in economic capacity obtained through the Mushroom House Program also has an impact on strengthening the social position of women in the family and society. Women began to position themselves as parties who contributed to various village development activities, both through productive economic activities and involvement in various social activities. This condition strengthens the view of Andari et al., (2023) that women's participation has an important meaning in the development process because it allows women to contribute to various decisions that affect the welfare of society.

In the perspective of Naila Kabeer's theory, these changes reflect the dimension of *achievements*, which are real results obtained after women have access to *resources* and the ability to act (*agency*). Increasing income, business sustainability, strengthening social capital, increasing confidence, and developing women's participation in social life show that the empowerment process has produced changes that can be felt individually and collectively.

The findings of this study also reinforce the view that Putri & Holilah (2024) which explains that empowerment aims to strengthen the ability of vulnerable groups to be able to participate in development and decision-making processes that affect their lives. In the context of this research, the Mushroom House Program is not only a means of increasing income, but also opens up space for women to develop their own capacity and expand their involvement in village development. These conditions are in line with Osei & Zhuang, (2020) which emphasized that women's empowerment through entrepreneurial activities has an important contribution in reducing poverty and improving the welfare of rural communities.

Overall, the achievements obtained through the Mushroom House Program show that women's empowerment is a gradual and interrelated process. Access to resources provided through the program encourages the development of women's ability to act and make decisions, which in turn results in real changes in the economic, social, and development participation

aspects. These findings are in line with Rizkiah and Sudrajat (2025) which shows that women's economic empowerment contributes to increasing women's capacity, participation, and independence in village development. In addition, Kamalia and Achmad (2025) emphasized that women have great potential to contribute in various fields of development. This view is reinforced by Sofi et al., (2026) which explains that women's involvement is influenced by the availability of opportunities for participation and adequate environmental support. In a broader perspective, Smith (2019) in Syarifuddin, (2024) that women's empowerment contributes to the formation of a more inclusive social structure.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Mushroom House entrepreneurship program in Kramattemenggung Village is a form of empowerment of village women that runs effectively in accordance with the concept of resources, agency, and achievements according to Naila Kabeer. The village government plays a role as a facilitator by providing access to resources in the form of training, mentoring, and support for facilities and infrastructure. This access encourages the improvement of women's ability to act, both in business management and participation in social activities and village deliberations. In addition, this program has a real impact in the form of increasing income, confidence, and the role of women in social life and village development. Thus, the Mushroom House program not only strengthens women's economy, but also encourages social and political empowerment at the village level.

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