

The Role of Home Industry in Improving the Economy to Become a Resilient Village (The Case Study Case of Home Industry in Warugunung Village)

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ABSTRACT: *Starting from July 23 to August 5, 2022, This research was conducted in Warugunung Village. There is a reason to research the village because each hamlet has a different home industry. There are seven hamlets in Warugunung village, including Wonosari, Randegan, Kepuh Gunung, Jolopeto, Kapatihan, Pamotan and Wonokerto hamlets. The purpose of this research is to find out how Home industry activities in each hamlet can survive and what are the ways that homes do. The industry to increase competitiveness so that it continues to increase. The research method used is qualitative. Data analysis carried out during the research is meant to be the research focus and remains given special attention through observation and interview depth, which next will be analyzed qualitatively. The results showed that maintaining capital and increasing the capital made by the home industry owner in each hamlet in Warugunung Village is good by recording meticulously and always counting the goods in and out. In addition, the key to the success of the home industry of each hamlet in the village is among others, maintaining and improving the workforce's existence and marketing the results of the home industry properly and correctly.*

Mulai tanggal 23 Juli hingga 5 Agustus 2022, penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Warugunung. Ada alasan untuk meneliti desa karena setiap dusun memiliki industri rumah tangga yang berbeda. Ada tujuh dusun di desa Warugunung, antara lain dusun Wonosari, Randegan, Kepuh Gunung, Jolopeto, Kapatihan, Pamotan dan Wonokerto. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana kegiatan home industri di setiap dusun dapat bertahan dan bagaimana cara yang dilakukan oleh home industri tersebut. Industri untuk meningkatkan daya saing sehingga terus meningkat. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif. Analisis data yang dilakukan selama penelitian dimaksudkan untuk menjadi fokus penelitian dan tetap diberikan perhatian khusus melalui observasi dan wawancara mendalam yang selanjutnya akan dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa

mempertahankan modal dan menambah modal yang dilakukan oleh pemilik home industri di setiap dusun di Desa Warugunung sudah baik dengan mencatat secara teliti dan selalu menghitung keluar masuknya barang. Selain itu, kunci keberhasilan home industri setiap dusun di desa antara lain menjaga dan meningkatkan keberadaan tenaga kerja serta memasarkan hasil home industri dengan baik dan benar.

Keywords: *Economic Improvement, Home Industry, Resilient Village.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Warugunung Village is a village in Mojokerto district, East Java province, Indonesia. Wonokerto hamlet is one of the areas with the highest economic growth in Warugunung village. Innovation in sanitation, management of garbage, healthy traditional market, and development of street vendors. Warugunung is located in a plain area tall. Village landscapes it has a great variety. The topography of this village area consists of hills with an average height of 514 m above the surface sea. In the midst of global economic dynamics, which are constantly changing, Indonesia is experiencing an economic crisis (Haryanta, Rochman, & Setyaningsih, 2017). This also affects market conditions that are not uncertain, and the price of raw materials is relatively unstable. With purchasing power, people who tend to go up and down do not dampen the existing industry to persist, even though a lot of this industry closed the business and experienced constraints such as insufficient adequate resources and limited capital. The effort snack industry in Mojokerto city has a long history that sticks with the name of this city (Zuhri, 2013). Presumably, this contributes, so that small industry snacks in Mojokerto city are still strong (Diana & Laila, 2020).

The industry is a business or raw material processing activities or semi-finished goods into goods which has added value for gain profit. Industrial products are not only in the form of goods but also in the form of services, According to Law No. 3 2014 concerning industry. Generally, the home industry belongs to the informal sector and produces uniquely related to local wisdom, sources local power and prioritizes handmade. The home industry is engaged on a small scale, from the workforce who are not professionals, capital small, and production only seasonally (Dewi & Garside, 2016). The home industry in the hamlet of Wonokerto markets industrial products is working with spinach farmers. They make an effort there is someone who borrowed it from the bank or borrowed from relatives, his brother (Hamdi, 2019). With hope, this home industry can help the economy family. The mother household and some industry employees usually run the home industry. Some employees in this industry are family members or neighbours and number around 3 ± 8 people. The people of Warugunung Village, especially the Wonokerto hamlet, usually start a home business industry to meet their life needs. The number of home industries, the ones in Warugunung, especially in the Wonokerto hamlet, are lacking approximately four industries. From an industry that is 15 years old up to which is developing, not all these home industries can survive long because the nature of the home industry is seasonal (Suhery, Putra, & Jasmalinda, 2020).

The existence of small industries is expected to change the community's socioeconomic life, which continues to grow good for improving welfare. So that it creates order the new

social group is a micro-industrial society with social intelligence (Fauzi, Irviani, & Mukodimah, 2020).

II. METHOD

In this journal, the researcher uses method descriptive research qualitative, namely the author is trying to describe and explain what is at the research location. This research can also be defined by methodology or procedure research that produces descriptive data in the form of words or writings of the object under study. According to Koentjaraningrat, Research that is descriptive, purposeful to describe right about the nature of the individual, condition, symptom or certain group or to determine the frequency or spread of a symptom or frequency there is a certain relationship between a symptom and a symptom other in Public (Fiantika, 2022). The definition of qualitative research according to Moleong, is research making understand the phenomenon of what happened to the research subject, for example, behaviour, perception, motivation, actions, etc., holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a context natural and special by using various natural methods (Rizal et al., 2022).

Basic research used is observation involved, that is, to find out something is happening or what is being done, feeling the need to see for yourself by listening to yourself or feeling alone. Researchers interview research subjects in-depth when observation is in progress (Suwendra, 2021).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Warugunung Village has many home industries that can improve the community's economy. Almost every hamlet in Warugunung village has a home industry. There is even one hamlet in the village there is a tourist spot. A tourism village is a form of integration between attractions, accommodations, and supporting facilities presented in a structure of unified community life with the procedures and traditions that apply (Fibrianti & Azizah, 2015). Elements of a tourist village are tourism potential, art, local culture, accessibility and infrastructure that support the tourism village program, ensuring security, order, and cleanliness. The basic footing in tourism village development is understanding of character and the ability of the existing elements in the village, including: the environment nature, social economy, culture society, architecture, structure space and historical aspects, including indigenous knowledge and local capabilities) possessed by society (Emiliasari & Kosmajadi, 2020).

Based on the indicators is an important factor in forming or building a village as a tourist village (Syahdan, 2019). Element- elements contained in the village the tour, Warugunung village has great potential as a village tour. The author can conclude that a tourist village has basic needs adequate as a means to tourism village, which involves various good components of HR (Source Human Resources) and natural resources (Source Natural Power) under development as a tourist village. The role of these two factors in developing tourist villages has become an integral unit that cannot be separated from one another. If you look at the conditions existing now, then the village Patihan Coral is worthy of development it refers to human resources in Warugunung

village mainly in the management of nature conservation and cares very supportive (Wodi, Cahyono, & Kota, 2019). Tourist village community based is a very important economic activity. If it is well developed, then it can overcome some challenges to development like poverty. In addition to the availability of human resources, the natural resources of Warugunung village have abundant natural resources, village Warugunung whose location is under the slopes of the mountains is very strategic in building Home industry.

Community Economic Potential from Home industry in Wonosari Hamlet

Wonosari hamlet is a hamlet located in the north of Warugunung village. There are home industries in the form of making exhaust and making cassava tape. At first, the exhaust industry in Warugunung village did not immediately appear (Maliha, 2018). It turns out that it all started with the people of Wonosari hamlet, who used metals from zinc and pieces of drums from the villagers to make household appliances. It was only in 2000 that the home exhaust industry, which Mr Agus from the village pioneered, was started. At that time, Agus started this industry by producing exhausts for motorcycles and cars at the same time (Sunarsi, Kustini, Lutfi, Fauzi, & Noryani, 2019).

The years continued to change, and the industry that Agus initiated turned out to be growing. Then in 2009, the small industry began to spread to other sub-districts and villages in the Warugunung area. It should be noted that most of the exhausts made in this district are made by hand. No wonder the people who make this exhaust are called artisans. Even so, the development of the times certainly forced the artisans to use production tools such as pound machines, banding and cutting. That way, the artisans can focus on improving the quality of their handmade exhaust production to satisfy consumers (Maharani, 2018). Not only exhaust but in Wonosari Hamlet there is also a home industry of cassava tape located on Jalan Sibatu-batu. Every day Khoiri produces cassava tape. Mr Khoiri told me how he was making and marketing the blended cassava tape. Every day Khoiri can produce 20 to 30 kg of cassava.

He said many impromptu traders from various markets ordered more than usual. The production can spend about 100 kg of cassava even before the holidays. Mr Khoiri usually processes the cassava into tape: super yellow butter cassava.

1. The Potential for Increasing the Community's Economy from the Home Industry Frame in the Hamlet of Randegan, Warugunung Village

Juari was moved to expand his business by making frame crafts eight years ago. Until now, his business survives and supplies frames to some shops in the Mojokerto district and its surroundings. At first, his business only had a capital of Rp. 4 million. With consistency and hard work, his frame business has grown and survived to this day with the help of six employees at his production house in the hamlet of Randegan, Warugunung.

It was not easy for Juari to survive because the rush of frame products from China with lower prices and a wide variety of products had made him stumble in maintaining the photo frame and painting business. Juari said that frame products from China dared to offer very low prices, but the quality was different. Juari offers frames from various materials according to consumer tastes: aluminium, fibre, plastic, and wood. Even now, his business has also spread outside Java (Atmariansi Artanti, 2020).

2. Potential for Increasing the Community's Economy from the Tofu Home industry in Kepuhgunung Hamlet, Warugunung Village

The Coronavirus has had a huge impact on the economy. Even many entrepreneurs decided to close temporarily, to minimize losses due to falling demand in the market. However, this does not apply to the tofu home industry in Kepuhgunung hamlet, Warugunung village. Tofu industrial production continues, although demand in the market has decreased slightly due to Corona (Rahmadani, 2021). If a normal day can produce 10 barrels of soybeans, now only 5 to 6 barrels. One barrel contains 17-18 kg of soybeans. Besides being sent to local Mojokerto, tofu is also sent to Jombang and Sidoarjo. Slamet said that until now there had been no disturbance in getting the basic ingredients for making tofu, and the price is relatively stable. "Even if there is an increase in soybean prices, entrepreneurs will reduce the size of tofu to smaller, so as not to interfere with profits (Beutari & Laelisneni, 2017). Let's say one box can be for 100 pieces, this we make 90-95 pieces. The price has not changed, but we have reduced the size," said Slamet. Confirmed separately, Agus Sudarmaji, Warugunung Village Head, said that until now, the tofu industry in his area is still running. There has yet to be a report of a reduction in some employees working in the tofu factory. Slamet said the number of employees in a large tofu factory could reach ten people. Of course, this is good news, considering that there are many companies that have reduced the number of employees amid the Corona outbreak. However, Slamet appealed to factory owners to continue to pay attention to the Coronavirus prevention health protocol. "We still urge that the use of masks is mandatory, then the provision of hand washing facilities must also exist," explained Agus Sudarmaji.

3. Community Welfare in Jolopeto Hamlet, Warugunung Through Car Workshop Business

Mr Dul Majid's workshop has been established since 2014 and is located in front of the Warugunung village highway. Opening his own workshop and servicing motorbikes with his hands turned out to be more satisfying for him even to the point of earning. "The profit is far enough compared to me still working. Fair enough, bigger than my own business," said Dul Majid when met by us, Friday (5/8/2022). Although he did not say how much he earned, it can be compared to his wages when he last worked in an official workshop in 2011. Finally, before he left the official workshop, his salary was Rp. 37,500/day. He works on an average of 10 motorbikes in the official workshop every day. Meanwhile, in his workshop, he only needs to work on five motorbikes daily with a service fee of only Rp. 65,000. This means that in a day Iwan can earn Rp 325,000 from his services alone, not to mention the profit from selling auto parts. For turnover he was fine. The basic needs of a household filled with a wife and two children are met. Meanwhile, he always uses the rest for tertiary or secondary needs (Kurnia, Wahab, & Uma Leu, 2018).

4. Community Welfare in Kepatih Hamlet, Warugunung Through Bamboo Weaving

Business In Indonesia, the creative economy is a new concept that intensifies information and creativity by relying on ideas and knowledge from human resources as a factor of production and has begun to be recognized and has a very strategic role in economic development and business development. The terms creative economy and creative

industry were discussed extensively during the current Jokowi administration (Kiswandono, 2020). During the administration, Mr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono mentioned the importance of the creative economy for the future of the Indonesian economy. Implementing the creative economy concept into creative industry development is a smart solution for maintaining economic development and business development sustainability in the era of global competition (Yasin & Priyono, 2016).

One of the developments of the creative economy is the development of handicrafts that make surrounding natural resources woven bamboo crafts. Bamboo woven products are now getting more creative both in type and design. New innovations continue to be created by business actors, including small and medium enterprises (UMKM) in the regions (Wisesa, 2021). Like the woven bamboo artisans in Mojokerto Regency, precisely in the hamlet of Kapatihan, Warugunung, located in the Pacet sub-district. The people of Kapatihan Hamlet, Warugunung started the woven bamboo craft industry in 2019, and they can increase their income and provide for their family's daily needs.

5. Community economic potential from duck farming and tempe home industry in Pamotan hamlet, Warugunung

a. Duck farming

The poultry business is still a promising business to run until now. Many business people enter this business to seize market opportunities that are still wide open. One of them is Ruwiyah, a duck breeder in the hamlet of Pamotan, Warugunung, Pacet, Mojokerto. Ruwiyah can harvest 900 duck eggs from the cage in her yard every week. Ruwiyah-style Duck Breeding For beginners, Ruwiyah gives the secret of cultivating ducks properly and correctly to maintain the quality and quantity of eggs. The first thing to do is make a budget analysis (Gandhi, 2020). For someone who decides to run a laying duck business, it certainly requires a lot of money, so it is necessary to note the budget for various needs ranging from seeds, cages, and feed to maintenance. Once the budget has been prepared, the next step is to prepare the land for raising livestock. In general, ducks require dry, clean land and adequate lighting (Prameswari, 2018). In addition, the capacity of the duck with the amount of land must be considered. Ideally, a duck cage with a size of 1 m x 2 m is filled by two ducks.

Making the cage is also one element that needs to be considered. Breeders must know what ducks like, such as puddles of water as a place for ducks to play in the water. Then the ducks are also like a shady place or not exposed to direct sunlight, but the thing that is no less important is that the breeder must ensure that the duck cage has enough sunlight (Susilowati & Hidayatulloh, 2019). Therefore, you must consider these things in making a duck cage, even with simple ingredients.

b. Home Industry Tempe

Lasemin is an employee of a national company, choosing the tempe business instead of working in a company he has been doing for years. His homemade tempe got a good reception from the neighbours. Feeling that his tempe was well received, Lasemin thought that the tempe could be used as a source of family income (Astutik & Dewi, 2013). Initial production begins with the manufacture of soybean-based tempe as much as 10 kg. On the next day, the number of production continued to increase. Attractive

appearance and packaging, as well as a savoury taste, increased the demand for local residents. Furthermore, the marketing was expanded by selling tempe to the market.

Along with the passage of time, the competition is getting tougher, now Lasemin's tempe production in one day stands at 75-80 kg of soybean raw materials (Dewi & Garside, 2016). According to Lasemin, the tempe production process is carried out at the production house in Pamotan hamlet, Warugunung. The tempe is varied, and there are small, medium and quite large sizes. "We sell small tempe for 1000 to 2500 rupiah, then the larger ones are priced at 3000 rupiahs, 4000 and 5000 rupiahs," explained Rustanto. As explained by Lasemin, he boils soybeans using firewood that his customers have supplied. Why not use a gas stove? According to him, using firewood can save about 35 percent of the budget compared to using a gas stove. "We once tried using a gas stove, but it turned out to be more expensive than using firewood," said Lasemin.

Soybeans that have been boiled are then stored in plastic buckets prepared and left for two days. For the production of his tempe, Lasemin has three workers. Furthermore, the soybeans are washed clean until the epidermis peels off. Soybeans that have been peeled off must be declared clean. After that, drain the soybeans for half to an hour. After the drained soybeans have been declared complete, then the soybeans are placed in a wide winnowing made of woven bamboo. At the same time, the yeast is given the right size. If it is the rainy season, the yeast mixed with soybeans can be multiplied (Pangemanan & Walukow, 2018). The soy and yeast mixture should be completely even. If it is evenly distributed, then it is put into plastic wrapping that has been perforated and the size is according to size. The tempe put in these plastic bags is then placed on a para-para and left for two days. Until finally, tempe is ready to be consumed and marketed," explained Lasemin.

6. Community Welfare in Wonokerto Hamlet, Warugunung Village Through Home Industry of Tempe, Bouncy Cake, Spinach Chips and Laying Hens

a. Home Industry Tempe

Tempe is one of the legendary Indonesian foods made from soybeans with various important nutrients for the body. Besides being high in protein, tempe also has other ingredients that are no less important. Starting from energy, fat, carbohydrates, fibre, calcium, sodium, to phosphorus. Not surprisingly, with a variety of nutritional content contained in it, tempe is a healthy food that is good for daily consumption (Faisal & Aulawi, 2016).

Tempe is processed into a variety of delicious menu dishes. From dry sweet tempe, stir-fried spicy tempe, and vegetable soup with tempe as an additional ingredient, to fried tempe used as a side dish with chilli sauce. One of the tempe-home industries in Jatirejo Village which now still exists during the Covid-19 pandemic is Mr Fathul Mu'in, as his nickname knows him. In the process of making tempe, starting from the selection of raw materials to the sales stage, Mr Fathul Mu'in is assisted by employees and their children (Utami & Welas, 2019). This middle-aged man can produce 600 lumps of raw tempe daily, then sell to stalls and shops. In addition to stalls and shops, he also serves orders for raw tempe, for example, for celebrations and other purposes. The price of each raw tempe is very low, which is Rp. 1,000. The speciality of this tempe produced by Mr Fathul

Mu'in is that it has a savoury, soft, and not sour taste after being processed. This savoury taste is obtained from the perfect fermentation process using yeast to make tempe.

b. Home Industry Cake Flower Shake

Most people must know that flower shake is a traditional snack whose popularity is equal to contemporary snacks. Kembang rocking is a traditional Betawi cake. Who would have thought the traditional snack of flower shakes would become one of the small and medium businesses to improve the standard of living of a small group of people in the Wonokerto hamlet, Warugunung Village (Setiawati & Makkasau, 2019). Home Industry Cakes Kembang Goyang is a snack business whose basic ingredients can be easily obtained in the market, so it is no wonder that many people are looking to Kembang Goyang as a business activity. The rocking flower cake with its distinctive shape and crunchy taste is now being made by a few people, even though during the holidays, some people still make it to be served to guests (Fawaid & Fatmala, 2020).

In processing the cakes, you need ingredients such as vegetable oil, eggs, flour, fine granulated sugar, coconut milk, salt, sesame, and other additional ingredients (Valenthine, Suwandi, & Prawita, 2021). The materials used are also easy to find in the nearest stalls or supermarkets. The rocking flower cake is shaped like a flower petal and the manufacturing process is quite unique, namely by inserting the flower-shaped mould according to its name, namely flowers into hot vegetable oil, after that the mould that has been inserted into the hot oil is inserted into the dough, then put back in again in hot oil by shaking until the dough can be released from the mould. One of the residents of Warugunung village, Mr Komsul Maarif who lives in the village, started a small business of bouncy cakes by selling only around his house, namely by leaving them in small stalls around his house. The rocking flower of Mr Komsul Maarif is in great demand by consumers because it has a distinctive and crunchy taste.

Mr Komsul Maarif's bouncy cake has now obtained a distribution permit for food products from BPOM to be marketed in Mojokerto City supermarkets. In a day, Mr Komsul Maarif used to produce bouncy cakes 2-4 times, depending on the customer's order and the marketing place. One pack of rocking flower cakes is also priced at Rp. 12.000.00 only. Maintaining a business, especially a home industry business or business, is certainly challenging. It takes hard work to survive in business competition and the rigours of progress in the business world at this time.

c. Spinach chips home industry

Processed foods from leaves do have a variety of benefits for the body. And through the cold hands of Mr Abdulloh, a man from Wonokerto Hamlet, Warugunung Village, Pacet District, Mojokerto Regency, this man can turn leaves into various snacks with various flavours. He uses spinach, kale, papaya, and beluntas leaves to make savoury and crunchy snacks. In fact, its sales can generate a turnover of Rp 10 million-Rp 30 million in a month.

He said: "I started this business in 2010. Initially, there were only spinach chips, but because of the many enthusiasts, it developed by processing some chips from other vegetables,". At Sutikno's production house, spinach leaves for Rp. 100,000 can produce 20 kilograms of chips in a day. Meanwhile, he needs one quintal of raw materials to produce 35-37 kilograms of cassava chips (Sulistiyawan, 2021). According to him, spinach

chips are the most popular among people (Faiqoh & Desmawati, 2019). That was the production of his first chips. The business that he has been involved in for more than ten years has also succeeded in reaching various supermarkets in Mojokerto.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis carried out during the research is meant to ensure that the research focus remains given special attention through observation and interview depth, which next will be analyzed qualitatively (Panorama & Muhajirin, 2017). Steps taken in the data analysis technique in this study is using Data Analysis Qualitative by model Interactive. Where is the analysis, which is done through data collection, consists of three streams of activity simultaneously: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion (verification).

1. Informant Identity

Home industry players are the community that is in Warugunung Village. The perpetrators This home industry has already run their business for 3 ± 20 years. Someone made it in his own house already has a warehouse or place of production. Based on that title appointed by the researcher is the role home industry in increasing the family economy. Then informants are people who are directly involved or the business owner (Syahputri, Az-zahra, Setifani, Ningrum, & Rolliawati, 2020).

Subjects in this study are five people, namely people involved directly in the business or owner. But not close to the possibility of researchers adding other informants such as para workers in home industries so that the information obtained is really ± really accurate. General description of the identity of informants who have been researchers interviewed (Syahputri et al., 2020). In detail, the following data informants who are resource persons based on pre-defined criteria determined:

Informant 1. Mr Fathul Muin is an owner of a home industry in Warugunung Village, Dusun Wonokerto. He is 47 years old, Islam, last education is SMA. Mr. Fathul Muin lives in Warugunung Village, Dusun Wonokerto RT 2/ RW 1. Mr Fathul Muin has a wife and three children, Home Industry Mr Fathul Muin In the form of tempeh industry. He pioneered business since 1997.

Informant 2. Mr Juari is a new entrepreneur, his home industry was established in 2013. His Home Industry is in the form of Frames. He is 36 years old. Mr Juari's last education was S-1. Mr Juari has two children. Mr Juari lives in RT 02/RW 01, Randegan Hamlet, Warugunung Village.

Informants 3. Mas Agus is an entrepreneur in Warugunung Village. Home industry Mas Agus was established in 2004. His business is manufacturing exhausts. Mas Agus is 35 years old, Muslim, Mas Agus has a wife and three children. Mas Agus lives in RT 02/ RW 01 in Wonosari Hamlet, Warugunung Village.

Informants 4. Mr Dul Majid is a new entrepreneur in Warugunung Village. His business was founded in 2013. He is engaged in the workshop business. Fifty years old, Muslim, graduated from elementary school, Mr Dul Majid has a wife and one child. He resides in RT 01/ RW 02 Jolopeto Hamlet, Warugunung Village.

Informants 5. Mr Yunus is an entrepreneur in Warugunung Village. Mr Yunus's home industry was founded in 1999. He is engaged in the bamboo/gedek/sesek business. Fifty-

five years old, Muslim, graduated from junior high school, Mr Yunus has three children and a wife. Mr. Yunus lives in rt01/ rw 2 of Kepatihan Hamlet, Warugunung Village.

2. Background Establishing a Home Industry in the village of Warugunung

Many pressures and economic demands must be met during the era of globalization. And the need for more job vacancies and the explosion of human resources. So some people have to create their own jobs or establish medium-sized businesses, small businesses or what are known as home industries to meet their economic needs. As we know, the home industry is a production system that produces added value that is carried out at the location of individual homes, and not at a factory (Najiah & Mahmudah, 2021). From a business scale, home industries are classified as micro businesses. Home industries are generally classified as informal sectors that produce uniquely, related to local wisdom, and local resources and prioritize handmade. Home industry operates on a small scale, from a non-professional workforce, with small capital. As happened in Warugunung Village, where the people depend heavily on home industries.

"When I first opened a business in 1997, at first I was just experimenting. There were many challenges and difficulties finding customers, and I had much debt. However, as my days went by, I ended up getting more and more orders. I also employed local people who were still unemployed. Thank God, the business that started with trial and error is now able to support the family and benefit the local community" (Interview on July 24 2022).

"Initially I migrated to Kalimantan, but living overseas turned out to be difficult. Finally returned home to try the frame business, thank God it went smoothly, even the orders arrived outside the province and were finally able to support the family until now, mas" (Interview on July 24 2022).

From the interview results above, it was concluded that the Background for people making home industries in Warugunung Village is the difficulty of getting a job that can guarantee their life and the difficulty of working under pressure from other people. Therefore, starting a business is the best way to meet your daily needs and future survival (Ayub, 2020). The products of the home industries in Warugunung Village are exhaust, frames, tofu, workshops, bamboo/gedek/sesek handicrafts, ducks, crickets, tempeh home industry, sun cakes, spinach chips, pallets and laying hens.

3. Use Home Industry to Increase the Economy in Warugunung Village

With this home industry, it is hoped that the economy of the people of Warugunung Village will increase from before and this home industry can also open job vacancies for housewives around Warugunung Village. Because, on average, men who are of productive age work as farm labourers, street vendors, and sanders. So that the wives have to find additional income by working in the home industry around their house.

"The first time I set up a production business at home, I, my wife and relatives only managed it, but now there are ten employees from around the house and the salary system is a piece rate system" (Interview, July 24 2022).

"When I started the business, I was still not married, at that time my sister helped me. Income was divided into two. Around 2000, I borrowed money for business

expansion. Now with the progress of the home industry, it can employ 20 people." (Interview on July 25 2022).

"My income or turnover is around 15-18 million in a month" (Interview, July 25 2022).

"My income in a month is from the bamboo/gedek/sesek industry" (Interview, July 25 2022).

"I get around 10-15 million net income in a month" (Interview, July 25 2022).

From the interviews with home industry owners (informants), the turnover can reach 5-20 million a month, so with their income so large, their socioeconomic class also increases in society (Sari et al., 2021).

4. Sustainability of Home Industry in Warugunung village

Sustainability is meant here, namely how home industry owners maintain their business in a business condition or condition, in which there are ways to develop, maintain and protect resources and meet the needs that exist within a business.

Business continuity in research is studied by adapting several important aspects in a business, including:

- a. Capital which includes everything about the capital used and how to run it.
- b. Human resources which include matters related to labor.
- c. Production which includes raw materials, and ways of earning raw materials.
- d. Marketing which includes product development, distribution, service.

In the study of business continuity, namely the sustainability of capital, human resources, production and marketing continuity are definitions of business continuity, with three keywords, meeting needs, developing resources and protecting resources. In carrying out capital so that the circulation of capital continues to run smoothly, home industry owners have a strategy, strategy is a tool to achieve a company goal concerning long-term goals, follow-up programs and priority allocation of resources (Hidayati, Fermansyah, & Ghofur, 2020).

Circulation of capital turnover carried out by home industry owners in Warugunung Village by means of deposits from sandpaper once a week. The sandpaper first brings the goods for a week after returning home, and then the proceeds from the sale are paid to the business owner. With detailed and thorough notes or receipts.

Even though business owners have implemented a strategy in capital turnover, there are still times when capital is stuck due to delays in depositing from pemapas to business owners so that to make the next production, business owners have to rack their brains, some do it by borrowing money back from the bank, or reducing production output.

"If within a month there is a late payment of sandpaper, then it can have an impact on production results." (Interview July 25, 2022).

In contrast to Mr Agus and Mr Juari, who has been in the home industry for a long time, they have savings if someone is late in depositing or people are running off goods. These

savings are very useful for the sustainability of business capital. With this saved money, production can continue. This is what Mas Agus said:

"Learning from past mistakes, now we have capital savings." (Interview July 25, 2022).

"If we are determined to pay/deposit, we are not worried because we are relying on capital savings." (Interview August 1, 2022).

It is also different from Mr Yunus who started his business when he was 23 years old, by keeping very detailed bookkeeping. And if there are sanders who are always late to make payments or deposits, the goods will not be given first or pending so as to minimize the causes of bad capital. Here is what Yunus said.

"If there is a sandpaper that is late paying three times in a row, then we will not give the goods to the sander." (Interview August 2, 2022).

From the results of the field above it can be concluded that the sustainability of capital is very dependent on the source of capital and how to increase capital. There are two sources of capital used, own capital, and loan capital from financial institutions. For home industries that are just running or just starting out, they usually use their capital. Large home industries or have been running for a long time to fulfil their capital with their capital and loan capital with financial institutions (Putri & Sari, 2018).

When viewed further, the capital aspect is a very important supporting factor in the success of entrepreneurship. Capital in financial terms can be used for operational capital for business processing, such as production, production costs, purchasing raw materials, paying employee wages, etc.

IV. CONCLUSION

Covers several aspects of, continuity of capital, resource sustainability humans and sustainability marketing. In defending the home industry in order to run his role. Industrial homeowners there is Warugunung Village have their own strategy for maintaining their home industry. To meet the needs of capital for home industry owners anyone using capital owns, borrowed capital. To increase capital or develop home industry business owners do lending to the bank. To maintain the capital of this industry, homeowner does record goods out and goods enter very carefully. In meeting the needs of home owners, human resources industry usually recruits mothers' households around the home industry stands, even though there are also some of his relatives who come from outside the village stronghold. To maintain the continuity of human resources, industrial homeowners provide facilities to the workforce, invite recreation to the workforce, and give THR. Raw materials are usually purchased straight from the garden right away, da tone is also the supplier who delivers directly to the homeowner industry.

Production produced by there are various home industry owners which is on a large scale and tone too on a small scale. Usually home-developed industry or already established 15 years of production, but the owner of a home industry also markets it directly. Area marketing such as Mojokerto, Jombang, Sidoarjo, and Malang. But only the area only trans, so for purchasing power consumers is quite low. So that it is hard for home industry owners to raise prices and innovate to the goods only maintaining how the taste

from the production itself. And how the payment is also very difficult rarely someone pays by cash. Monthly turnover from the owner This home industry varies, from 10- 20 million per month for the home industry already advanced, and 3-7 million for emerging home industries.

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