

THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: CASE ON COMMUNAL CATTLE IN KULWARU VILLAGE, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

Fajar Julian Santosa¹, Retno Setyowati², Agung Wibowo*³

¹Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Ir. Sutami 36 Ketingan, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia;
email: fajarjuliansantosa@student.uns.ac.id

²Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Ir. Sutami 36 Ketingan, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia;
email: retnosetyowati@staff.uns.ac.id

³Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Ir. Sutami 36 Ketingan, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia;
email: agungwibowo@staff.uns.ac.id

*Correspondence

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Abstract: *This study aims to assess the social, economic, and environmental impacts of rural development programs, namely PNPM, in the case of building communal cattle. This qualitative research was conducted in Kulwaru Village, Yogyakarta Special Region Province. Data was collected from 15 informants, including the communal cattle group, local government, and related community figures. The data collected was then analyzed using Miles and Huberman interactive data analysis, including data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of the research show that (1) The construction of communal cattle provides changes in the social aspect, namely by increasing public awareness of environmental cleanliness, growing the spirit of cooperation, and mutual trust in the management of communal cattle, resulting in a decrease in crime in Kulwaru Village; (2) In the environmental aspect, there are changes in several aspects including settlements and the environment are more organized, pollution from wells is reduced, there are no flooding problems, resulting in safer public health and livestock; (3) In the economic aspect, communal cattle have an impact on several things, including increasing livestock productivity, ease of health checks, easy access to credit, and the processing of livestock manure waste into fertilizer with profitable value. This study recommends to stakeholders the importance of development programs tailored to local needs and potential as a viable strategy for sustainable rural development.*

Keywords: *Communal Cattle, Impact Assessment, Rural Development, PNPM, Special Region Of Yogyakarta.*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan penilaian dampak sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan terhadap program pembangunan desa, yaitu PNPM pada kasus pembangunan kandang komunal. Penelitian kualitatif ini dilakukan di Desa Kulwaru, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pengumpulan data dilakukan kepada 15 Informan meliputi pengelola kandang kamunal, local government, hingga tokoh masyarakat terkait. Data yang dikumpulkan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis data interaktif miles dan huberman yang meliputi kondensasi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Pembangunan kandang komunal memberikan perubahan pada aspek sosial yaitu dengan meningkatnya kesadaran masyarakat terhadap kebersihan lingkungan, tumbuhnya semangat gotong-royong, rasa saling percaya dalam pengelolaan kandang komunal, hingga menurunnya tidak kejahatan di Desa Kulwaru; (2) Pada aspek lingkungan terdapat perubahan pada beberapa aspek meliputi: pemukiman dan lingkungan lebih tertata, pencemaran terhadap sumur berkurang, tidak terjadi masalah banjir, hingga berakibat kepada kesehatan

masyarakat dan ternak lebih aman; (3) Pada aspek ekonomi, kandang komunal berdampak pada beberapa hal meliputi meningkatnya produktivitas ternak, kemudahan pengecekan kesehatan, mudahnya akses kredit, hingga diolahnya limbah kotoran ternak menjadi pupuk yang bernilai profit. Studi ini merekomendasikan kepada pemangku kepentingan tentang pentingnya program pembangunan yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan potensi lokal sebagai strategi yang layak untuk pembangunan pedesaan secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Kandang Komunal, Penilaian Dampak, Pembangunan Pedesaan, PNPM.

I. Introduction

Rural development is important in efforts to achieve sustainable development in various countries, including Indonesia. Critical aspects of rural development include poverty alleviation (Maria et al. 2023), food independence (Alfianto, D., & Lambelanova 2021), and reducing regional disparities (Yunitasari et al. 2023). Therefore, village development programs in Indonesia are the basis for improving rural communities' welfare and reducing inter-regional (rural-urban) disparities. However, rural development cannot be encouraged only by utilizing rural resource capital but must be accompanied by strengthening rural communities. Empowering village communities means increasing their independence and welfare through increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, capacity, and awareness and utilizing resources through establishing policies, programs, problem-based activities, and prioritizing village community needs (Yusuf et al. 2016).

Rural development in Indonesia has experienced changes for the better, along with adopting policies that support rural growth and development (Santosa et al. 2021). This effort is demonstrated by several policies related to rural development, such as PNPM (National Independent Community Empowerment Program), the *One Billion for One Village* (Satu Desa Satu Miliar) program (Saraswati et al. 2023), and labor-intensive programs. The programs launched by the Indonesian government have their objectives and are different in their implementation.

The PNPM program was launched in 2007 during the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) and aims to develop community capacity, both individually and in groups, to alleviate poverty in rural areas and resolve various problems related to improving the quality of life, independence, and prosperity. One of the results of the PNPM program's work that can be enjoyed today is a communal cattle in Kulwaru Village, Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Previously, Kulwaru Village was known as a 'slum' because most people kept cattle close to their houses, even side by side with their kitchens and water

wells. This lack of awareness causes environmental and health problems experienced by local communities. However, public awareness has begun to change since the construction of communal enclosures in 2012 through the Community-Based Settlement Environmental Management (PLPBK) program, which is part of the PNPM program.

However, village development programs that have been carried out to date have yet to undergo evaluation studies through impact analysis. So far, the program's implementation has only looked at the evaluation of the implementation but needs to remember what impact the program will have in the next 5 to 10 years. This condition makes it difficult to measure the success of village development carried out by the government. It is vital to evaluate the success of village development because this success will become a model for programs that will be carried out in the future. This evaluation considers sociocultural, community participation, environmental, and economic aspects.

Analyzing social, economic, and environmental impacts becomes important in this context. This analysis can provide a deeper understanding of the impact of village development programs on various aspects of community life, the local economy, and the environmental ecosystem. By understanding these impacts, the government and stakeholders can launch successful programs and plan further steps to increase effectiveness and achieve village development goals (OECD 2010).

Therefore, this research analyzes the social, economic, and environmental impacts of village development programs in Kulwaru Village, Kulon Progo Regency, and the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Through a comprehensive approach, this research can provide broader insight into the contribution of village development programs to sustainable development in this region. The findings from this research can become a basis for decision-making in planning and implementing development policies at the local and national levels, as well as providing a valuable contribution to the literary academy regarding village development and sustainable development in general.

II. Literature Review

Rural Development

According to Mardikanto & Soebianto (2019), the definition of development is a form of effort toward change (progress) carried out by individuals within it who wish to implement that change to achieve shared prosperity. The concept of development is very closely related to the concept of empowerment because almost every development is followed by a process of community empowerment.

Based on the reality of village development so far, it can be seen that there are two main tendencies of village communities regarding participation in village development. Firstly, participation that arises due to the initiative or self-initiative of individuals or community groups (often called voluntary participation) (Hardianti et al. 2017). Secondly, participation is not based on the community concerned's initiative or initiative but because it is driven or mobilized by the government (sometimes containing elements of coercion) (Ndraha 1997).

Social, Economic, and Environment Impact in Development

Social, economic, and environmental impact assessment systematically evaluates the impact produced by a policy, project, or activity on social, economic, and environmental aspects (OECD 2010). This analysis aims to understand the consequences of specific actions and enable decision-makers to make better decisions considering the various possible impacts (Dagiliute and Juozapaitiene 2015).

Social impact assessment involves an evaluation of how a policy, project, or activity affects the community and social structure around it. These include impacts on well-being, human relations, security, social justice, and culture. A social impact analysis aims to identify positive and negative impacts on affected communities and consider appropriate mitigation measures (Dendena and Corsi 2015).

Economic impact assessment is an economic analysis that includes an evaluation of the financial and economic implications of a policy, project, or activity, which includes economic growth, employment, income, economic costs, and benefits, as well as the impact on related economic sectors. This analysis helps understand an action's financial impact and ensures that decisions are taken based on sound economic considerations.

Environmental impact assessment is an environmental analysis that focuses on evaluating the consequences on the natural environment resulting from a policy, project, or activity. This analysis aims to identify positive and negative environmental impacts while promoting sustainable resource use (Joseph et al. 2019).

III. Research Methodologies

This research was conducted for one year using a qualitative approach with a case study method (Yin 2012) and a purposive selection of research locations. This research was conducted in Kandang Communal, Kulwar Village, Waites District, Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Data collection was carried out on 15 informants, including cattle breeders, local government officials, and related community figures. In-depth interviews

were conducted online and offline due to the large-scale social restrictions policy and the ongoing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. To complete the data, researchers also collected documents and archives related to community-based environmental development programs. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using the Miles & Huberman analysis method, which includes data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion (Sugiyono 2019). The validity of the data used by researchers is determined by source triangulation and method triangulation to obtain more accurate data.

IV. Result and Discussion

Background to the Development of Communal Cattle

Kulwaru Village is located in the southern part of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, namely in Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency. With agricultural land reaching 70% of the village area, most of the people of Kulwaru Village make their living as farmers. Many Kulwaru people have side jobs such as raising goats and chickens, and most raise cattle. Raising cattle is a characteristic of Kulwaru Village. One family can have two to three cows.

“The people of Kulwaru Village believe that keeping cattle is a saving for the future and can be used when there is an urgent need.”

(Ridwan Usman – Head of Kulwaru Village: July 10th)

Many Kulwaru people raise cattle in their yards. Only people have large yards, so they must keep cows in pens close to the house, the well, and the kitchen. The cage's location close to the house causes health problems for the community. A dirty environment causes this, and many wells are contaminated by livestock waste. There were cage problems; the environment seemed dirty and disorganized. Environmental conditions like this give rise to several problems: unhealthy and poorly maintained environmental hygiene, the unpleasant smell of cow dung, and polluted well water.

In 2012, BKM Bina Mandiri Kulwaru Village received assistance from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) through the Community-Based Settlement Environmental Management Program (PLPBK) amounting to IDR 1 billion. Through lengthy deliberations and the involvement of various stakeholders, it was decided that a communal cattle farm was needed so that the people of Kulwaru Village could raise cattle in the same place. The local community believes that developing communal cattle can overcome the problem of slum environments.

With the establishment of the PLPBK program to build communal livestock, many people feel there are better decisions than building communal cattle. This assessment is based

on the village community's experiences regarding the failure to develop communal enclosures in several nearby villages. Many communal cattle programs are considered to have failed due to several factors, namely programs that must be on target, poor management, and complicated management rules that make it difficult for members.



Figure 1. The Communal Cattle in Kulwaru Village

However, this decision was considered correct because there were innovations in managing communal cages carried out by the community as follows: First, communal cattle were only used as entrustments and were managed by each individual. This effort is made to avoid feelings of jealousy between breeders. Second, the community designs communal cattle to suit their needs. Third, the cows are placed back-to-back, and there is a partition so the cows do not see other cows. Fourth, livestock waste is managed individually and taken to a compost processing site. Fourth, they were designing the sustainability of communal cattle through a Master Plan with the construction of two communal cattle, the construction of a compost house, and the arrangement of the area through the construction of drainage channels. The construction of communal cattle, compost pens, and drainage channels around the village took approximately three months.



Figure 2. Breeders when Providing Feed in Communal Cattle

Impact Assessment on the Construction of Communal Cattle

Village development through communal enclosures through a program in 2012 (11 years) is expected to change the order (environmental, social, and economic) of the settlement in Kulwaru Village, which has been considered a ‘slum’ by several parties. The existence of communal cowsheds has an impact that can be seen from an environmental, economic, and social perspective, as in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Social, Environmental and Economic Impact Analysis

<i>Field</i>	<i>Positive Impact</i>	<i>Negative Impact</i>
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Public awareness of environmental cleanliness increases b) Interaction, closeness, and community networks increase c) Increased community cooperation activities d) Formation of a high sense of mutual trust, a sense of mutual care, a sense of mutual belonging (togetherness), the value of cooperation, and the creation of a positive work ethic among management members. e) There is a positive competitive value in raising cattle f) There is no crime in Kulwaru Village, especially in the communal cattle 	<p>There is no regeneration strategy for livestock groups, so it is feared that in the next few years, these communal cattle will not be sustainable.</p>

<i>Field</i>	<i>Positive Impact</i>	<i>Negative Impact</i>
ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) People are starting to move from their cages to communal cages so that the environment around the house is more protected b) There is no sound pollution due to cow dung flowing into the well c) Residential settlements are more orderly and cleanly d) There are no floods and stagnant water around houses and yards because the construction of drainage channels around the village makes water flow faster e) Communal cage facilities are more complete than your cage f) Public health and cattle can be better maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small number of new breeders are not aware of keeping their cages clean, so they need education.
ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Community welfare increases b) Livestock productivity is much greater than when raising livestock in their own pen c) Ease of checking animal health by officers d) Ease of farmer marketing of livestock products due to cooperation between the group and traders e) Animal waste products are collected and processed into compost (organic) and sold so that they can provide additional income for the community f) Using organic fertilizer can reduce the use/purchase of chemical fertilizer so that production costs can be reduced and can support Kulwaru Village towards organic farming g) The existence of the Cattle Group will facilitate government access in implementing the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small amount of livestock in communal cattle still needs higher productivity.

Source: Researcher

Social Impact Assessment

The construction of communal enclosures also changes the social aspects of the community in Kulwaru Village. The closeness between communities is getting closer. This closeness is reflected in cooperation activities in constructing communal enclosures and drainage channels. This community service activity lasted approximately three months. During this time, people voluntarily gave their time and energy solely to develop the environment in which they lived. However, some do not occupy the communal pen group and join it to look after cows. Community service participation in the construction of communal enclosures and

drainage channels was attended by the people of Kulwaru Village and by people from other hamlets who also helped.

The closeness of the community also grows closer in the management of communal cages, where there is interaction between community members, which has a significant impact and is the main reason why communal cages can survive today. This social impact cannot be separated from the formation of a high sense of mutual trust, a sense of mutual care, a sense of mutual belonging (togetherness), the value of cooperation, and the creation of a positive work ethic among management members (Santosa et al. 2023). The communal pens are managed individually, from providing food and cleaning the cattle to removing livestock manure and taking it to the compost house. Individual management of communal cattle gives full responsibility and freedom to cattle owners to care for them according to their abilities and knowledge. This regulation creates different management by each member, providing a straightforward way for exchanging information (knowledge) about cattle care between each manager. This condition is one of the reasons why cows managed in communal cattle are healthier and fatter compared to those kept in home gardens.

The provision of animal feed, carried out every day (morning and evening), provides access to frequent meetings with members. Because these meetings are frequent, communication is always maintained to create a close relationship between management members. Meetings between breeders are usually used to share knowledge in raising. The breeders are very open (transparent/open) to share knowledge with neighboring breeders, and there is no feeling of being disadvantaged. In providing food, a sense of togetherness and belonging is also created. This condition happens when the livestock owner cannot provide feed, so he can ask neighboring farmers to feed his livestock. The value of mutual belonging is even more substantial when livestock owners cannot provide feed and need to remember to notify other breeders. Here, neighboring breeders will help feed the livestock by providing feed that is already available, or if it is not available, the neighboring breeders will provide feed. Placing cattle in communal pens is very vulnerable to the loss of livestock; this is influenced by the large number of breeders with different characteristics and the distrust between breeders. Not only that but the value of mutual trust is also formed in the management of communal enclosures. There is no sense of suspicion between managing breeders, creating a high level of mutual trust. Farmers believe that livestock kept in communal cattle will not be stolen or harmed by other breeders.

The breeders who manage the communal cattle in Kulwaru Village are part of a livestock group called the Sempulur livestock group. On every 15th (middle of the month), breeders hold a gathering whose primary purpose is to build friendships and strengthen relationships between breeders. All problems that occur in communal enclosures are resolved in this forum. Decision-making is carried out together, namely by deliberation.

"For social community activities, there is a desire to build drainage channels and build roads independently. With the increasing awareness of mutual cooperation, awareness of cooperation. because the impact of being in a group is really felt by individual members of society."

(Imam – Head of BKM Bina Mandiri: July 10th)

Environment Impact Assessment

The PLPBK (Community-Based Settlement Environmental Management) program has significantly impacted the community environment, especially in Kulwaru Village, after previously being considered a 'slum.' The construction of communal pens made people switch to raising cows after previously having cow pens very close to their houses and wells. Apart from that, the construction of drainage channels surrounding the village means that water during the rainy season can flow smoothly and not cause flooding again.

Maintaining environmental cleanliness in Kulwaru Village must be connected to the role of the community, which cares about cleanliness. In managing communal cages, cage cleanliness is the responsibility of the cage owner/renter. Cage cleaning is carried out daily so that the cage's cleanliness is maintained correctly—members' awareness about the cage's cleanliness needs to be maintained. There is value in making people care for each other and remind each other of good things created by warnings between members and cage owners who were lazy about cleaning their cages.

Improvements in environmental conditions also impact health conditions, with significant changes in public and livestock health. The people of Kulwaru Village, before the construction of communal enclosures and drainage channels, had health problems related to environmental cleanliness, one of which was dengue fever. The presence of this disease is influenced by the presence of cow dung waste that is rarely cleaned and the presence of puddles of water after rain that do not seep into the ground.

The health of livestock (cows) also improves with communal pens. In communal pens, the cleanliness of the pens is always maintained so that the potential for livestock to contract disease from waste can be prevented. Joint livestock management in one place can make it

easier for officers to check livestock health at the Puskesmas (Animal Health Center) more easily and quickly. This condition is different when livestock are kept in their own homes, where the cage is usually located behind the house, making it difficult for officers to check the livestock's health and taking longer. Livestock health checks and deworming are carried out every three months.

"What is clear is that communal cattle are good for livestock business management capacity and creates a clean environment and provides supporting capacity for agriculture."

(Ridwan Usman – Head of Kulwaru Village: July 10th)

Economy Impact Assessment

Most of the people of Kulwaru Village have their primary job as farmers, so when they come home from the fields, they bring grass feed to raise cows. Breeding cattle is a side job for the community; they believe raising cattle is a saving that can be used for future needs. The construction of communal enclosures also greatly influenced the increase in income of the people of Kulwaru Village. Raising cows in communal pens makes female cows more productive at giving birth and look fatter. With the female cow's productivity, the 'calf crossbreed results can be sold to consumers. This condition is influenced by group members reminding each other when a neighbor's cow is in heat, so that the livestock owner quickly finds out and immediately injects Artificial Insemination (IB) by Mantri (someone who has this skill). Apart from that, a communal pen is also a place of learning (exchanging information) for members so it can be resolved when there is a problem with cattle in the communal pen,

In terms of livestock marketing, it is also more accessible with the existence of communal cattle. The more members who join the group, the more relationships are formed. These many relationships have resulted in much collaboration by members, including collaboration in marketing livestock products to consumers. Many traders look for cattle by coming to the communal cattle.

"In terms of the economy, yes, I think there will still be an increase in output, especially livestock. To some extent, there is still some improvement. That's the calving rate, sir; here you could say it's smooth. The calves are fast here. If you're at home, you won't be there for two years. If here, for example, let go for a few days, then marry again in a few months. For example, we didn't see it at the time, but there

were others who told us about it, bro. 'This cow wants to mate again'. It's pretty good there."

(Kamino – Head of Livestock Group: July 17th)

Discussion

The initiative of building communal cattle in Kulwaru Village shows the potential that a well-designed rural development program can encourage more comprehensive community development. These communal cattle function as livestock shelters and centres of livestock-related activities, allowing farmers to share resources and knowledge. With this facility, farmers can work together to manage livestock, optimize feed use, and utilize animal health facilities. This condition shows that collective management can increase efficiency and productivity compared to individual management.

Communal cattle also have a significant social impact. Intense interaction between breeders in communal cattle encourages the forming a more solid and collaborative community. They share knowledge and best practices and support each other in overcoming the challenges faced in animal husbandry. This step can strengthen social networks and a sense of community among community members, which is critical to the program's long-term sustainability. Furthermore, maintaining these social ties can inspire other community initiatives to improve shared prosperity (Santosa et al. 2023).

The construction of communal cattle in Kulwaru Village also shows that appropriate intervention in rural development can overcome various structural problems small farmers face. This situation proves that rural development programs designed by considering local needs and involving active community participation can create an environment conducive to sustainable economic and social development (Nabilla Fada 2022; Nugrahani et al. 2019). By paying attention to economic, social and environmental dimensions, this program improves the living standards of village communities and provides the basis for sustainable long-term growth (Yuliasuti et al. 2023). The success of building communal cattle achieved by Kulwaru Village can become a model that other rural areas can replicate to achieve balanced and inclusive development (Santosa et al. 2021).

V. Conclusion

Rural development is an important aspect of efforts to achieve sustainable development. This effort can be evaluated through social, environmental, and economic impact analysis. Based on the results of research conducted in Kulwaru Village, the results showed that: (1) The construction of communal enclosures provides changes in the social aspect, namely by increasing public awareness of environmental cleanliness, growing the spirit of cooperation, mutual trust in the management of communal enclosures, to the point of decreasing no crime in Kulwaru Village; (2) In the environmental aspect, there are changes in several aspects including settlements and the environment are more organized, pollution from wells is reduced, there are no flooding problems, resulting in safer public health and livestock; (3) In the economic aspect, communal pens have an impact on several things, including increasing livestock productivity, ease of health checks, easy access to credit, and the processing of livestock manure waste into fertilizer with profitable value.

This research still has several limitations, especially in the data collection process. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has limited access for researchers to conduct interviews and observations. The data used was also limited to reports and in-depth interviews with a few informants who were analyzed using qualitative methods. These conditions may reduce the validity of research findings and limit in-depth understanding of program impacts. Therefore, quantitative research needs to be carried out in future research to obtain more accurate and measurable impact analysis results on this program. This study also recommends to stakeholders the importance of development programs tailored to local needs and potential as a viable strategy for sustainable rural development.

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