

# Development of Village by Social Capital and Community Participation to Be Independent Village

Tri Siwi Nugrahani<sup>1\*</sup>, Suharni<sup>2\*</sup>, R. Indriyati Saptatiningsih<sup>3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Accounting Program, Yogyakarta PGRI University)

<sup>2</sup>Guidance and Counseling Program, Yogyakarta PGRI University

<sup>3</sup>Citizenship Study Program, Yogyakarta PGRI University )

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Abstract: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the development programs in the villages of Potorono and Wonokromo based utilization of social capital and community participation in an attempt to realize the village self-sufficient. The subject of this research is the head of the host 18 people consisting of 11 people from the village of Wonokromo and 7 people from the village of Potorono. Data capture techniques in the survey and in-depth interviews, with descriptive data analysis techniques are quantitative and qualitative. The results showed most 72.50% utilization rate of social capital and 84.44% public participation used in the construction of the village in realizing the independent village of 83.06% either from Potorono or village Wonokromo. The level of social capital and community participation in the effort of realizing independent villages indicated by the participation of the role of community groups consisting of: youth group, mothers, the father – the father of the liveliness of the stages of development that starts from early planning, middle and end the construction of the village

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The implementation of regional autonomy aims to develop the potential of natural resources and human resources in the region in order to improve welfare. According to Law No. 32 of 2004 (Undang-Undang RI No 32 Tahun 2004) on regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is the right, authority and autonomous obligation to regulate their own government affairs and the interests of the local community. The authority has a positive impact on the region to develop development for its people, up to the smallest regional level including the village. The development of the region is physically seen as a space capable of accommodating various activities in human life. The smallest region is part of a larger area in a spatial unity. The socio-economic region is a unity of socio-economic development. Although it is acknowledged that there are various sectors in people's lives that are accommodated by these spaces, they are not seen as partial and sectoral. Each sector is part of the unity of the region interacting with other sectors in a single unity of development.

In general, what is meant by development is: socioeconomic expected progress (Prayitno and Budi, 2001). Development should mean the advancement of living conditions, economic growth and the enhanced welfare of life that can be achieved. The level of community welfare is a mirror level of quality of life. Bantul Regency with an area of 506.85 km<sup>2</sup>. Based on Human Development Index data in Yogyakarta year 2015 shows the life expectancy of Bantul region 73.44 which means life expectancy of people in the region has a long time because the community is able to survive until the age of 70 years. Similarly, for the average level of expenditure, the population of Bantul has a yield of 14320.10. This means that on average the population expenditure of the area in a month averaged approximately Rp.1.400.000, while based on the health index indicates Bantul area 82.21 it means the health level of the region is quite good. The following development index data (BPS D.I. Yogyakarta, 2015) is presented in table 1.

Table 1: Human Development Index (IPM) in 2016

	Number	Mean of		Individual	Health	Education	Expense
	of life	School	School				
	expecta	Level	Duratio	expense	Index	Index	Index
	ncy	Expectation	n				
Bantul	73.50	14.73	9.09	14880	82.21	78.42	81.11

The ease of handling the permit for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to have access to business development is one of the village development programs for the district program. Physical development in the form of pioneering tourist areas also helps in improving welfare. However, the development of housing using the rice fields is a serious concern because if not supervised, then over time the agricultural area becomes narrow that will eventually reduce agricultural products. Other problems such as the number of young people who prefer to work in the factory or as workers outside the city than to work on agricultural production, the lack of skills in young mothers to have productive activities also need to be reviewed, because it relates to the data shown in table 1 about the Human Development Index data.

Efforts to develop a competitive society, social capital is more important because there are many successful contributions to society. The existence of community participation is the most important requirement for building cooperation to develop and achieve prosperity. Community participation is social security to gain access on behalf of development. The area of Bantul is often a pilot project of community self-management in Yogyakarta, and it is interesting to observe in depth, especially on community empowerment to improve the living standards of the observable community from the level of education, health, work, and healthy environment. Efforts to motivate people to participate in development require the role of community leaders and the role of all levels of society including youth, women and the whole community.

Based observations can be found that there is the potential of natural resources and human resources in the two areas that haven't been optimized so that it will affect the level of success the construction of the village terebih in uaya village of realizing independent. Natural resources are optimized and natural resources as social capital in development and public participation which means the role of the community in the construction of the village will influence the success of the development of the village, whereas the achievement of the success of the construction of the village should be evaluated in

order to be able to know how great the achievement of social capital and participation in the development of the village and carried out continuously so that it will be able to realize a self-contained village. Refers to a self-contained village with the willingness of the community to come forward and produce the product and have the ability to meet the needs and not dependent on foreign aid.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Village Development Concept

The development consists of two important elements, which will be the actors of development. Talking about humans here focuses more on skills. That is why human problems are considered as technical issues to improve skills. Considerations about creating an environment, both the political and cultural environment that pushes humans to be creative need attention. Only by creating a safe environment can people be creative. Ultimately development is aimed at human development. Humans who are built are creative people. To be creative, people must be happy, feel safe and free from fear (Budiman, 2005). Discussions about humans here emphasize the skill aspect. Human problems as technical issues for skills improvement. Unskilled and less productive people can cause poverty. The problem of poverty is related to the basic rights of society by maintaining and developing a dignified life (Bappenas, 2005).

Another expert opinion related to poverty reduction (Nunuk Prasetyo, 2004) states there are several factors that affect poverty and backwardness of people, among others: (1) ownership of farmers land less 0.2 hectares even no land at all, (2) limited access and farmers' control over factors of production, (3) lack of market dominance due to lack of market information and alternative production and markets, and (4) no guarantees of business in the agricultural sector. Efforts to reduce poverty can be done by implementing development programs including women's empowerment with social, cultural, psychological and economic (Indriyati and Nugrahani, 2013). Economic development activities related to government policy in order to accelerate poverty alleviation especially in the era of regional autonomy. Although sometimes in the midst of increasingly complicated poverty conditions, government policies still emphasize on who and what and less focus on poverty reduction

efforts (Heryawan and Usman, 2007). Sometimes government policies are less pro-population and economic growth causes a variety of social impacts, namely high poverty rates (Maswita Jaya, 2005). One way to develop the economic level of the community is village management. Increased levels of community economy will encourage rural development programs, resulting in a reduction in national social inequality (Hamzah, 2015). Village management programs should be sustainable, consisting of coordinated, integrated and sustainable processes to plan and implement village development programs.

## 2.2 Community Empowerment

Empowerment has the literal meaning of making a person or group powerless. Empowerment is humanizing, in the sense of encouraging someone to do and feel their human rights. In empowerment, there is recognition and strengthening of one's position through affirming rights and obligations in every aspect of life. The empowerment process is endeavored to make someone more daring to voice and fight for an imbalance between rights and obligations. Empowerment is very far from dependence because it prioritizes own business. This process requires a basic attitude and pure and strong knowledge/perspective on strength and ability.

Community empowerment can be used as a village development program as a unit of action and seek a combination of external and internal support by putting pressure on community participation in any form related to the program. In the process of community empowerment, it is necessary to consider local potential, both natural and human resources. The implementation of the community empowerment model by using mentoring strategies can reduce poverty (Nugrahani, 2013). Community empowerment can evaluate and optimize village activities or Village Community Empowerment Council (BPMD) especially in Kabupaten Tapanuli (Fillaili and Usman, 2007).

## 2.3 Social Capital and Community Participation

Social capital is networking of the social and economic working in the society between individuals and groups formally and informally which benefits to each other. The social capital can be measured by three indicators, such as trust, networking, and values (Riddel, 1997). The struggle

to overcome social problems requires norms and rules. It also needs networking to expedite interaction and social transaction so that all problems can be resolved. Social capital has a strong relationship with the society's participation. The participation is vital in the process of development because, in development, many people are involved. Without people participation, the development process can not run well (Taryania.R., 2013). According to (Field, 2010), social capital is the relationship which is bounded by trust, mutual understanding and shared values which bounds the members of a group to make the movement effectively and efficiently. Social capital is resources which are actual and virtual which develops in the relationship which has been institutionalized from the perspective of others (Hasbullah, 2006). Factors that influence the community of developers in the process of development include willingness, abilities, and chances. Steps of development participation are based on the level of participation as stated by (Arnstein, 1969), those are; manipulation, therapy, information, consultation, adaptation, partner, authority delegation and people's control. These are also used in the study of (Taryania.R., 2013). The level of people's participation can be described as follows:

8	Control of Citizen	} Citizen power
7	Delegation of Authority	
6	Partnership	} Tokenism
5	Soothe	
4	Consultation	
3	Information	
2	Therapy	} Non- Participatory
1	Manipulation	

Picture 1: Level of Society's Participation

People's power has the meaning of giving the authority holder to heal and teach the community. Information and consultation are the tokenism; the community can get the information and make a sound but no guarantee that the idea will be accommodated. Adaptation is the highest level of tokenism, the community can give advice to the leader. Still, the decision is on the leader. The partnership can make the community has the chance to negotiate and involved in the decision making and the processes.

## 2.4 Independent Village

Self-contained villages namely villages that can meet the needs of its own and is not dependent on help from the Government because of the aid only as a help or a stimulant (Wardoyo, 9 April 2015). As for the features of the village include: independent, able to improve the incomes and welfare and able to meet the needs of its own and is not subject to outside help. According to the results of the interviews one of the Bappeda staff in Malinau Selatan conducted by CIFOR (Iwan, Ramses, dkk, 2006). Study of (Darwis and Rusastra, 2011) in an effort to optimize synergy through village community empowerment program of agribusiness enterprise development agriculture (PUAP) and Demapan (Program Desa Mandiri Pangan) covering aspects: 1) synergy data and the selection of the recipient village program, 2) internal institutional setup program, 3) targeting infrastructure consolidation accelerated poverty reduction, and 4) anticipation of implementation of both the synergy in the field. In the aspect of the fourth notice accelerated agricultural development and economy of the village leads to poverty reduction can be realized.

Self-contained villages reflect the willingness of villagers to come forward, resulting in a product or work of the village that boasts and have the ability to meet the needs. The village has an independence that can be distinguished into three namely: desa karsa, works, and housing. When reached will be village autonomy. Karsa, works and housing covers a variety of areas including economic, cultural and social power rests on three, namely: the development of economic activity between the village and the village, the more powerful the participative system of the village, the villagers woke up to a strong Economic and socio-cultural as well as have a high concern to development and empowerment of the villages (Wibowo, 2015). According to the concept, according to Minister of the Kemendes and law No. PDTT; 6 The year 2014 in a bid to develop the empowerment and construction of village community is known by the term "Economic Village Granary to provide base financial support towards the poor people but also encourage businesses of the village. Include activities that open up access to production, distribution, and market.

The cultural periphery of Village means lifting the return values of collective village and culture on the deliberation and mutual consensus as well as the value of the human values of Indonesia diligent,

hard-working, simple and has staying power. Ring culture is based on the shape and pattern of communalism, local wisdom, social self-help, appropriate technology, environmental sustainability and resilience and local sovereignty that reflects the collectivity of society. Understanding Net Wira Village is an attempt to grow the capacity of village human that reflect the human figure a smart village, characteristic and independent. NET Wira Village puts human beings as the main actor at the same time that drives economic and social dynamics of culture in the village with the awareness, knowledge, and skills so that the village can preserve the example as soko guru wisdom local.

## 3 METHODS

This research was conducted in Potorono village, Banguntapan sub-district and Wonokromo village, Pleret Bantul sub-district. The subjects of this research are 18 head of hamlet, 11 of which are from Wonokromo and 7 from Potorono. The team also conducted interviews with their respective village heads. The data were collected through questionnaires and in-depth interviews.

This research variable i.e. social capital which means a collection of community groups consisting of groups of mothers, young men, and fathers. The measurement of social capital with achievement percentage of the benefit of the natural resources and human resources in the development activities of the now charging results to respondents. While public participation is the role and the liveliness of the group activities of communities that made up the Group of mothers, fathers and young men in the village development activities. The measurement of community participation measured the percentage of roles and the liveliness of the group nor the group members in the activities of the human development of the now charging results to respondents. While the self-contained Village that is the village that its people have the will to go forward, resulting in a product or work of the village that boasts and have the ability to meet the needs and does not depend on foreign aid. Measurements of the independent village of the variable that is measuring the percentage of optimism the achievement of progress in realizing the independent village. Data analysis techniques using qualitative and quantitative descriptive analysis.

### 4 RESULTS

Based on the results of filling questionnaires and in-depth interviews with 18 respondents as the head of the hamlet consisting of 7 hamlet heads from Potorono and 11 from Wonokromo. the youngest 23-year-old hamlet head of Nglaren Potorono and just 1.5 years old is head of the hamlet and the eldest is Ikhsan from Wonokromo II, a 64-year-old who has been 34 years old as head of a hamlet. Most of them are high school graduates. There are two heads of female villagers from Ketonggo Wonokromo and Mertosanan-Potorono. This shows that women in the region have participated in political life. Below are profiles of respondents from the hamlets of Potorono and Wonokromo:

Table 2: Profile of Respondent

No	Name	Name of Hamlet	Age	Long Served	Gender	Level of Education
1	Muh.Mustamid	Jejeran I	37	4 years	Man	Vocation School
2	Nur Darussalam	Jejeran II	37	4 years	Man	Senior high
3	Almad Ashuri	Wonokromo I	43	15 years	Man	Senior high
4	M Ikhsan	Wonokromo II	64	34 years	Man	Senior high
5	Hamdani	Pandes I	62	29 years	Man	Senior high
6	Ubay Usman	Pandes 2	36	4 years	Man	Undergraduate
7	Rusiyati, S.Ed	Ketonggo	51	29 years	Woman	Undergraduate
8	M. Hamdan A, S.Ed	Brajan	39	8 years	Man	Undergraduate
9	Muh. Sofan	Karanganom	47	16 years	Man	Senior high
10	Jugman	Demangan	55	10 years	Man	Senior high
11	Semiyanto	Sateyan	49	23 years	Man	Senior high
12	Ari Cahyo Wibowo	Nglaren	23	1,5 years	Man	Senior high
13	Jumali	Salakan	49	20 years	Man	Senior high
14	Sugiyanta	Banjardadap	43	13 years	Man	Vocation School
15	Teguh Setiawan	Frangwedaman	36	3 years	Man	Vocation School
16	Atik Mudawamah	Mertosanan Kulon	49	5 years	Woman	Senior high
17	Triwinarto	Mertosanan Wetan	46	10 years	Man	Vocation School
18	Bromo	Potorono	58	10 years	Man	Senior high

In addition to reviewing the village head's profile, the team evaluated the potential utilization of natural resources and human resources in the village as seen in table 3 as follows:

Table 3: Potential of Natural and Human Resources

No	Name of Hamlet	Total Population	The role of youth	The role of women	Natural potential	Another Potential
1	Jejeran I	2200 people	80%	80%	80%	-
2	Jejeran II	1200 people	80%	70%	80%	-
3	Wonokromo I	1000 people	80%	70%	80%	-
4	Wonokromo II	1025 people	80%	70%	90%	Culinary: Sate Klathak
5	Pandes I	711 people	80%	70%	80%	-
6	Pandes 2	1556 people	70%	70%	80%	-
7	Ketonggo	1000 people	80%	80%	85%	-
8	Brajan	1580 people	80%	70%	90%	-
9	Karanganom	1700 people	80%	70%	80%	-
10	Demangan	700 people	80%	70%	80%	-
11	Sateyan	1027 people	85%	70%	80%	-
12	Nglaren	1125 people	80%	80%	85%	-
13	Salakan	1700 people	80%	70%	90%	Lake tours
14	Banjardadap	1213 people	80%	70%	80%	-
15	Frangwedaman	1400 people	85%	85%	80%	-
16	Mertosanan Kulon	1922 people	80%	70%	80%	-
17	Mertosanan Wetan	1300 people	80%	75%	80%	-
18	Potorono	2250 people	80%	80%	80%	-

Based on table 3 it can be shown that on average each hamlet has a population of about 1383 people. The lowest population in the Demangan area of Wonokromo village is 700 people and the largest Potorono area is 2250 people. On average 80% of the potential of natural resources is used for village development, namely from agricultural products in the form of rice and livestock in the form of cattle, while the potential of human resources as well as social capital is able to optimize the youth group "Karang Taruna" and the women's group "Dasa Wisma" and "PKK" of 82%. This shows the level of community participation is quite high. The involvement of every element of society shows that there is communication in taking development decisions. In addition, there is control from the community that shows there is a power of the community in overseeing the implementation of rural development because at every stage of development begins from planning, implementation, evaluation always involves the community. This was very supportive of the achievement of the village development program which finally was able to realize an independent village for more details can be seen in table 4 as follows:

Table 4: Social Capital and People's Participation

	Hamlet Name	Social Citizenship	Community Participation	Development Involving	Resident's Control
1	Jejeran I	75%	85%	80%	Involvement in the discussion
2	Jejeran II	70%	85%	80%	Invited to the meeting
3	Wonokromo I	70%	80%	80%	Monitoring and evaluation
4	Wonokromo II	80%	85%	80%	Participating
5	Pandes I	70%	85%	80%	Discussing
6	Pandes 2	70%	85%	80%	Existed in the discussion

					sion
7	Ketonggo	70%	85%	80%	Discussion
8	Brajan	75%	85%	80%	Discussion
9	Karangnom	70%	80%	80%	Existence
10	Demangan	70%	85%	80%	People participation
11	Sareyan	75%	85%	85%	Involved in observing
12	Nglaren	75%	85%	80%	Existence
13	Salakan	70%	85%	80%	Routine meeting of the hamlet
14	Banjardadap	70%	80%	80%	Discussion
15	Prangwedaman	75%	85%	80%	Discussion
16	Mertosanan Kulon	70%	90%	80%	Neighbor and hamlet forums
17	Mertosanan Wetan	80%	85%	80%	Discussion
18	Potorono	70%	85%	80%	Discussion

Based on table 4 shows in average each has made the response of social capital against the construction of the village of approximately 72.5%. Utilization of social capital in the form of social and economic networks work in a society that occurred between citizens within a group certainly has its benefits and are able to support the development of villages like karang taruna, PKK, RT and other productive groups in the region such. Of 84.44% community, participation levels in each stage of the construction of the village also support the success of the program because at every stage of the community get involved from both villages either Potorono or Wonokromo. This indicates there is a network of trust, value, and norms in carrying out programs which means harnessing social capital (Ridell, 1997 in Taryana, R., 2013) as well as the public participation activities are realized in

cooperation and mutual from the village development programme, and of 83.06% both villages feel capable to realize the independent village shown from charging the respondent about the construction and development efforts of the village towards the village. In addition, the control or the control of the community in every stage of the development of the village also shows community involvement in monitoring the progress of the village are also carried out by both the village

The results showed most 72.50% utilization rate of social capital and 84.44% public participation used in the construction of the village in realizing the independent village of 83.06% either from Potorono or village Wonokromo. The level of social capital and community participation in the effort of realizing independent villages indicated by the participation of the role of community groups consisting of: youth group, mothers, the father – the father of the liveliness of the stages of development that starts from early planning, middle or end of the construction of the village.

## 5 DISCUSSION

Village development both in Potorono and Wonokromo by utilizing social capital involving elements of youth "Karang Taruna" and women's groups "Dasa Wisma, and PKK" and groups of fathers like "RT and Gapoktan" assist in the smooth development of villages that can reduce poverty or improve welfare so that the pioneering of independent villages will be realized. In addition, community participation at every stage of village development both in planning, implementation, and evaluation also supports the success of the village program. This shows that in each stage of village development, the hamlet head has involved the community so that the implementation of village development programs can have values of trust, networks and internal norms because they utilize social capital (Riddell, 1997).

## 6 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion was previously can be shown that the village development program evaluation Potorono and can be running good Wonokromo and using the method of community empowerment in an attempt to realize a self-contained village. Although not fully supporting the development of social capital, but the village of 72.5% showed moderate enough in

building villages, indicated by *kegotong royongan* and cooperation as well as social networking as well as ownership of 84.44% public participation in the development of the village also shows the liveliness of the various groups of people who play an active role in the development of the village from both groups of mothers like *dasa wisma*, youth group like *krang midshipman* and groups fathers such as RT group so that a sense of optimism in an attempt to realize the independent village of 83.06% either from Potorono or village Wonokromo.

This indicates the level of confidence between the two areas of the community takes part actively in supporting the development of the village marked by involvement in the control of development good early, middle or end stages of development.

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