

**TRANSFORMATION OF DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS INDEPENDENT
VILLAGE IN SEKAPUK VILLAGE, UJUNG PANGKAH DISTRICT,
GRESIK REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

The commitment of the Jokowi – Jusuf Kalla government in developing villages is stated in the third the *Nawa Cita* which has been mandated to “Build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state”. The purpose of this study is to describe the efforts made by the government Sekapuk Village in the transformation of development towards an independent village and to describe the inhibiting and driving factors during the process of becoming an independent village. Data collection techniques in this study used interviews, observation, and documentation, in which the data were analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The informant withdrawal technique uses a purposive technique based on criteria. All data were examined for data validity using source and data triangulation techniques and were analyzed through the process of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that in the efforts made, the Sekapuk Village government is in the transformation of development towards an independent village through potential mapping, coaching, and mentoring, building synergies, and implementing village governance into a modern organization. Able to realize Sekapuk Village into an Independent Village. While the inhibiting factors in the transformation of development are in the form of rejection from the community, the problem of the lack of development funds, and the location of the village which is far from urban areas. the driving factors in the transformation of development in the form of a strong will from the community, the desire to reduce the number of unemployed, and the desire to reduce the problem of slums.

Keywords: *Development Transformation, Sekapuk Village Government, and Independent Village*

A. INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs contained in the *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 39 Tahun 2015* concerning Codes and Data for Government Administration Areas, 2015, the total number of villages in Indonesia reaches around 74,754 villages, the population of each village is about 45% of the total population of Indonesia. The regulation also explains that the rural area is very large, but the population is very large, the level of income, education, and health status is very low, and obtaining information is very weak, so that the progress and welfare of rural communities is far behind compared to urban communities.

To reduce the number of underdeveloped villages and increase the number of independent villages, an important problem to be solved is the problem of poverty. The problem of poverty has always received more attention from the government, especially the Indonesian government. This is because the government is aware of the importance of overcoming the problem of poverty. Failure to overcome this problem can lead to the emergence of various social, economic and political problems in the community. So in this case the government has a big responsibility in eradicating poverty. This government effort is realized in the form of development programs that have been previously planned. This development program is designed to improve welfare, standard of living and improve the quality of life of the community.

Rural development is an integral part of national development, which is an effort to improve the quality of rural human resources and the community as a whole that is carried out in a sustainable manner. Which in this case has been stated in Jokowi - Jusuf Kalla's third the Nawa Cita which has been mandated to "Build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state". Village development is an activity that covers all aspects of life in the village community. The purpose of village development is to improve the welfare of the village community, as well as to improve the quality of human life and to reduce poverty 2014 on the Village. Therefore, one of the efforts to improve village development can be done by giving authority to the village government to manage its own area independently.

The Developing Village Index (IDM) is contained in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, which is to reduce the number of disadvantaged villages to 5000 villages and increase the number of Independent Villages to at least 2000 villages in 2019. The development goals require clarity of villages and their development status. The developing village index (IDM) is not only useful for knowing the development status of each village that is closely related to its characteristics, but can also be developed as an instrument for achieving the 2015-2019 RPJMN targets (Hamidi & et al, 2015). The Village Building Index (IDM) looks at the initiative and strength of village communities in the process of progress and empowerment of village life which includes social, economic and ecological resilience. The development of the Developing Village Index (IDM) must be able to reach all dimensions of village life, namely the social, economic, and ecological or environmental dimensions that give way to sustainable village development that is closely related to village culture and

characteristics. The Developing Village Index (IDM) also classifies villages into five (5) statuses, namely: Very Disadvantaged Village, Disadvantaged Village, Developing Village, Advanced Village, and Independent Village. (Rachmawaty, 2020).

Village independence is a very central issue in community development to become more efficient. The enactment of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning villages provides a breath of fresh air to the village because this policy has made the village no longer underestimated and has even raised the rights and sovereignty of the village as a whole. Therefore, it requires a strong commitment by all parties in mobilizing and developing the economy in the village. Commitment from the village government and the community in moving the wheels of the economy is really needed, so that they are able to achieve all the planned goals. Villages are always synonymous with underdevelopment and poverty, this is due to the geographical conditions and topography of villages that are far from urban areas. The limited livelihoods of rural communities make the village further away from welfare. The village is an area where usually prolonged conflicts always occur. Prolonged conflict ultimately results in the many basic resources (*the resource base*) and *people's capabilities* destruction of.

Independent villages are the highest village status among the four other statuses, where independent villages have a high level of community welfare and a low amount of poverty. In general, villages that are far from the center of government have a high poverty rate. However, this does not apply to Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah District. , Gresik Regency, East Java Province. Sekapuk Village itself was once a Disadvantaged Village in 2016, then in 2017 the status of Sekapuk Village became an advanced village until 2019, and in 2020 Sekapuk Village became an Independent Village. This cycle of status changes is considered very fast compared to the surrounding villages, this is because Sekapuk Village is able to take advantage of opportunities optimally and is always innovative in managing the potential that exists in the village. Sekapuk village is a village close to limestone hills, so not a few people or residents work as limestone miners for their livelihood. No wonder there are many former limestone quarries. Therefore, the former limestone quarry caves are used by the community and the Sekapuk village government to become one of the tourism potentials in the village. The village which was initially not too ogled by tourists, is now starting to be visited by many tourists from various regions to see the natural beauty in Sekapuk Village. This phenomenon is seen by the government as an opportunity in advancing the village. That is by making it a tourist spot managed by the BUMDes which is known as Wisata Setigi (Selo Tirto Giri). Where these efforts become one of the benchmarks in indicators of development towards independent villages, namely the Economic index. Therefore, in addition to improving the community's economy, the tourism is also able to increase Village Original Income (PADes), so that Sekapuk Village becomes a prosperous village with a decreased poverty rate, and holds the status as an independent village and the only independent village in Ujung Pangkah District.

To review this success and success, the researcher uses the theory from Suryanto, (2017) that there are a number of alternatives that can be taken to

realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning Villages, namely: Carrying out mapping of village potentials and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economics and the community's economy by seeing how much potential there is, and then forming programs that are useful to increase income, welfare, and community independence sekapuk village. Applying methods of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to carry out accelerated development in socio-cultural aspects, strengthening village government capacity and structuring village government administration by emphasizing capacity strengthening, village administration structuring, and village development in socio-cultural aspects, to improve skills and increase capacity in the experience of society in all fields. Building synergy between village development planning with regional planning, and national planning, by building synergy with all *stakeholders* government in carrying out a program and development planning, as well as collaborating with several parties, one of which is the community, so that development is more successful and runs well and the realization of development in accordance with the plans and objectives. Building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture by making better arrangements that are carried out according to the times and not manually anymore, to facilitate the community in terms of service and find out information quickly and create a modern society that still preserves the culture and traditions that there is. So, through these 4 efforts, we can analyze and describe how the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government during the transition period to become an Independent Village as well as the driving and inhibiting factors during the transition period to become an independent village. In addition, researchers also use the IDM indicator (Development Village Index) as a benchmark in seeing what are the driving and inhibiting factors through the social, economic, and environmental dimensions, so that it becomes an independent village.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Government's Efforts in realizing an Independent Village

Based on the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Article 1 Paragraphs 1 and 2 Regarding Villages, villages and traditional villages or what are called by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are community units a law that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, according to Sugiman (2018), the village is a territorial unit inhabited by a number of families who have settled and depend on the surrounding natural resources in the hope of maintaining life to achieve prosperity. So it can be concluded that the village is an area inhabited by a number of residents who know each other on the basis of kinship relations and/or political, social, economic and security interests which in their growth become a legal community unit based on custom so as to create physical and spiritual bonds between each. -each of its citizens, generally the citizens live from agriculture,

have the right to manage their own household, and are administratively under the regency/city government.

If viewed from the *Peraturan Menteri Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi Nomor 2 Tahun 2016* concerning the Village Building Index, 2016 Article 1 Paragraph 11 concerning the Village Development Index states that an independent village, or can be called a self-sufficient village, is a developed village that has the ability to implement village development to improve the quality of life and the welfare of the village community as much as possible with social security, economic resilience, and ecological resilience in a sustainable manner. So that the Independent Village cannot be separated from the existence of development as a form of change to the Village.

According to Adisasmita, (2004) suggests that in the development of a region, there are several factors, namely: the utilization of natural resources and potential sectors in a productive, efficient and creative manner. Development of infrastructure and development facilities evenly throughout the region. Improving the capacity of human resources as people of development. Optimal arrangement and utilization of development spatial planning.

According to Nain, (2019), development as an increase in capacity to influence the future has certain implications. First, paying attention to "capacity", to what needs to be done to develop the ability and energy to make change (Transformation). Second, it includes "fairness" (equity), one-sided attention to certain groups will divide society and reduce its capacity. Third, the growth of power and authority, in the sense that only if the community has certain power and authority will they receive the benefits of development. So that Village Development is a strategy that seeks to make poor people in the village get what they should be entitled to and what they need for themselves and their families.

In determining the development strategy of a region, it must be adjusted to the programs to be implemented. Thus, the strategy used by one region to another is different because it adapts to existing programs and potential. According to Blakely cited by Kuncoro, (2004) said that in choosing a regional development strategy, must be the following three aspects considered, namely the determination of goals and criteria, determining the possible strategic actions for the preparation of strategic targets. Therefore we need the right strategy in development for the realization of an independent region.

According to Suryanto, (2017) There are a number of alternatives that can be taken to realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning Villages, namely:

- a. Carry out mapping of village potential and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economy and community economy.
- b. Applying methods of coaching and mentoring or assistance directly to carry out accelerated development in socio-cultural aspects, strengthening village government capacity and structuring village government administration.
- c. Build synergy between village development planning with regional planning, and national planning.
- d. Building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture.

Meanwhile, according to Kurniawan, (2015) in Book 5 of Independent Villages, Developing Villages, there are 4 strategies that can be done to realize an independent village, namely:

- a. Building the critical and dynamic capacity of citizens and civil society organizations in the village. Both of these are important assets for the village to build sovereignty and the starting point for the creation of a village community that will later become a balancing force for the emergence of public policies that are not responsive to the community.
- b. Strengthening government capacity and dynamic interaction between citizen organizations in the administration of village governance. The strengthening of village government capacity is certainly not only reflected in the technocratic ability of the village apparatus in planning development programs or activities. However, it is also reflected in the role of the BPD in building a dynamic policy-making and formulation process. The dynamic integration of interactions between village community organizations and the village government is also reflected in various other local initiatives.
- c. Develop a responsive and participatory village planning and budgeting system. Towards an independent and sovereign village, of course, requires a well-directed planning system supported by good citizen participation. Prior to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning the Birth of the Village, the village has been familiar with the participatory development planning system, where the reference or legal basis at that time was the *Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004* concerning Regional Government. The village's obligation to make development plans is emphasized through the *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 72 Tahun 2005* concerning Village Administration as a technical regulation derived from the *Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004*.
- d. Build local economic institutions that are independent and productive. Currently, there are many village initiatives to build local economic empowerment. Success in the economic field cannot be separated from the ability of the village to build consistent, participatory and agreed plans in village planning and budgeting documents (RPJMDesa, Village Government Work Plan and Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget).

The IDM (Developing Village Index) indicator as a measure of the success of independent villages

The success of development can be seen from the growth in each sector. To see how successful a development is, it is necessary to have benchmarks from the indicators that have been set. The independence of a village cannot be separated from the level of welfare of its people. However, Welfare is not the only measure of a village or area's progress. In addition to looking at the level of welfare, it is necessary to have an independent village indicator itself. With these indicators, it will be easier to assess whether the village is an independent village or not. As with Sekapuk Village which has become an independent village in early 2020. To see how successful Sekapuk Village has become an independent village and how the form of development transformation that occurs after becoming an independent village, it must first look at the indicators of success. Indicators of

the success of independent villages are contained in the Village Building Index (IDM).

The Developing Village Index classifies Villages into five (5) statuses, namely: (1) Very Disadvantaged Villages; (2) Disadvantaged Villages; (3) Developing Villages; (4) Advanced Village; and (5) Independent Village. The Village Classification is to show the diversity of characters of each village in the score range of 0.27 – 0.92 Village Building Index. The classification in the 5 Village statuses is also to sharpen the determination of the status of Village development and at the same time recommend the necessary policy interventions. The Village Development Index is a composite of social, economic and ecological resilience. IDM is based on these 3 (three) dimensions and further developed in 22 variables and 52 indicators (Hamidi & et al, 2015).

Meanwhile, in the *Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2016* concerning the Developing Village Index, it describes the Building Village Index (IDM) to realize independent villages. A village can be said to be an independent village if it has three indices in it, namely the social resilience index, economic resilience and ecological resilience.

C. METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Anggito & Setiawan (2018:8), Qualitative Research is collecting data in a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is carried out *purposively* and *snowballing*, collection techniques with triangulation (combined), and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations. The location of this research is in Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency. The focus in this study is first, the efforts that the Sekapuk Village government has gone through in carrying out the transformation of development towards an independent village based on the theory of Suryanto, (2017) that there are a number of alternatives that can be taken to realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* on Villages, namely: Carrying out mapping of village potential and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economy and community economy. Applying the method of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to carry out the acceleration of development in the socio-cultural aspect, strengthening the capacity of the village government and structuring village government administration by emphasizing on strengthening capacity, structuring village administration. Build synergy between village development planning with regional planning, and national planning. Building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture. Village Development Strategy, Second, regarding the driving and inhibiting factors experienced by the village government during the transition period to become an Independent Village. Through the indicator (IDM) Village Building Index.

In this study, the author uses data sources in the form of primary data and secondary data with the following explanation:

1. Primary Data

According to Sugiyono (2019:296) is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors Where the data has relevance regarding the transformation of development towards an independent village. According to *Lofland* as quoted by Moleong (2002:112), the main data source in qualitative research comes from informants in the form of words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and photos.

2. Secondary Data

According to Sugiyono (2019:296) secondary data is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents. Secondary data is data from other sources that still have relevance to research on the Transformation of Development towards an Independent Village in Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency.

In this study, the authors use other data collection techniques as follows:

3. Observation

According to Sukmadinata (2005) states that observation is a technique or method of collecting data by observing ongoing activities (Hardani et al. 2020:123-124). In using the observation technique, the most important thing is to rely on the observations and memories of the researcher. In this study, the researchers made direct observations regarding the Transformation of Development towards an Independent Village in Sekapuk Village.

4. Interviews

Interviews according to Hardani et al. (2020:137) is an oral question and answer between two or more people directly or a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was conducted by the two parties, namely the interviewer who asked questions and interviewed that provide answers to the question. The researcher has prepared a research instrument in the form of written questions as an opening interview, then the interview questions will be adjusted to the exposure of the informants' answers related to the Transformation of Development towards an Independent Village in Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency.

5. Documentation

Documents according to Sugiyono (2019:314) are records of events that have passed. The documents used by the researchers here are in the form of photos, pictures, and data on the Transformation of Development towards an Independent Village in Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency.

In this study, the authors used data analysis techniques using interactive models (*Interaktif models of analysis*) developed by Miles & Huberman (2014: 8) in Sugiyono (2019: 330) is as follows:

1. Data Collection

Collection Data, namely the data collected in the form of words not a series of words. And it has been collected in various ways (observations, interviews, documents, tapes). And before it's ready to use via (note-taking, typing, or stationery).

2. Data Condensation

Data condensation tends to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data that approximates all parts of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical material.

3. Presentation of Data

In general, data presentation is an organization, unification of information that allows inference and action. Presentation of data can be in the form of graphs, charts and other forms so that it will be easier to understand.

4. Withdrawal Conclusions & verification

From the collection of data, qualitative analysis to interpret things that are not patterned, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The final conclusion will not come until the data collection data collection ends. Depending on the size of the field notes, their coding, storage and search methods used, the attractiveness of the researcher and other limits that can be found.

D. EXPLANATION

In an effort to realize development towards an independent village then there needs to be strategies or steps that are right and in accordance with the condition of problems in Sekapuk Village. According to Chambers, (1987) Development rural areas is a strategy that allows poor community groups to village, get what they want and need for themselves and their children. This strategy is an attempt to help the group among them who seek life in rural areas to master more benefits of the results of development. In addition, in determining the development strategy of a regions, needs to be adjusted to the programs that will be implemented. With Thus, the strategies used by one region to another are different because it adapts to existing programs and potential.

Therefore, it takes the right strategy in development for the realization of an independent region. According to Suryanto, (2017) There are a number of alternatives that can be taken to realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* on Villages, namely: *first*, carrying out a mapping of village potentials and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economy and community economy; *second*, applying the method of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to carry out the acceleration of development in the socio-cultural aspect, strengthening the capacity of the village government and structuring the administration of the village government; *third*, build synergy between village development planning with regional planning, and national planning; *fourth*, building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture.

In accordance with the problem formulation and research objectives, namely to find out the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government during the transition to independent villages, and to find out what are the inhibiting and supporting factors during the transition to independent villages. The following is a description of the discussion of the research analyzed using theoretical foundations, including:

a. The efforts of the Sekapuk Village Government in realizing an independent village

The own efforts are part of the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government in realizing an Independent Village. So the following is a description of the discussion of the results that have been carried out in the form of analyzing data findings using a theoretical basis that is successive with each focus and target of research studies based on the book written by Suryanto, (2017), as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* on Villages. Among them are as follows:

Carry out mapping of village potentials and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economy and community economy.

Village potential is all natural resources and natural resources humans owned by a village, this potential can be used as a initial capital which can later be managed and developed for the benefit, village sustainability and development, especially in the realization of an independent village and in improving the welfare of rural communities. This corresponds to Sugiman (2018) that the village is a territorial unit inhabited by a number of families who have settled and their dependence on resources environment in the hope of sustaining life to achieve well-being.

Based on the results of research in the field, that in the efforts made Sekapuk village government in the transformation of development towards independent villages through: Carrying out mapping of village potentials and market networks that can managed to become a source of the village economy and the community's economy is first by exploring the potential that exists in the village. When viewed from the location geographically it is true, that the village of Sekapuk is located between limestone hills used as a livelihood for the surrounding community, namely mining stones chalk. So don't be surprised if by taking advantage of this potential and the innovation and creativity of the Sekapuk village is able to conjure up the place where it was originally slums are now a place that is always visited by tourists from outside the village and even from outside the city. by seeing how much potential existing through solving problems that exist in the village, then optimally utilized and always innovative in managing the potential that exists in the village, which is formed and designed through programs that, if useful, are beneficial for the village as well as society.

Therefore, the success of Sekapuk village to become an independent village is not separated from the efforts of the village government together with the community in take advantage of opportunities optimally and always innovate in manage the potential that exists in the village. As mentioned by Adisasmita, (2004) who argues that in development, an area, there are several factors, namely: resource utilization nature and potential sectors in a productive, efficient and creative manner. So that mapping of village potential is divided into 2 parts based on the existence of problems, namely the Potential of Natural Resources and Potential Resources Man. As according to Suhaimi, (2011) who divides potential into: two parts, namely: physical potential which includes land, water, climate, and geographic environment. And the non-physical potential is in the form of society with patterns and interactions. Which later this thing was formed and

designed by the village government through a program that useful for both the village and the community as contained in the flagship program of Pancasona.

So that the second attempt by the village government after explore the potential is to map the potential of the divided village into 2 (two) parts based on the existence of problems, namely the potential Natural Resources and Human Resources Potential. As well as proposed by Supriadi, (2013) that to develop village, it is necessary to study the potential of the village.

Mapping the Potential of Human Resources is formed because the Village Sekapuk see the potential of the community, but there are so many unemployed, then with the potential possessed by the community in the form of skills in making limestone accompanied by the presence of the natural potential that is owned, namely limestone hills, a program is made opening of mining land as an effort to provide field work contained in the Pancasona flagship program which in terms of This is managed by BUMDes with the aim of reducing the number of unemployment and increase the PADes of Sekapuk Village.

Sectoral Potential Mapping is formed because of a desire community in making tourism so this is also included in the Pancasona program which initially saw from the problem of slums, especially in the former limestone mining full of trash. From the results of observations When viewed from the location of geographically it is true, that the village of Sekapuk is between limestone hills that are used as a livelihood for the surrounding community namely mining limestone. So don't be surprised if with take advantage of this potential and with village innovation and creativity sekapuk is able to conjure up the former limestone quarry that was originally slums that were used as garbage dumps have now become a place that is always visited by tourists from outside the village and even from out of town.

The ownership of this potential is used as an opportunity by the government to improve the welfare and economy of the community and the village economy through useful and efficient programs. As stated by Susyanti, (2013) that village potential is needed in village development, so the strategy in development is based on the characteristics of the village owned.

So by mapping this potential, the third effort made by the village government is to establish a market network through cooperation and establish a network between the village government, the community, PKK women and BUMDesa, where the community as business actors are fostered by PKK women. in producing goods which are then handed over to BUMDes as part of marketing and shipping goods to tourist attractions, besides that there are also places of sale from each RT in tourist areas. Because in the formation of this market network, intermediaries in the form of interdependent groups are needed, as according to Elia & Yulianti, (2009) that this intermediary establishes a marketing network consisting of interdependent organizations involved in the process that makes the product or services become available. This is done by the village government in the hope of increasing the income, welfare, and self-reliance of the community.

In accordance with the results of the discussion of research related to the theory which states that carrying out mapping of village potential and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economy and

community economy is an alternative that can be taken to realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning Villages, it can be concluded that the efforts of the Sekapuk Village Government, Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency are in accordance with the existing theory and several efforts have been made that lead to the study target in realizing an independent village.

Implement the method of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to implement acceleration development in socio-cultural aspects, capacity building village government and village government administration.

The method of coaching and mentoring is indeed one of the the efforts made by the village government in implementing acceleration of development both in the socio-cultural aspect, strengthening capacity of village government and village government administrative arrangements. In terms of community empowerment initiatives and creativity with the aim of to improve HR (Human Resources), village government sekapuk carry out mentoring and coaching training addressed to village institutions, community groups and allocate budget for all community empowerment programs done to alleviate poverty, especially to reduce problems unemployment. This is in accordance with what Adisasmita, (2004) said argued that in the development of a region, there are some factors Among them are: Improving the capacity of human resources as development man.

Based on the results of research in the field, that in an effort to carried out by the village government in the transformation of development towards an independent village through: Implementing methods of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to implement acceleration of development in socio-cultural aspects, capacity building village government and village government administration. That First, Sekapuk Village places more emphasis on capacity building, in a concrete form in the form of increasing the ability and community skills, with the goal of providing training to the tourism awareness group (POKDARWIS), in the form of training filmmaking and documentation, and PKK mothers and culinary makers by providing training and assistance to those in shaded by "Kitchen Mbok Inggih" which is in terms of processing and making food products and make attractive packaging. Giving training and coaching are also provided to village officials as well as village institutions represented by the head of the RT and the head of the RW in the form of activities comparative study to add insight and skills as well as new abilities.

The second effort of the village government is also to increase capacity through community empowerment and community groups village in the form of providing training and education to farmer groups and planters in cultivating land and agricultural and plantation products as their livelihood, as well as being prepared to manage there is a new tour, namely KPI tourism (Pak Inggih's garden) which will be opened soon. Providing training and The training aims to improve skills and increase capacity in terms of creativity, innovation and ability to develop a village program, this is according to what Nain, (2019) in the book Village development explains Development as an increase in capacity to influence the future has certain implications. First, pay attention to "capacity", to what

needs to be done to develop the capacity and energy to make change (Transformation).

In addition to capacity building, the third effort made by Sekapuk Village government is through administrative arrangements modern village governance which is the most important part of government, as stated by Paian Siagian, (1983:46) that nothing for this modern age is more important than administration, as the survival of a civilized government that able to solve modern problems. in concrete form in the form of an online-based administrative order that is supported by an IT system (Information Technology) integrated SID (Debtor Information System). Which it contains village profiles, general administration, population, finance, development, BPD, BUMDes and other administration. As well as The village government of Sekapuk also disciplines village officials in terms of daily attendance and periodic administrative monitoring.

Likewise, planning in Sekapuk Village has now become more participatory because it involves all components of society in decision making decisions ranging from village government, village institutions, community groups and religious leaders. This is in accordance with the said Blakely quoted by Kuncoro, (2004) in his book entitled entitled Regional Autonomy and Development, said that in choosing a development strategy regional must pay attention to the following three aspects, namely the determination of goals and objectives criteria, determination of possible strategic actions strategic targeting. Since after the training and coaching as well as the use of IT in terms of administrative order or in administration of government, it is felt to be very significant impact and great benefit to society and village government. As in the provision of services that are increasingly fast and very effective as well as more interested in the public interest rather than self-interest as suggested by Thoha, (1991:176) that administrators should place more emphasis on prioritize the interests of the community and provide *service* to them rather than their own interests. As well as obtaining more information fast and accurate. Through capacity building by giving training and coaching and mentoring resulted in the occurrence of improve skills and increase capacity in terms of creativity, innovation and ability to develop a program village, then apart from being an independent village, sekapuk village also gets award by winning 1st place as a brilliant village in Indonesia in the BRIncubator Goes to Brilliant Village Incubation program. As stated by Sumpeno, (2002) that strengthening capacity means that there is a change in behavior to improve individual abilities in knowledge, skills and attitudes, as well as improve the community's ability to be independent and self-reliance.

In accordance with the results of the discussion of research related to the theory that states: that implementing the method of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to carry out the acceleration of development in the socio-cultural aspect, strengthening the capacity of village government and structuring village government administration, is an alternative that can taken to realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning Villages, it can be concluded that the Government's Efforts Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah Subdistrict, Gresik Regency is appropriate with

the existing theory and several attempts have been made to on the target of the study in realizing an independent village.

Building synergy between village development planning and regional planning, and national planning.

To form and realize an independent village then It requires careful planning and a cooperative relationship both internal and external productive in order to accelerate development and construction could walk properly and jika no obstacles can be controlled properly. Like Village achievements Sekapuk at this time, to become an independent village is not only a a form of effort from the village government itself but there is intervention both from the local government, to the central government which takes part in this achievement. Sekapuk Village continues to build synergy with all *stakeholders* government in carrying out a program and development Planning. With the form of synergy with several *stakeholders*, effective development will be realized and efficiently in accordance with what has been planned and will realize governance *Good Governance*. As stated by Basuki & Shofwan, (2006:13) that *Good Governance* will be created if there is a synergistic relationship between all *stakeholders* in it. To carry out a development will be more successful and works well when working with several parties. Like as well as synergizing between village governments, local governments and national government. Therefore, it is according to what Kurniawan, (2015)

In Book 5 Independent Villages, Developing Villages, there are four strategies that can be done to realize an independent village, one of which is: Building a responsive village planning and budgeting system and participatory. Towards an independent and sovereign village of course requires a directed planning system in the sense of having synergy from the previous administration.

Based on the results of research in the field, that in an effort to carried out by the village government in the transformation of development towards an independent village through: Building synergy between planning village development with regional planning, and planning national. First, the efforts made by the Village Government Sekapuk in terms of development, will be more successful and run with good if done in collaboration with several parties. Success development in Sekapuk Village at this time cannot be separated from intervention local government and national government. Therefore, Sekapuk Desa Village continue to build synergy with all government stakeholders in run a development program and plan. Which one in this case the concrete form carried out by the village government by local and national governments are mutually implementing programs-programs that have been planned, both from the local government and national. Like the national government which has a program village development to reduce poverty later run by local government to village government. That's it presumably what happened in Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah sub-district. When village government includes village programs such as Sekapuk Village flagship program which is contained in the flagship program then the APBDes will then be disbursed. Which is then the budget These funds can be used for program costs and other village activities. In addition, the village government also coordinates and communicates and collaborate in the

form of marketing the potential that exists in the village like tourism. As stated by Silalahi, (2011) that In addition to communication, synergy also requires good coordination is the integration of individual activities and units into a joint effort to work towards a common goal.

The second effort made by the Sekapuk village government was by continuing to build and develop synergies together society by making the community as a role that holds great influence on development. for the realization of development according to plans and goals. Even though the village government with the government regional and national governments have been good in synergies, this is will not be enough if it is not accompanied by the synergy of Public. Development will be able to run well and successfully if the government can cooperate with the community, because community which is the main target in development, this is appropriate with the expression of Kurniawan, (2015) in Book 5 Independent Villages, Villages Building there are four strategies that can be done to realizing an independent village, one of which is: Building the capacity of citizens and civil society organizations in villages that are critical and dynamic. Both of these are important capital for the village to building sovereignty and the starting point for the creation of a village community which will later become a balancing force for the emergence public policies that are not responsive to society, in this case Sekapuk Village government has been able to implement the concept. If the community does not want to be invited together in development, then no there will be an independent village status in Sekapuk Village at this time. Even confirmed by Slamet, (1985) that the participation of society is absolutely essential for the success of development, without the role of and the community, then every development project must be assessed as not succeed. This can be seen from the programs that have been run village government, where the community is willing to accept and actively participate inside it. Regional development will not run perfectly without active participation of the community. Not only local government and nationally, the Sekapuk Village government also continues to develop synergies with the community for the realization of development according to the plan and aim. With the synergy between the village government and the community will facilitate sustainability in development in Sekapuk Village. That way, the goals that were built from the beginning will be able to realized, the community becomes prosperous, the economy increases and village independence can be created. As Warlan Yusuf said, (2014) When the community begins to participate in all aspects development, both in the decision-making process, implementation, monitoring, supervision, evaluation, as well as at the acceptance stage benefits, then the assumption is that the goals that development is also expected to be achieved.

In accordance with the results of the discussion of research related to the theory that states: that building synergy between village development planning with regional planning, and national planning is alternative that can be taken to realize an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* concerning Villages, it can be concluded that Efforts by the Sekapuk Village Government, Ujungpangkah District, Regency Gresik is in accordance

with the existing theory and has been carried out several times efforts that lead to the study objectives in realizing the village independent.

Building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture

Building village governance into a modern organization needed to regulate and control the relationship between superiors with their subordinates as well as with the surrounding community, and also to interested parties, government organizations regarding the rights and obligations in accordance with the vision - mission of the government, then this thing as said by Blakely quoted by Kuncoro, (2004) in his book entitled *Autonomy and Regional Development*, said that in choosing a regional development strategy one must attention to the following three aspects, namely the determination of objectives and criteria, determination of possible actions for targeting strategies strategy. The Sekapuk Village Government itself in carrying out government has used information technology systems based on Internet. All kinds of village administration, population, finance and community service using a computerized system.

Based on the results of research in the field, that in an effort to carried out by the village government in the transformation of development towards an independent village through: Building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture. First, in its application or its implementation, the Sekapuk Village Government continues to strive to make arrangements for the better, which governance carried out in accordance with today's times, such as service, complaints, and administrative control, all of which are carried out online or by using the internet through the website with the address <https://desasekapuk.com/government-desa/> and is no longer done manually manual again like in the past, as well as free internet service at village meeting hall.

With the website and the ease of accessing the internet, people can easily find out the latest news and also obtain information quickly related to services as well as other matters in Sekapuk Village. As said by Soenarko, (2000:64) that in accordance with the notion of a *distributed policy* that is a policy related to service delivery and convenience to the community, both individuals and groups, Thus, with the website, the public is expected to be able to easier access to information provided by the government. With the existence of the website is also able to realize a form of transparency and accountability of village funds. In addition, in an effort to realize the organization Modern Sekapuk Village has installed several CCTVs totaling 29, with 8 CCTVs in the office and 21 on the street, this effort carried out to monitor the community and minimize the presence of crime.

The second effort, even though the development in Sekapuk Village though has advanced and has been technologically literate but never shifted indigenous culture in the village itself. The government and the people of Sekapuk Village always trying hard to maintain the existing traditions and culture. Lots culture that is still preserved in Sekapuk Village where it is sheltered by organizational institutions such as hadroh, sholawatan, dance, martial arts, as well as the art carnival which is usually held in August as a form of commemoration of August 17, 1945. In addition, other forms of efforts made by the Sekapuk Village

Government are: is by preserving the activities of citizens such as *Hambengan* and *Tumpeng*. The effort was made to introduce to the younger generation that sekapuk village too have a culture inherited by their predecessors.. As in conveyed by Ranjabar, (2006:34) that this needs to be appreciated because is one of the efforts in preserving Indonesian culture, all This is done as an effort to introduce local culture to generations young people, that the culture displayed is a legacy from their ancestors. However, during a pandemic like now, these activities are forced to stop remove it first.

In accordance with the results of the discussion of research related to the theory that states: that building village governance into a modern organization that based on village culture is an alternative that can be taken to realizing an independent village as a manifestation of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014* about village, it can be concluded that the efforts of the Sekapuk Village Government Ujungpangkah Subdistrict, Gresik Regency is in accordance with theory the existing and several efforts have been made that lead to the target of the study in realizing an independent village.

b. Inhibiting and driving factors

What is meant by inhibiting factors are all types of factors which are inhibiting (making slow) or even blocking and prevent something from happening, so that in this study it will be explained regarding the inhibiting factors in the development efforts carried out by village government so that it becomes an independent village. While the driving factors are all factors that encourage, support, launch, support, help, accelerates in the realization of something.

So that in the discussion of the results of research that has been done, in the form of analysis of data findings using a theoretical basis successively with each focus of the study, namely regarding the factors obstacles and impetus in the development efforts that will be carried out by the village government of Sekapuk. in order to realize an independent village that is realized in social, economic, and environmental dimensions, through benchmark of indicators that have been set in accordance with the Ministerial Regulation Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2016 concerning the Building Village Index (IDM). That is:

a) Inhibiting Factors

A limiting factor in this study is related to All jenis factors that are inhibiting (make slow) or even hinder and restrain the occurrence of a development., which is described using the IDM theory indicator (Developing Village Index) which is 3 (three) dimensions, namely social, economic, and environmental.

Based on the results of research in the village government of Sekapuk, it can be stated that it is related to the inhibiting factor in the transformation of development towards an independent village which is described based on 3 (three) Dimensions, the results obtained are: In the Social Dimension, the results are obtained that the inhibiting factors in development efforts towards independent villages is a form of rejection from some people. This refusal was made by some people who do not support (contra) with the current village government, because of the democratic party or at the time of the election, Most of them just looked at someone from his shortcomings and criticizes more than provide solutions. As

stated by Weber, (2006) that rejection or resistance will be carried out by community groups or individuals who feel oppressed, frustrated, and the presence of situations of injustice in their their midst. This results in a change in conditions social, political, economic different from before. as well as rejection This happened due to a sense of distrust because at that time some people feel that in the village itself there is no potential for both human resources and SDA suitable to be used as travel, in addition to the Gresik District famous for industry so that they increasingly do not trust and not so supportive of the development program. So things like that cause delays in the process development in the village.

In the economic dimension, the results show that the inhibiting factors in Development efforts towards independent villages are in the form of a lack of funds development. This was due to the fact that at that time PADes was still very small in nominal so it was not possible to carry out development because Village Original Income is still considered minimal by Therefore, the development and implementation of village programs becomes hampered, because the village program will run according to the target time and as expected if it is supported by funds that function to facilitate the development process in the village. As stated by Ginting, (2013) that the problem is not only the delegation of authority and financing from the central government, but more importantly desire to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of financial management. So if the problem of funds is not enough it will cause hampering the efforts of the development process in the village.

In the Environmental Dimension, the results of the inhibiting factors in development efforts towards self-reliant village is in the form of villagelayout jauhof urban areas. So then a lot of assumptions emerge people like them assume that the Village that is located is difficult reachable tends to experience slow economic development and still holds pure traditional values and is still far from modernization in the era of globalization. As stated by Suparmini & Wijayanti, (2015) that the level of progress in the village is running sluggish, while attached to the typical characteristics of static and traditional. Regarding that can also cause his distrust in terms of carrying out development, so that it raises large at the time of planning carried out. That kind of thing is hindering efforts to develop in the village.

According to the results of the discussion of research related to the IDM theory (Village Index) Building) which sees the inhibiting factors of 3 (three) dimensions then it can be concluded that the Sekapuk Village Government Ujungpangkah Gresik Regency is experiencing an inhibiting factor in development towards independent villages through benchmarks from indicators which has been determined in accordance with the *Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2016* concerning the Building Village Index (IDM).

b) Driving Factors

The driving factor in this research is related to all factors that encourage, support, support, launch, support, assist, accelerate in the realization something, which is described using the IDM theory indicator (Village Index) building) which has 3 (three) dimensions, namely social, economic, and environment.

Based on the results of research in the village government of Sekapuk, it can be stated that related to the driving factors in the transformation development towards an independent village which is described based on 3 (three) Dimensions, the results obtained are: In the Social Dimension, the results are obtained that the driving factors in development efforts towards independent villages is in the form of a strong will from the community to realizing an independent village through the development of a tourist village, which This is realized by the formation of POKDARWIS and the existence of high participation in village development, As stated by Slamet, (1985) that the growth and development of participation society is determined by three main points, namely 1) the existence of given to the community, 2) There is a willingness of the community to participate, etc. 3) the community's ability to participate.

As well as the trust given by the community to the village government which is included in the flagship program called Pancasona, In addition, the community also participates in becoming business actors in the form of: purchase of tourism shares which later the results of the business will be distributed to the community who play a role in becoming business actors, who evidenced by the ownership of Share Bonds. Therefore, with the existence of this is able to provide more impetus to the government villages in an effort to develop independent and prosperous villages.

In the economic dimension, the results show that the driving factors in development efforts towards an independent village is in the form of a desire to reduce unemployment. The wish appears Due to the increasing number of unemployed people at that time, so that the government and the community include it in the program superior, it is also due to the imbalance between the number of population with the number of working people, so that with the the desire to solve the problem is what then encourage the government to immediately address these problems by carrying out village development in the form of opening mining land and development through tourism, so that with these efforts, able to open many job opportunities because, business activities and The main source of livelihood for people in rural areas is business management/utilization of natural resources which directly or indirect. This does not mean that rural employment does not exist, but still very limited. Such that stated by Suparmini & Wijayanti, (2015) that the development of The economy in rural areas is lower, this is known from the amount of *income* per capita of rural communities.

In the environmental dimension, the results show that the driving factor in an effort to develop towards an independent village is in the form of desire to solve problems in the form of slums. which where the slums are caused by the existence of former mining excavations which is used as a waste disposal site with a capacity of is excessive, resulting in pollution or conditions that which is as bad as the onset of disease.

As stated by Raharjo Adisasmata, (2006:119) that from the physical aspect of slum areas can be seen from poor infrastructure, disposal waste that is not good that causes disease. Whereas This problem has existed for a long time and has not been resolved until at the time of the current government so that from the desire to solve these problems, the government and the community become increasingly

compelled to do some cleaning and start building the place as a tourist place, which is an effort to build villages through tourism development. So as to be able to build a village that independent and self-sufficient.

According to the results of the discussion of research related to the IDM theory (Village Index) Building) which sees the driving factors of 3 (three) dimensions, it can be concluded that the Sekapuk Village Government, Ujungpangkah District Gresik Regency experiences a driving factor in development towards independent villages through benchmarks from predetermined indicators in accordance with the *Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2016* About Index Village Build (IDM).

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been described in the results and discussion section of the transformation of development towards an independent village in Sekapuk Village, Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn: First is the efforts made by the Sekapuk village government in the transformation of development towards an independent village, as for The efforts made by the village government are as follows:

1. The first effort made by the Sekapuk Village Government through efforts to carry out mapping of village potentials and market networks that can be managed to become a source of village economy and community economy is: By exploring potentials carried out directly by the Village Government kapok. The exploration of this potential stems from the problems that arise in the village, so that with the potential obtained from potential exploration, the Sekapuk Village Government has mapped the potential into 2 (two) categories, namely: the potential of Natural Resources (SDA) in the form of natural tourism and potential Human Resources (HR) in the form of the community's ability to make white bricks. The Sekapuk Village Government also forms a market network through cooperation and networking between the Village Government, the community, PKK women, and BUMDes in producing and distributing goods and services from the results of this potential mapping. So that with the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government through mapping the potential and forming a market network, it is able to make it a source of village economy and community economy, and succeeded in realizing Sekapuk Village into an independent village.
2. The second effort carried out by the Sekapuk Village Government through efforts to apply the method of coaching and mentoring or direct assistance to carry out the acceleration of development in the socio-cultural aspect, strengthening the capacity of the village government and structuring village government administration is: by providing training and guidance for the Village Government to the Awareness Group Wisata (POKDARWIS), PKK women, culinary makers who are shaded by "Dapur Mbok Inggih". And also given to village officials and village institutions represented by the head of the RT and the head of the RW. The Village Government Sekapuk also makes efforts to increase capacity through community empowerment, especially

groups of farmers and planters. Furthermore, the Sekapuk Village Government also makes efforts in terms of structuring modern village administration such as the existence of an online-based administrative order supported by an integrated IT (Information Technology) System (SID) Debt Information System. So that with the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government through the method of coaching and mentoring as well as capacity building and structuring the government administration, Sekapuk Village is able to become an independent village.

3. The third effort is carried out by the Sekapuk Village government through efforts to build synergy between village development planning and regional planning, and national planning. It is to mutually run the programs that have been planned, both from the Regional Government to the National Government, as a concrete form of synergy in development planning. In addition, the Village Government also coordinates and communicates as well as collaborates in the form of marketing the potential that exists in the village such as nature tourism. Furthermore, efforts to build synergy are also carried out by the Sekapuk Village government together with the community, by involving the community as business actors in terms of village development through nature tourism. So that with the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government through building this synergy, Sekapuk Village is able to become an independent village.
4. The fourth effort made by the Sekapuk Village government through building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture is: The Sekapuk Village Government has used an internet-based information technology system in terms of running the government. In addition, the Sekapuk Village Government also provides facilities as an effort to realize a modern organization, such as free internet service and the installation of 29 CCTV. In addition, the Sekapuk village government also carries out cultural preservation that has existed for a long time such as still holding tahlil, tasyakuran, ambengan activities and holding shadow puppet shows, campur sari, pencak silat, and carnivals every August. So that with the efforts made by the Sekapuk Village Government through building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture, Sekapuk Village is able to become an independent village.

Meanwhile, in exploring the inhibiting and driving factors in the transformation of development towards independent villages, the author uses the Village Building Index (IDM) which is described through 3 (three) dimensions, namely the Social Dimension, Economic Dimension, and Environmental Dimension.

1. Inhibiting factors that occur in the Village Government Sekapuk in an effort to transform Development towards an independent village which is described from 3 (three) dimensions are as follows: In the Social Dimension, it is found that the inhibiting factor in the development effort towards an independent village is the rejection of some people, who feel distrustful of the current government. Meanwhile, in the economic dimension, it was found that the inhibiting factor in the development efforts towards independent villages was

the lack of development funds, due to the small amount of village original income (PADes). And on the Environmental Dimension, the results of the inhibiting factors in the development effort towards an independent village in the form of the location of the village far from urban areas, which then raises major considerations for carrying out village development through the tourism sector. So that with this, the efforts of the Sekapuk village government in the transformation of development to independent villages are hampered.

2. The driving factors that occur in the Sekapuk Village Government in an effort to transform Development towards an independent village which are described from 3 (three) dimensions are as follows: On the Social Dimension The results show that the driving factor in development efforts towards independent villages is the strong will of the community which is manifested by high participation in village development, as well as the mandate given by the community in the form of a superior program called Pancasona. Meanwhile, in the economic dimension, it was found that the driving factor in development efforts towards an independent village was in the form of the desire of the Sekapuk Village Government to reduce the number of unemployed, because the number of unemployed in the village at that time was felt to be increasing. And on the Environmental Dimension, it was found that the driving factor in development efforts towards an independent village was in the form of the desire of the Sekapuk Village Government and the community to solve problems in the form of slums. Because the place is considered to have beautiful natural potential, to be used as a tourist spot. So that with this, the Sekapuk village government is increasingly encouraged to carry out development transformations to realize Sekapuk Village into an independent village.

From the results of the research that the author has done with the method data collection through observation, interviews and documentation, then the author provides some suggestions that are expected to be able to serve as input for the goodness and success of Sekapuk Village, that is:

1. Regarding carrying out the potential mapping carried out by the government the village is still limited to the potential of nature and the potential of community conditions, Therefore, it is very necessary to have a mapping of other potentials because its natural resources are still awake, like the land still very fertile.
2. In terms of providing training and coaching, it is highly recommended to be more directed in terms of use and utilization technology so that it can support employee performance improvement as well as employees.
3. Synergy development with local government is limited only promote the natural potential in the village, therefore it is very necessary building synergy in community development efforts as a important role in development.
4. By preserving the culture and traditions that have long existed. This matter it is still lacking if it is only limited to seeing and knowing, then Therefore, it is very necessary to have training for young people to stay conserve.

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