

## Hamlet Youth Efforts to Build a Village in Kulon Progo

Kelik Endro Suryono<sup>1\*</sup>, Aida Dewi<sup>2</sup>, Vicki Dwi Purnomo<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Widya Mataram Yogyakarta

**Corresponding Author:** Vicki Dwi Purnomo [email : Vickydepe@gmail.com](mailto:Vickydepe@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

The background of this research is community participation in efforts to build village potential starting from the hamlet. The problem formulation in this research is 1) What is the planning strategy for building the potential of Bendungan village starting from the hamlet? 2) What are the obstacles faced in the village development planning strategy from the Dusun Kuncen Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency? 3) What are the efforts to overcome obstacles in the planning strategy for developing Villages from Dusun? The research design that the authors use is a descriptive analysis research design. The primary data source is that there are 15 people who were interviewed. Data collection techniques in this study were library research, and field studies (observations and interviews). Data analysis techniques in this study were collecting observation and interview data, interpreting observation and interview data, describing observation and interview data to answer the research problem formulation and drawing conclusions from observation and interview data to answer the research problem formulation. Based on the results of the study that 1) The village development planning strategy starting from Kuncen Hamlet, Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency, in general, can be implemented, but there are still several indicators of implementation that are still not optimal, 2) lack of awareness that village potential can be explored can be more beneficial for welfare 3) The efforts made, namely inviting the community to be more active, providing understanding to the community, are still not being implemented by the Village Government.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the implementation of regional government in Indonesia, it consists of several provincial regions/regions and each provincial region consists of several regency/city regions, then within each regency/city area, there is the lowest administrative unit called village and village.

The village plays an important role in national development. Not only because most of the Indonesian people live in villages, but villages make a major contribution in creating national stability. Planning is basically a way, technique or method to achieve the desired goals in an appropriate, directed and efficient manner according to the available resources. In Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System that what is meant by planning is a process for determining appropriate future actions, through a sequence of choices, taking into account available resources.

The concept of *Desa Sejahtera Mandiri* presupposes the existence of a construction of thought that places the "Village" in the position of the subject, a social organization that must be given full trust by "outsiders" to regulate itself, with the power and capital that is within itself. The "*Desa Sejahtera Mandiri*" requires "another perspective" about the village.

The village needs to be seen as a social (collective) entity that has distinctive (specific) sociological, economic, cultural, and ecological characteristics when compared to, for example, a "city". This perspective views a village is a place where comfort, harmony, harmony, peace, and tranquility are maintained so that it doesn't have to be stereotyped. A village is a place where all forms of underdevelopment exist. The ethical perspective (outsiders) of the village, by placing the criteria of progress (success and prosperity) on the basis of formal material values, must be tested and synchronized with the emic perspective ( *local view* of villagers) which views material values (material) not everything.

### *Characteristics and Targets of Mandiri Sejahtera Village*

In general, *Desa Sejahtera Mandiri* is characterized by, among other things

1. The ability of the village to take care of itself with the power it has;
2. The village government has the authority to regulate and manage development which is supported by independence in planning, budgeting, and implementing development (the village can plan, budget, and carry out development and monitor the results of development for the welfare of its village residents);
3. The village government system upholds the aspirations and participation of villagers, including the poor, women, youth, people with disabilities, people with social problems, and other marginalized people;
4. Development resources are optimally managed in a transparent and accountable manner to make the best use of them for the social welfare of all its citizens.

The goals of *Desa Sejahtera Mandiri* are improving development performance in rural areas, increasing coordination between relevant agencies at all levels of government in rural development, increasing involvement of village officials and the community in rural development, increasing household

income and welfare through the development of productive businesses in rural areas. , increasing management of village development in an integrated, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. Legal Basis and Instruments Underlying the Realization of an Independent and Prosperous Village.

The Mandiri Prosperous Village Development Program is a program from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. This program was *launched* in 2014 in line with President Joko Widodo's policy on Village development through the Launching of the Village Movement, the Universal Village Development Movement which was strengthened by the issuance of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

The development of the Mandiri Prosperous Village model accommodates four of the nine development program priorities for 2015-2019 in the Nawa Cita. The four programs referred to include (3) developing Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state; (5) improving the quality of human life and Indonesian society; (8) carrying out a national character revolution ; and (9) strengthening diversity and strengthening Indonesia's social restoration.

The policy direction of the Nawacita program (3) is to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state.

The Village Law is a legal instrument to achieve community welfare and village independence. Villages here are: villages and traditional villages or what is referred to by other names, (hereinafter referred to as villages), are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The government's efforts to realize Prosperous and Independent Villages are a strategy to build a suburban economy that enables villagers and poor community groups in the village to obtain what they want and need for themselves and their families. This strategy is an effort to help those who seek and depend on life in the village to obtain more benefits from the results of development.

### ***Several Factors for the Development of an Independent Prosperous Village***

Prof. Dr. Rahardjo Adisasmita, M.Ec, in his book entitled *Regional Growth and Growth Areas* argue that in the development of a region, including villages there are several important factors that need to be considered, namely:

- a. Utilization of natural resources (SDA) and potential sectors in a productive, efficient and effective manner;
- b. Development of infrastructure and development facilities evenly to all parts of the region;
- c. Improving the ability of human resources (HR) as development people;
- d. Structuring and optimal utilization of development spatial planning.

In determining the development strategy of a region, it must be adjusted

to the programs to be implemented. That is why the strategies used by one region (or village) are different from other regions (or villages) because they adjust the existing programs and potentials. According to Blakely quoted by Mudrajad Kuncoro in his book entitled *Regional Autonomy and Development*, in choosing a regional development strategy, one must pay attention to three aspects, namely setting goals and criteria, determining possible actions, and strategies for setting strategic targets. Therefore, it takes the right strategy in development to create an independent region.

There are a number of alternatives that can be taken to realize a Prosperous and Independent Village as a manifestation of Law Number 6/2014 concerning Villages, namely,

- a. Carry ministration;
- b. Building synergy between village development planning with regional planning and national planning;
- c. Building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture.

Meanwhile, according to Borni Kurniawan in *Book 5 of Independent Villages, Developing Villages*, there are four strategies that can be implemented to create an Independent Village

- a. Build the capacity of citizens and civil society organizations in critical and dynamic villages. Both are important capital for the village to build sovereignty and the starting point for creating a community of villagers that will later become a balancing force for the emergence of public policies that are not responsive to society;
- b. Strengthening government capacity and dynamic interaction between citizen organizations in administering village governance. The strengthening of village government capacity is of course not only reflected in the technocratic ability of the village apparatus in planning development programs or activities. However, this is also reflected in the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) which builds a dynamic policy formulation and decision-making process. The dynamic integration of interactions between village residents' organizations and the village government is also reflected in various other local initiatives;
- c. Building a responsive and participatory village planning and budgeting system. Towards an independent and sovereign village requires a directed planning system supported by good citizen participation. Before Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages was born, villages had known a participatory development planning system where the reference or legal basis at that time was Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. ut mapping of village potential and market networks that can be managed to become a source of the village economy and the community economy;
- d. Applying coaching and mentoring methods or direct assistance to accelerate development in socio-cultural aspects, strengthening village government capacity and structuring village government
- e. Building independent and productive local economic institutions.

Currently, there are many village initiatives growing to build local economic empowerment; Steps and Strategies to Create an Independent and Prosperous Village

Success in the economic field cannot be separated from the village's ability to develop planning that is consistent, participatory and agreed upon in village planning and budgeting documents (Village RPJM or Village Government Work Plan and Village Income and Expenditure Budget). The success of its development can be seen from the growth in each sector. To see how successful development is, it is necessary to measure the indicators that have been set. The independence of a village is inseparable from the level of welfare of its people.

As in determining family welfare, the BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Agency) uses 23 indicators, which are seen from the level of religiosity, independence, economy, housing conditions, and ability to meet needs and so on. In more detail, it can be said that the Sejahtera Mandiri Village has three indices in it, namely the index of social resilience, economic resilience, and ecological resilience. Each index has its own dimensions and indicators.

Realizing a Prosperous Village requires strategic steps that are planned, directed, and measurable, so as to facilitate the *monitoring* of developments and progress. The strategy for realizing an Independent Prosperous Village begins with the issuance of the Village Law, which has a new paradigm with the concept of a developing village. The concept of a developing village means that the power to build a village comes from the strength possessed by the community itself.

It is different from the concept of building a village based on previous experience that building a village is done by using supra-village powers. Arrangements regarding villages based on Law Number 6 of 2014 must be understood by all parties, both the village government, the community, including the super-village itself. The Village Law has a purpose

1. Give recognition and respect for the existing villages with their diversity before and after the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Provide clarity of status and legal certainty for villages in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia in order to realize justice for all Indonesian people;
3. Preserving and advancing the customs, traditions, and culture of the village community;
4. Encouraging initiatives, movements, and participation of village communities to develop village potential and assets for common welfare;
5. Establish a professional, efficient and effective, open, and accountable village administration;
6. Improving public services for villagers in order to accelerate the realization of the general welfare;
7. Improving the socio-cultural resilience of the village community in order to create a village community that is able to maintain social unity as part of national security;

8. Promote the economy of rural communities and overcome gaps in national development; and
9. Strengthening village communities as the subject of development

### ***Building With a Participatory Approach***

Providing an understanding of the substance of the Village Law to all stakeholders who already have a prior understanding is not easy. Because the old culture has been embedded, while the new culture has not. For this reason, persuasive efforts with a participatory approach are needed. A participatory approach is important to encourage village communities to be actively involved in formulating village development policies. Participatory development is carried out as an effort to accelerate and improve the quality of service, development, and empowerment of rural communities by prioritizing togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation.

Building community participation in development must be carried out by changing the paradigm from "Building Villages" to "Developing Villages". This means that there are village assets that must be explored, developed, and become social energy that is very beneficial for the community, namely developing village culture and social values such as mutual cooperation, volunteerism, solidarity, and community self-help.

The importance of this participation is based on the view that community participation means:

- More work results achieved;
- There are basic values that are meaningful to society because they involve self-esteem;
- Services can be provided at a low cost;
- Encouraging social responsibility and work carried out in the right direction;
- Collect and utilize various existing knowledge in the community by combining various expertise;
- Freeing people from dependence on the expertise of others;
- Strengthening village institutions (village government, BPD, and institutions in other villages, as well as community empowerment cadres) namely by providing capacity and understanding of the duties and responsibilities inherent in each village institution through dissemination of understanding of the substance and objectives of the Village Law and implementing regulations;
- Promote a responsive, participatory, accountable and transparent village planning and budgeting system;
- Provide an understanding of planning, implementation and monitoring of village development, management of village finances and public services through facilitation, training and mentoring;
- Preparing village data and information to be used as a common reference for village planning and development.

### *National Consensus to Realize an Independent Prosperous Village*

Realizing an Independent Prosperous Village is a goal to be achieved. Planned, directed and measurable efforts are needed which are carried out gradually and patiently. Also, the support of all parties, by placing the village's internal strength as the main factor, and supra-village as the driving force.

Desa Sejahtera Mandiri will eventually become the main pillar for a strong, advanced, and prosperous Indonesian nation. From this explanation, realizing Prosperous and Independent Villages can be pursued through various efforts and strategies so that villagers can enjoy the results of the development and management of regional potential as well as participatory community empowerment to achieve these goals.

Various other more real efforts and strategies have been taken to achieve an Independent Prosperous Village. The strategy for building the village economy was generated through a consensus from the National Consultation held by the Ministry of Health involving village heads, regional heads and as many as 114 NGOs from various regions.

The consensus succeeded in formulating nine strategies for developing villages.

1. Agrarian reform and just spatial planning must become the basis for developing policies and empowerment of rural communities;
2. The development and empowerment of rural communities must be based on social-ecological justice to ensure community safety and the sustainability of rural areas;
3. The transformation of the village economy must be realized through the village economic barn. This is done by increasing community participation in production, distribution, and protecting village economic resources.
4. Quality community participation and improving the quality of village democracy must be maintained in order to give birth to young village leadership;
5. In order to realize an inclusive village, the development and empowerment of rural communities must ensure involvement and provide benefits to the poor, people with disabilities, and marginalized groups;
6. The government and regional governments must consistently implement the Village Law through the recognition, promotion, and protection of the rights of customary law communities, to be upgraded to become customary villages;
7. The development and empowerment of rural communities must guarantee village women's access to resources;
8. Public services are organized in the context of fulfilling the basic rights of village communities.
9. To advance villages and rural communities, the government is responsible for providing and fulfilling information technology-based village information systems in an equitable and fair manner.

***Several things need to be considered***

1. The key to success in building a suburban economy in order to realize an Independent and Prosperous Village is to consistently implement the Village Law. Aside from being a legal instrument, this Village Law must be a guide and guideline for steps to determine the development strategy of a region;
2. According to the Village Law, the concept of a developing village now means the power to build a village comes from the power possessed by the village community itself. Village apparatus together with village residents must understand and be able to empower the potential strength of their village;
3. Currently, building an effective village is taking a participatory approach by prioritizing togetherness, kinship, mutual cooperation;
4. Efforts and strategies to create Prosperous Independent Villages must be more real and based on the consensus of all residents enjoying development results resulting from participatory management of regional potentials and community empowerment;
5. Village development is all development activities that take place in the village and cover all aspects of people's lives, carried out in an integrated manner by developing mutual cooperation and self-help. Implicit in this concept is the condition for pure participation of rural communities in development as both the subject and the object of development itself;
6. Pure participation must mean that every economic actor must participate in every stage of village development according to their respective backgrounds, abilities or productivity, and expertise based on a sense of responsibility and tolerance for the common good. Development that is oriented towards the human element also means preparing people to participate actively in the process of sustainable *development*;
7. The efforts and strategies needed to create a Prosperous Independent Village include;
  - a. Active involvement of youth in every village development process;
  - b. Truly transparent and optimal support and management of village funds;
  - c. The village must have a *multi-year* prosperous and independent village program;
  - d. Villages must-have business opportunities and potential;
  - e. The village head must have a qualified and talented figure;
  - f. Villages are supported by adequate supporting infrastructure;
  - g. Optimal management of village-owned enterprises and benefits for villagers.

**THEORETICAL REVIEW**

**Definition of Strategy**

In language the term strategy is defined as a strategy, tip or method. Meanwhile, in a broader sense, the strategy is defined as an outline of the



direction in acting to achieve the goals that have been determined. In Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, what is called a Strategy are steps containing indicative programs to realize the vision and mission. There are many experts who express their opinion about the meaning of strategy, including Daft (2002: 307), put forward the following: "Strategy is a plan of action that describes the allocation of resources and activities activities to respond to the environment help achieve organizational goals or objectives"

Theoretically, there are four types of strategies used, related to circumstances and needs. Classical strategy and systemic strategy are used in normal circumstances whereas evolutionary strategy and process strategy are used to overcome crisis situations.

Regional development strategies can be comprehensive and partial. The overall strategy relates to efforts to increase economic growth through increasing savings and investment. The partial strategy is related with the budget allocation and distribution of income and expenditure by the work unit to achieve certain goals and objectives. Comprehensive strategy in the form of medium and long-term plans. While the partial strategy is in the short term as part of the medium and long-term plans.

### **Definition, Goals, and Targets of Village Development**

Planning is basically a way, technique, or method to achieve the desired goals in an appropriate, directed, and efficient manner according to the available resources. A very simple definition according to Tarigan (2016: 1) states that "planning is setting a goal and choosing the steps needed to achieve that goal".

Thus it can be seen that development planning cannot be done just like that, because political power in development planning is so strong because politics is part of development.

Planning is the starting point for the process of political development. In understanding planning, planning is often interpreted as knowing and analyzing current conditions, predicting the development of various relevant non-controllable factors, *estimating* limiting factors, setting goals and targets that are expected to be achieved, as well as looking for steps to achieve these goals.

### **Types and Stages of Village Development Planning**

It have several types, depending on the nature of each following Lincoln Arsyad 2001 (Sjafrizal 2016: 30), according to the time period, development planning can be classified into three types, namely: long-term planning, medium-term planning, and short-term planning. According to Sjafrizal (2016: 32- 36), development planning is differentiated based on its nature, based on resources, based on level of flexibility, and based on economic system.

## METHODOLOGY

The research method used is a descriptive analysis method. This method focuses on observation, so the researcher only observes and records direct symptoms as observations and the writer conducts field interviews. The data in this study are a number of statements and information related to the planning strategy to build an Independent Village starting from Kuncen Hamlet, Bendungan Village, Wates District, and Kulon Progo Regency. The data sources used by researchers to complete the data are informants. The number of informants in this study was 15 people. Data collection techniques in this study were literature studies, and field studies (observations and interviews).

The data that has been collected through data collection techniques is then processed by taking the following data processing steps:

1. Collect data from observations and interviews.
2. Interpret the data from observations and interviews.
3. Describe the data from observations and interviews to answer the research problem formulation.
4. Drawing conclusions from observational data and interviews to answer the research problem formulation

## RESULTS

### *Village Development Planning Strategy starting from Kuncen Hamlet, Bendungan Village, Kulon Progo Regency*

Based on the results of the research, it can be seen that the planning strategy for building the potential of Bendungan Village, starting from Kuncen Hamlet, Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency, in general, can be implemented, but there are still several indicators of its implementation that are still not optimal, for example, the formulation of a development program has not been carried out by village officials and community members who represent, the programs formulated have not been able to convince and be trusted by the community, the programs formulated have not been socialized to the public, the community has not been able to implement them and the community has not been able to participate in the programs that have been formulated, both in terms of energy, thought and material.

Based on the results of observations, it can be seen that the village development planning strategy, in general, has been implemented, but there are still several indicators whose implementation has not been optimal according to the policy strategy according to Adisasmita (2006: 132), namely *reliable, acceptable, implementable and workable*.

For more details, the discussion of the research results for each dimension can be described as follows:

### **Reliable (Reliability)**

Based on the results of the study, the implementation of the Musrenbangdes has not been optimally carried out by involving all elements of society. This can be shown by the fact that there are still many people who ignore the importance of the Musrenbangdes. It is evident that there are still

many people who do not attend the Musrenbangdes.

Furthermore, in the implementation of the formulation of development programs through the Musrenbangdes, there is still less confidence and trust in society. This can be seen by the many development programs that are not in accordance with the needs of the community in general, for example in Kuncen Hamlet want Bendungan Village's real work efforts in guiding the younger generation, but have not been scheduled by the village government so that almost all the people in the hamlet do not trust the implementation of program formulation in the village development planning meeting.

### ***Acceptable (Acceptable)***

Based on the results of the research in Bendungan Village the program for developing Village potential for Independent Villages is still commonplace so when formulated in village musrenbang activities there are still many people who cannot accept the program.

Furthermore, in Bendungan Village, the village government has not carried out the socialization of the village's potential development program which will be carried out throughout the village area. So there are still people who do not know that a village's potential development program will be carried out in their area. Glueck and Jauch (2006: 54) argue that:

The strategy is divided into two, namely, in general, and specifically. The general understanding of the two experts suggests that strategy is the process of determining the top leaders' plans that focus on the long-term goals of the organization, accompanied by the preparation of a method or effort on how to achieve these goals.

Based on the description above, the village potential development strategy is a way to achieve the vision and mission formulated in the form of a strategy so as to improve performance, the development program to be implemented is prepared and formulated by, from and for members of the local community together through deliberations. village or focus group discussions.

In general, the policy strategy and development steps for each rural area refer to the achievement of development goals, namely the achievement of (a) equity, development and its results, (b) high, deep economic growth, (c) healthy and dynamic stability. Based on the description above, in implementing plans for implementing development in rural areas, the principles of sustainable development should be applied. The application of the principles of sustainable development requires that every rural area rely more on renewable natural resources as a source of growth.

### ***Workable Based on the results of the study, the implementation of***

Village Potential development programs starts from the Hamlet by carrying out education and equality of Vision and Mission Starting from Sub Karang Taruna "Hiraku" Kuncen Hamlet. Furthermore, in the implementation of the village potential development program implemented by the Bendungan Village Government, there are still many people who do not want to

participate both in terms of energy, mind and material.

### ***Implementable (Implementation)***

Based on the results of the research that there are still people who cannot implement the programs that have been formulated, because the people do not understand the program that must be implemented and because it is not the wishes of the community that is being proposed. Furthermore, in Kuncen Hamlet, Bendungan Village, in realizing the village potential development program that has been formulated previously, so far there are still several obstacles besides the lack of human resources and also the busyness of the community. According to Adisasmita (2006: 109) that:

### **The Obstacles Faced in the Strategy to build Village Potential starting from the Hamlet**

Based on the results of research on the obstacles encountered in the planning strategy to build village potential starting from the hamlets are as follows:

1. Not optimally educating the community by exploring the potential of the village the community can become an independent village or hamlet both from the SME sector and from nature
2. not yet optimal so that the youth who should be the driving force cannot maximize the village's potential.
3. There is still a lack of formulated programs that can be disseminated to the community because of the low human resources of the village government, the lack of budgetary resources owned by the village government, the lack of public interest in the program to be socialized, the busyness of the community which makes people reluctant to take part in the socialization of the program

The lack of development programs to be implemented by the community due to the lack of budgetary resources owned by the village government, the development program has not been agreed upon to be implemented, there is a tug-of-war of interests in decision making and the absence of suggestions from the community.

## **DISCUSSION**

Based on the observation results, it can be seen that the obstacles faced in the planning strategy to build the potential of Bendungan Village starting from Kuncen Hamlet, Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency are the lack of community understanding of the importance of developing village potential, low community awareness, low level of participation, lack of budgetary resources owned by the village government, there is a tug-of-war of interests in decision-making, limited economic problems and limited human resource communities.

### **Efforts made to overcome obstacles in the strategy of developing village potential start from hamlet**

Based on the results of research on the efforts made to overcome the

obstacles encountered in the strategy to build Village Potential starting from the hamlet in Kuncen Hamlet, Bendungan Village, Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency, including the following:

1. Inviting the community to be more active, giving *handouts* so that people are easy to understand and easy to ask questions giving understanding to the community so that people can trust the programs that have been made, asking the community to be able to take their time so they can believe in the programs that have been formulated
2. Karang Taruna, Kuncen Hamlet sub-group, namely Karang Taruna Hiraku. It has made a breakthrough by creating a digital basis, namely collaboration with Bank BRI and creating a Brilink account so that the forms of payment for PDAM, electricity, and tickets for transportation mode can be carried out at the Brilink Karang Taruna HIRAKU agent.
3. Developing a tent rental business and wedding equipment rental.
4. Develop digitization such as creating a Youtube account and photographer services
5. Supporting SMEs in Dusun so that they can be better known and developed, such as chicken egg businesses, can craftsmen, blacksmiths, etc.
6. Participated in the Brilliant Village Competition and won 7th as a Youth Effort or HIRAKU Kucen Youth Organization to introduce the potential of their village to the world.

Thus most of the plans to build village potential have been formulated and implemented within the framework of the Dusun program with the Dusun head and the local RT and RW.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the research, the authors can conclude as follows:

1. The planning strategy for building village potential from hamlets in Bendungan Village, Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency, in general, has been implemented, but there are still several indicators of its implementation that are still not optimal, for example, the role of the village government should be more supportive in the process of developing village potential, the program formulated have not been able to convince and be trusted by the community, the programs that have been formulated have not been disseminated to the community, have not been realized by the community and the community has not been able to participate in the programs that have been formulated, both in terms of energy, thought and material. Based on the results of observations, it can be seen that in general it has been implemented, but there are still several indicators whose implementation has not been optimal according to the policy strategy according to Adisasmita (2006: 132), namely *reliable, acceptable, implementable* and *workable*.
2. The obstacles faced in the strategy to build a village from hamlets in Bendungan Village, Wates District, Kulon Progo Regency are the lack of community understanding of the importance of developing village

potential, low community awareness, low level of participation, minimal budgetary resources owned by the village government, there is a tug-of-war of interests in decision-making, limited economic problems, and limited human resources in society

#### **FURTHER STUDY**

We hope that further research will be more perfect and more able to study it thoroughly so that the next generation of the nation will be good

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