



Culturally Independent Village as a Community Development Strategy in Girikerto Village, Special Region of Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

This study examines community development in Girikerto Village through the Desa Mandiri Budaya (Culturally Independent Village) program using a descriptive qualitative approach. The program encourages residents to identify their needs, design solutions, and take action for sustainable change. Government support, mainly through Special Financial Assistance, was important at the start, but the program has gradually promoted community independence. The four supporting pillars of the program involve strong participation from local residents. Community members manage the Bodronoyo Tourism Community Group, Gerbang Merapi Village-Owned Enterprise, and the Water Tank Filling Station. However, the involvement of the younger generation remains unclear. Local entrepreneurship is a key driver of development. Girikerto utilizes its potentials, including tourism, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, animal husbandry, Etawa goat milk processing, and the use of natural and water resources. The Water Tank Filling Station notably contributes to Village Own-Source Revenue, supporting financial independence and the sustainability of the program. The study underscores the importance of participatory engagement, local entrepreneurship, and sustainable resource utilization in fostering autonomous and enduring community development.

Keyword:

Community development,
Desa Mandiri Budaya,
Community Based, Local
Resource, Sustainable

INTRODUCTION

Law No. 13 of 2012 concerning the Special Status of the Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Special Region of Yogyakarta, DIY) is the main basis for formulating cultural-based development directions. The development of Desa Mandiri Budaya (Culturally Independent Villages, DMB) is a strategy of the DIY Provincial Government to accelerate the development of rural areas that have cultural development competencies in a broad sense. DMB is a

Village/Sub-District that has independence. This independence is based on the economic side, but to provide economic growth it does not have to focus on entrepreneurship. The existence of culture and tourism is also expected to grow the economy. The DMB development scheme is based on the DIY Governor Regulation Number 93 of 2020 concerning Independent Cultural Villages/Sub-Districts. This development is implemented through the support of four pillars, namely cultural villages, tourism villages, Perempuan Indonesia Mandiri (Advanced Independent Indonesian Women's Villages, Prima), and entrepreneur villages. To create harmony and cultural independence at the village level, it is important to combine these four pillars. Villages that have become DMB can become model villages that are managed in an integrated manner while still paying attention to the role of residents in their management.

In 2020, the DIY Provincial Government determined 18 DMBs from various Kapanewon/Sub-districts in the DIY Province based on the results of a study by the Paniradya Keistimewaan (Special Region Paniradya). In subsequent implementations, monitoring and evaluation (monev) of DMBs by an independent team is required. The team comes from various cross-sector regional apparatus organizations and academics from universities. Monev is carried out through assessments based on established instruments so that assessments can be carried out objectively. Based on the results of the DMB study, Girikerto Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency, is one of the villages that has been designated as one of the 10 DIY DMB Priorities. This has caused Girikerto Village to become the initial focus and priority for the growth and development of DMBs. Girikerto DMBs are included in Priority 1 for DMB development which has been implemented since 2019.

In 2022, the DIY Regional Government through the Bureau of Economic Administration and Natural Resources of the DIY Regional Secretariat will hold a DMB Monev exposure. Head of the Bureau of Economic Administration and Natural Resources of the DIY Regional Secretariat, Yuna Pancawati, said that based on the results of monitoring and evaluation and implementation of the 2022 DMB policy, Girikerto is the only DMB that is included in the very good category. Meanwhile, 11 other DMBs are categorized as Good, 5 DMBs are categorized as Sufficient, and 1 DMB is rated as Less. These results are based on the assessment of performance achievements in the monitoring and evaluation instrument for the Girikerto DMB in 2021-2022.

In the Philippine experience, community organizing and community education are among the popular strategies for successful development interventions (Quimbo et al., 2018). Social development is a holistic development approach, while community development is limited to geographical areas such as tribal, rural and urban communities. According to Ronad (2022), it can concentrate on different sections of society and target groups such as marginalized sections, religious groups and issue-based activities. In Europe, Norgard (2021) reveals how competitions, awards and campaigns are used as tools for rural community development in Europe, especially in Denmark. The main focus is on the villagers' perspective on the effectiveness and impact of these activities on their communities. So far, Corporate Social Responsibility is often considered as a company's contribution to community development, but this perspective often does not consider the views and priorities of the community itself (McLennan & Banks, 2019).

Community-based and local resource-based approaches are important strategies in community development (Santosa, 2015; Soetomo, 2015). This is in line with the Asset-Based Community Development perspective which emphasizes internal strengths and potential (McKnight & Kretzmann, 2015). An asset-based approach can empower communities to become subjects in sustainable development (Mathie & Cunningham, 2015). Meanwhile,

Purwowibowo & Gianawati (2016) emphasize more on the basis of local wisdom. Hanafiah et al. (2020) in a study on the empowerment of the creative economy based on local wisdom in Gampong Lamgapan, Aceh Besar, found that a participatory approach can contribute to improving community welfare.

The involvement of stakeholders from the village government, local communities, and educational institutions greatly supports sustainable village development. Although the role of government in community development is very important, the contribution of civil society organizations, local communities, and volunteer groups is also crucial in supporting development based on community needs (Rosana, 2020). This is in line with the opinion of Agboeze et al. (2021) that collaboration between local governments, communities, and educational institutions is an important prerequisite for capacity development to achieve sustainable development. Thus, the role of local governments and communities is very important in community development (Tuke & Huka, 2017; Vadeveloo & Singaravelloo, 2013).

Several previous researchers have analyzed the local potential of Girikerto. Handayani et al. (2023) focused on the role and constraints of the Tegal Loegood Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Tourism Awareness Group, Pokdarwis) in developing the Loegood Market Agrotourism, as well as its socio-economic impacts. Meanwhile, Choeri (2018) focused on community empowerment through independent goat farming in Nganggring Hamlet as an effort to increase productive economy. Hermawati's study (2024) analyzed the Girikerto DMB development strategy which focuses on optimizing village potential. The analysis was carried out using qualitative analysis of the External Factor Evaluation (EFE), Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE), Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT), and Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) matrices. Meanwhile, Sabihaini, et al. (2024) used the Resource-Based View (RBV) approach as a framework in analyzing the development of village potential based on unique local resources. This paper will discuss community development strategies through DMB in Girikerto, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province.

METHODS

The design used in this study is a qualitative descriptive research method. This study approaches the problem of Girikerto community development through DMB descriptively using qualitative methods. Descriptive problems are problems that direct researchers to explore or photograph the social situation being studied comprehensively, broadly and in depth (Sugiyono, 2022). The study was conducted for three months from June to August 2023.

Research data collection was carried out by exploring various relevant documents, observations, and interviews with related parties involved in the process. Research questions for qualitative data collection and analysis strategies are open and exploratory. The main instrument in this study is the researcher herself, assisted by interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and documentation guidelines. Descriptive-qualitative analysis was carried out inductively and deductively to build an empirical understanding of the phenomenon of community development characteristics through DMB in Girikerto Village.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Community development is a method of social work that has the main objective of improving the quality of life of the community through the utilization of existing resources and emphasizing the principle of participation. According to Chigbu (2014) community development is understood not only as an external intervention, but rather a participatory

process that encourages residents to identify their own needs, design solutions, and take action to create sustainable change in their communities. Thus the process allows community members to work collectively to improve their living conditions.

This study describes community development efforts through DMB in Girikerto Village. The efforts made do not only include economic development, but also efforts to build the environment at the local level with an emphasis on cultural development in a broad sense supported by four pillars, namely culture, tourism, entrepreneurship, and the Prima program. In accordance with the characteristics of community development, community development through DMB is carried out through government social development programs, other stakeholders, and change initiatives by the community itself. Qin et al. (2020) in their capacity development study explored how community-based approaches that utilize local resources contribute to sustainable development outcomes. The discussion of community development through DMB in Girikerto is based on the main characteristics of community development, namely: community based, local resource based, and sustainable.

Community Based Characteristics

The community-based approach emphasizes that in a process or activity, the community is the main actor. This means that in planning, implementing, and evaluating activities, it relies on the active role of the community by utilizing the potential and resources they have. In capacity development, a community-based approach and local resources are important strategies (Soetomo, 2015).

In the early stages, the determination of DMB was carried out by the government in this case Paniradya Keistimewaan, but in its implementation, its management was handed over to the Kalurahan government. In subsequent developments, its management involved various stakeholders, especially those from the community. In addition to the village government, the management of the Gerbang Merapi Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Village-Owned Enterprise, Bumdes) also involved the management of the Bodronoyo Pokdarwis. The management of Bumdes and Pokdarwis are members of the Girikerto community. According to Carik, although the participation of local residents in managing DMB activities through Bumdes, UMKM, Pokdarwis and women's groups through Desa Prima is good, the involvement of the younger generation is still limited. The DMB development planning is outlined in a master plan. The community is actively involved in the preparation of the DMB master plan. The involvement of the DIY Provincial Cooperative Office in the initial stages of DMB management was carried out by accommodating the voices and desires of the Girikerto community. Head of the Biro Administrasi Perekonomian dan Sumber Daya Alam Sekretariat Daerah DIY (Bureau of Economic Administration and Natural Resources of the DIY Regional Secretariat, BAPSDA Setda) Yuna Pancawati, said that the *Bantuan Keuangan Khusus* (Special Financial Assistance, BKK) budget was intended as a stimulus or facilitation to accelerate independence. In practice, the use of BKK funds is not directly spent on human resource development but is used for investment. Investment in Girikerto is realized in the form of a Stasiun Pengisian Tangki Air (Water Tank Filling Station, SPTA) and in the livestock sector in the form of processing Etawa goat milk. BKK funds are used to build reservoirs, water channels, and the Bumdes Office building.

Social and economic factors can influence community development through public infrastructure projects. This is in line with the findings that the influence of public infrastructure projects can encourage community development in rural areas (He & Choi, 2021; Hussain et al., 2022). Based on the statement of Mr. Udin as the Director of Bumdes, the construction of SPTA used funds from the DIY BKK. Before being managed by Bumdes,

SPTA was managed by a third party. Given that the water source is located in the village land area, and in the context of empowering the village community, its management was then taken over by Bumdes. The Bumdes management staff who actually carry out management activities are only the director, secretary, and accountant of Bumdes. All three are residents of Girikerto. In fact, the organizational structure consists of many members. The limitations of human resources sometimes cause Bumdes management to be less than optimal. Apart from Bumdes and Village staff, SPTA management also collaborates with Tirtajaya in providing water transportation fleets. Girikerto's SPTA is only a water provider.



Figure 1. SPTA Girikerto
Source: Documentation

In carrying out its operational activities, SPTA always involves the community living around the location. Around 80% of tanker truck drivers and assistants are residents of Girikerto. Even the owner of Tirtajaya is also a resident of Girikerto. SPTA Girikerto supplies water to several areas, especially the areas of Yogyakarta, Purworejo, Magelang, and Wonosari. There are 27 fleets tasked with distributing water sources in Girikerto. Based on the results of observations made, it can be seen that in a day there are around 40 trucks coming and going from and leaving SPTA. It is planned that in 2025, besides SPTA, a bottled drinking water business will be built and developed. Based on the statement of the Village Carik at the development planning meeting, it has been planned to build a water reservoir for further development of SPTA. This is not only for the provision of SPTA but also to anticipate drought during the dry season.

In terms of culture, Girikerto Village strives to preserve various cultures that exist and develop in the community. In addition, by providing gamelan, cultural buildings, and other supporting facilities. This is expected to encourage new innovations and support the existence of DMB. Based on what was conveyed by Carik Girikerto, various types of traditional ceremonies that are still maintained today, namely: Ngrowthod and Merti Desa in several hamlets, namely: Nganggring, Kloposawit, Kemirikebo, Sorowangsan. At the Ngrowthod event there are cultural activities (dance, macapat, gamelan) besides that there are also elements of tourism and entrepreneurship.

Several studies have found that community support for local food systems and agricultural businesses is a manifestation of the community and economic development approach (Christensen & Phillips, 2016). Various tourism activities are managed by the Boronoyo Pokdarwis whose administrators are local residents. Thus, in its management, it tries to position the community as the main actor who plays a role in maintaining its sustainability. Because so far, according to Stone et al. (2021), in a literature review on the

relationship between tourism and community development, a lack of a participatory approach is often found.

The social potential in women's activities in the village is developed through the Prima Village program. The Prima Village Group was established in 2020 with 25 members. The initial members of the Prima Village Group were mothers from underprivileged families and already had a business embryo. The socio-economically vulnerable category in this case is mothers who are the backbone of the family or single parents and already have a business embryo, for example selling fried foods or opening a laundry business. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Kamituo, Girikerto Village, it was revealed that in the first year of the formation of this Prima Village Group, it felt very dynamic. Each member put forward their own ideas and supported each other. Prima Village has been able to display several superior products such as Wingko Salak which has received an award from the Dinkop UMKM Sleman Regency. There is also cereal made from taro tubers mixed with goat's milk which has reached the packaging stage. This year's target is to make Wingko Salak and cereal the main products and tourist souvenirs because the main ingredients used are the local potential owned by Girikerto, namely salak, taro and goat's milk. Next year, if marketing improves, it is hoped that it can be developed into a home industry with a larger production scale.

The existence of women's organizations can be an instrument for empowering rural women and contributing to community development. This perspective also supports the argument on how to position women as primary stakeholders. This is in line with the findings of Durán-Díaz et al. (2020), about how indigenous women's associations in Cuetzalan del Progreso, Puebla, Mexico, through Masehual Siuamej Mosenyolchicauani, can be a tool to empower rural women and position them as primary stakeholders in community development.

Based on the discussion above, various activities carried out in the four pillars of DMB have placed the community as the main actor, although it is inseparable from the important role of the government through initial initiation and assistance. In the entrepreneurial aspect, the community is actively involved in managing tourism and other local potentials through Bumdes and Pokdarwis. The community is also actively involved in activities aimed at preserving culture. In the Prima aspect, there have been groups of rural women in activities that are productive and have an impact on economic life. This is a manifestation of a participatory approach to development. In addition, it also contributes to efforts to empower and encourage community independence.

Local Resource Based Characteristics

Utilization of local resources to achieve goals is one of the main characteristics of an effective community development program, in addition to being community-based and sustainable. Local resource based refers to the use of locally available resources, be it natural resources, human resources, local knowledge, or infrastructure in the area to achieve program goals. Apart from SPTA which contributes to the Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa (Village Budget, APDes), one of the local potentials that can be developed for community development in Girikerto is the large number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Since September 2021, Girikerto has had 30 MSMEs activist groups. The existence of community-based organizations is very important in encouraging MSMEs sustainability innovation (Astuti, 2020).

To increase MSMEs capacity, mentoring was held by the Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah DIY (MSMEs Cooperative Service DIY, Dinkop UMKM DIY)

partnership with the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Center (SMEDC) Jogja. This NGO is one of the mentoring teams that developed the concept of a preneur village with the Kiblat Papat Lima Pancer Adiluhung Kawentar (K45PAK) approach. The requirement for MSME activists selected to receive mentoring is that they must not be members of the Prima village group. K45PAK is a concept of community-based cultural development that prioritizes product excellence and has funding sources from the Dinkop UMKM DIY. At the beginning of the mentoring, K45PAK held a 3 (three) day training with material on the 2022-2026 Girikerto DMB Masterplan and product management and marketing. K45PAK also provides tools to help MSMEs productivity. Some of the mentoring products currently marketed are goat milk products, batik, processed salak, processed moringa leaves, crispy mushrooms, ornamental plants, cookies, onde-onde, cassava, sponge cakes, hampers and lumpia.

Mentoring is also carried out by Universitas 'Aisyiyah (UNISA). Until now, there are 40 registered MSMEs. Face-to-face mentoring has been going on for approximately 1 year by renting the Tegal Loegoed area which is a marketing place for products managed by the Pasar Tani Sukorejo group. The form of mentoring that has been carried out is training or called the MSME School with a duration of 8 x 16 hours funded by the Dana Desa (DIY Village Fund). The activities carried out are making salak bolen and strudel. Salak currently still requires further development regarding the feasibility of the product. Further mentoring is carried out online for 3 years, but it does not rule out the possibility of meeting every month or if needed.

During the Covid 19 pandemic, several MSMEs experienced a decline. Currently, several MSMEs are starting to recover and are able to develop. One of them is the organic salak picking tour in the Sukorejo hamlet owned by Mrs. Endang and tourist attractions in the Pancoh area. However, the results of the mentoring carried out have not had a quantitative impact on the growth of MSME activists. The changes that occur refer more to business skills and there are 2 products that are currently successfully sold online through the marketplace. The best-selling products are processed milk and snake fruit which are sold directly face to face with buyers. According to Mrs. Sri Murwani as the Chairperson of MSMEs and village preneur, there are currently 52 MSMEs. The assistance provided is for 30 MSMEs that overlap with UNISA and K4SPAK. Through data obtained, there are 46 MSMEs actors. 13 of them are MSMEs actors who are assisted by Dinkop UMKM DIY, 6 people from Bantuan Produktif Usaha Mikro (Micro Business Productive Assistance, BPUM), 1 person from the Badan amil zakat nasional (National Zakat Agency, Baznas), 1 activist assisted by UNISA, Bank Indonesia (Indonesian Bank, BI), the Balai Penelitian Teknologi Bahan Alam Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Natural Materials Technology Research Center of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, BPTBA LIPI), 1 person from the Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (Agricultural Technology Assessment Center, BPTP), the rest have never received training from the institution.

Another resource developed in Girikerto is a tourist village. Based on the statement of the Carik (Village Secretary), Mr. Krisna Cahyana, tourism activities in Girikerto are strongly supported by the existence of a tourist village. Through this tourist village, synergy between villages emerges and can then grow the economy in Girikerto Village. This is in line with Setokoe's opinion (2021) that apart from contributing to community development, community-managed tourism also has an impact on reducing poverty. Based on data from the Bodronoyo Pokdarwis, there are several tourist villages in Girikerto, namely the Eko Pancoh, Nganggring, Tegal Loegood, Petik Salak Organik and Kemirikebo tourist villages.

Table 1. Visitors to Girikerto Tourism Village

No.	Tourist Village	Number of Visitors		
		2021	2022	2023 (Juli)
1.	Ekowisata Pancoh	312	3.315	3.989
2.	Nganggring	114	209	1.179
3.	Tegal Loegood	2.720	3.670	5.710
4.	Petik Salak Organik	23	706	746
5.	Downhill Track Kemirikebo	4.170	928	537
Total		7.339	8.828	12.161

Source: Pokdarwis Bodronoyo, 2023

Another local potential is the large number of people who have goat milk processing businesses. The Girikerto community has been raising Etawa goats for a long time, and is even the largest in Sleman Regency. There are 17 goat milk entrepreneurs, located in Nganggring, Kemirikebo, and Sukorejo Villages. In Girikerto there are also more than 11 CVs that produce processed Etawa crossbred goat milk. This production has been able to penetrate the international market as evidenced by the export of powdered milk to several Asian countries. This has an impact on the wider community because it can absorb sufficient labor and livelihoods to meet daily needs. In 2023, Etawa goat milk products stopped operating due to marketing constraints. Milk products from Etawa goats are in powder form and were initially sold to local traders. Based on the statement of the Carik, the community has the ability to manage processed milk because previously there had been training in managing powdered milk. Milk products are not sold purely because of limited knowledge regarding how to process goat milk so that it is drinkable. In addition, this milk processing business has not run optimally due to marketing constraints. In addition to marketing constraints, milk processing has also stalled due to the absence of a Surat Izin Pangan Industri Rumah Tangga (Home Industry Food Permit, P-IRT) or better known as a Surat Keterangan Produksi Pangan Industri Rumah Tangga (Home Industry Food Production Certificate, SPP-IRT) which is a written guarantee given by the regent or mayor for IRT production results that meet food safety requirements and standards. The certificate contains a PIRT number and includes a Nomor Induk Berusaha (Business Identification Number, NIB) so that a product can be traded more widely.

Based on the data description above, DMB activities in Girikerto have been based on the utilization of various local resource potentials. Such as the development of SPTA, MSMEs, development of tourist villages, and processing of Etawa goat milk. In terms of developing tourist villages, as conveyed by He & Choi (2021), both in the short and long term, sustainable rural tourism can contribute positively to community development. Understanding community development using participatory community-based characteristics and utilizing their local potential, and being sustainable, is very important. Nel's study (2020) revealed that Asset-Based Community-Led Development (ABCD) is more effective in empowering communities to identify and utilize their own strengths, compared to a needs-based approach that tends to create dependence on external assistance. This allows communities to increase their life capacity and quality of life so that it affects their welfare. In addition, it is also able to increase their influence on the processes that affect their lives.

Sustainable Characteristics

Sustainable can be understood that in considering the benefits of the program not only felt now, but also in the future. The program in this case must consider the benefits that are not only felt now, but also the needs of future needs, community independence,

environmental impacts, and creating a more resilient and healthy society. One aspect in assessing the sustainability of DMB Girikerto can be seen from how resilient and independent it is after being implemented and receiving facilitation in the form of financial support and assistance for the first 3 years. Based on the results of the study, it was found that Girikerto's independence has begun to be seen. In addition to the initial stage of DMB receiving assistance from BKK funds, Girikerto has made a number of efforts to find sources of funds for the sustainability of the program. This can be seen from Girikerto having been able to find a partner to collaborate with in developing SPTA, namely Tirtajaya.

DMB Girikerto also has a plan or scenario prepared when it is no longer supported by BKK funds. Girikerto has planned by increasing Village Own-Source Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Desa, PADes) and how to manage village potential so that Girikerto can achieve or be able to move towards independence. Based on information provided by the Director of Bumdes, currently the largest income of Bumdes comes from SPTA. SPTA Girikerto is the largest source of income for the Girikerto Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa (Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, APBDes). Information provided by the Bumdes secretary revealed that on average, a profit of up to IDR 800,000 can be obtained per day, but it depends on the order. If calculated gross turnover from SPTA, it can reach IDR 18,000,000.00 to IDR 22,000,000.00 per month. Based on this explanation, SPTA has been able to encourage the economic independence of the community.

When viewed from cultural independence, Girikerto has been able to be culturally independent, but not yet financially independent. Therefore, Girikerto focuses on building infrastructure foundations that can be used to increase the original income of the village and can also have an impact on the welfare of the Girikerto community. SPTA, which is an investment in Girikerto, has had a double impact, both for the community and the village. Through SPTA, it is not only an investment for the village government, but also for community empowerment, economic improvement for the community and also increasing the original income of the village. The existence of SPTA can also bring changes to the surrounding community. In addition to being able to absorb labor, it can also have an impact on improving the economy of the surrounding community. SPTA which was previously quiet became busy with productive activities. One of them was stated by a resident who sells around the SPTA location in Girikerto Village that traders open food stalls with a rental rate of IDR 10,000 per day. The income that can be obtained every day can reach an average of IDR 100,000. This is because the location near SPTA is always busy. Tanker truck drivers always stop by for lunch or also wait for their tanks to fill up.

The sustainability of community development through DMB is also supported by the formulation of the Girikerto Village master plan which reflects the four pillars of DMB. This is inseparable from the support of the Dinkop UMKM DIY and CV. Trimatra as the implementer. Based on the statement of Mrs. Ratna Listitani as the Entrepreneurship Developer of the Dinkop UMKM DIY, that during the three years of mentoring, various trainings have been conducted on managing human resources, expanding markets, increasing product capacity, and online marketing.

The strategy through DMB is in line with the achievement of the vision of Girikerto Village to be *Sejahtera, mandiri, religius, berbudaya, dan memiliki lingkungan yang lestari* (prosperous, independent, religious, cultured, and have a sustainable environment, Semar Ndakil). This is depicted in the icon of the Semar statue (a figure in Javanese puppetry) who is pouring water from a jug (see Figure 2). Girikerto has a water source at the foot of Mount Merapi which is managed from the local area.

The DMB Masterplan is a guide for development in the Girikerto area both from cultural, tourism, social, economic and environmental aspects in a comprehensive manner. This masterplan is a guideline, direction and guide for all policy makers in Girikerto in determining sustainable development planning. The document is a guide for synchronizing policies and development plans in the future. This is intended to reduce spatial conflicts between stakeholders. Various stakeholders consisting of local communities, village governments, districts, provincial governments, universities, cooperatives / private sector and communities in the new development of the regional economy which includes infrastructure planning and empowerment in a focused, directed and sustainable manner. Thus the existing development goals can match. It is hoped that this will be able to serve as a guideline for stakeholders and the community itself to improve the economy, realize the sustainability of the natural and cultural environment, and have an impact on increasing community income in a sustainable manner.



Figure 2. Semar Ndakil Icon

Source: Girikerto Masterplan, 2022

Based on the discussion above, the DMB program implemented in Girikerto has been able to provide benefits that can be expected to continue in the future. The existence of SPTA, in addition to increasing village income, has also had an impact on improving the economy of local residents. Through entrepreneurial activities, the village government seeks to increase Village-Own Revenue to support DMB activities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on DMB in Girikerto Village, Turi Sub-district, Sleman Regency, DIY, it can be concluded that the main objective of community development to improve the quality of life of the Girikerto community by utilizing the potentials in the village and involving active and sustainable community participation has been realized through DMB activities. Thus, the DMB strategy is not only an intervention from the DIY provincial government, but is an activity that encourages community involvement to actively participate in development activities in the villages where they live. Several characteristics of community development have also been reflected in the management of DMB. DMB activities already have participatory characteristics as evidenced by the active involvement of various stakeholders in activities on the four pillars of DMB through Bumdes Gerbang Merapi, Pokdarwis Bodronoyo, and also SPTA, however, it was found that the role of the younger generation was still very limited. DMB development has also been carried out by utilizing local potential and has a sustainable character. This has implications for the need for efforts to attract youth involvement in DMB activities. Other research related to the characteristics of community development may need to be carried out

on each pillar of DMB, because this research is still limited to its analysis on DMB Girikerto in a macro manner.

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