

# Grand Design of Village-Based Islamic Economic Development Planning in an Effort to Achieve Sustainable Development of Indonesia Gold 2045 in Ngancar village, Plaosan district, Magetan Regency

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## Abstract

*Welcoming the rise of Indonesia's golden generation in 2045, it is necessary to develop a populist economy in a future perspective, namely creating a quality, advanced, independent and modern Indonesian society, as well as increasing the nation's dignity. The success of the village through Ngancar village, Plaosan District, Magetan Regency in developing the economy will make a major contribution to achieving overall national development goals. This research is a field research with a qualitative approach. Sources of data in this study using secondary data derived from books and relevant research results. The findings of this study basically want to explore the practices of Ngancar village in the areas of food security, local economy, utilization of renewable energy, education, sanitation/health, use of information technology, and democratic involvement. The purpose of this research is to analyze the possibility of community-based economy (populist economy) implementation in Malang district to achieve sustainable economic development. In this research, there are four design stages based on the populist economy: first, mapping of leading economic sectors in Malang Regency. Second, mapping the socio-political conditions surrounding the community. Third, identify the existing institutional arrangements. Fourth, designing an appropriate form of partnership to accommodate the common interests of the government, private sector and the community in the perspective of As-Syatibi Islamic economic development.*

**Keywords;** *based on people's economy, partnership, village ngancar*

## Introduction

The achievement of development at various levels of government, both national and regional, is highly dependent on the synergy of the roles of the government and its people. The synergy needed by the government and society in terms of the division of roles and work in planning and implementing the development process. The success of development will not be achieved optimally if the government does not involve the role of the

community in the planning process. Development products can be products without meaning for the people, products whose benefits they cannot feel. And vice versa, without an optimal role from the government, development will run in an irregular and disoriented manner, which will eventually lead to new problems.

Support in realizing the vision of the Village Law is to develop an Indonesian society that is independent and has personality. Village Renewal is a necessity that must be pursued through Law Number 6 of 2014 and its derivative laws and regulations. In order to support the implementation of regional development management, it is imperative to increase the capacity of regional government officials and civil society organizations so that they can take an appropriate role in democratic interactions and the development process in a comprehensive manner.

Development strategy should be seen as a process multidimensional which includes not only aspects of economic development, but also includes aspects of changes in social, political, behavioral and institutional structure of society.

According to some observers, the crisis has hit various structures. So far, the life of the Indonesian nation has been one of the main reasons for the government's mistake in implementing a development strategy, which has focused too much on economic development with a high growth target as a head of development. Realizing the harsh reality that is happening, all efforts have been made by both the reform government and several community groups who feel responsible for the safety and glory of the nation.

Apart from requiring community involvement (participation), development also requires the right strategy so that it can be more efficient in terms of financing and effective in terms of results. Community participation is precisely the most determining factor for the success of development because they occupy a dual role, namely as the subject of development implementation and at the same time the object of development results. Because of the central role of the community, in terms of development, especially economic development, the government should reorient its economic policies in favor of the people, or in other words, use a populist economic system. It is hoped that based on the people's economy, the income gap between communities can be minimized.

Ngancar is a village located at the southern foot of Mount Lawu, precisely in Plaosan District, Magetan Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The majority of the people of Ngancar Village work as farmers, supported by fertile soil conditions. Most agricultural commodities are vegetables, such as carrots, cabbage, peanuts, and others. Ngancar Village also has a tourism location known as Waton Jamas Ndak Tou, which stands for Watu Ondo, Distance, Banyu Emas, Shoulder of Kiwo and Watu Ongko as well as lodgings that are rented out to visitors.

Ngancar Village experienced economic dualism in its development which has resulted in income inequality in the community. On the other hand, the relatively large contribution both in terms of employment and investment in the community-based economic sector, economic development planning in Ngancar village should be oriented towards the people's economy. This is where it is important to conduct research on sustainable village designs for sovereign Indonesia in 2045 in an Islamic development economy based on a populist economy in an effort to increase economic sustainability in Ngancar Village.

## Literature Review

### *Sustainable Livelihoods Approach in Economic Development*

Rural agricultural development guided by the ideology of sustainability provides a clear platform for mechanisms for strengthening civil society and local sovereignty to fully manage natural resources with local wisdom in accordance with eco-centrism ethics. Socio-economic welfare that is fought for in a sustainable concept development ideology is what is known later as a sustainable livelihood system. A degree of socio-economic welfare, which is not only oriented towards the accumulation of momentary capital (as is known by the ideology of developmentalism-modernism-capitalism), but is more concerned with meeting the needs of future generations so that they can at least enjoy a life of the same quantity and quality as what is enjoyed by the current generation.

This concept was actually first developed in England in the late 1990s, but is designed in such a way that it is highly relevant for developing regions. The sustainable livelihood system-style development approach is a contemporary development approach (development concept of the 1990s) which seeks to correct the modernization-style development approach which is known to be very unfamiliar with the environment. The sustainable livelihood system approach seeks to achieve a degree of fulfillment of social, economic and ecological needs in a fair and balanced manner. The achievement of the degree of social welfare is approached through a combination of activities and the utilization of existing capital in the life-system system. A number of important principles needed to understand the concept of community development with a sustainable livelihood mechanism approach, (Dharmawan, 2006) are:

- a. The foundation of development ethics is ecocentrism, namely respecting the balance between human and natural interests. That is, humans and nature live side by side and have the same rights and obligations. This ethic avoids excessive exploitative behavior towards nature in order to achieve the degree of human welfare.
- b. The ideology of environmentalism and eco-modernism underlies social movements in behaving and responding to environmental preservation. This ideology still places the achievement of a prosperous human life, at the same time it still considers it important to seek to save and preserve natural resources and the environment for the sake of human life and nature itself.
- c. Changing the perception of development from an exploitative characteristic to a characteristic of wisdom towards nature.
- d. The concept of rural sustainable development always integrates the interests of nature and humans in a unified package of interests that are fought for together.
- e. The participatory sustainable community empowerment approach that accompanies decision-making processes indicates a strong commitment to achieving the ideals of environmental justice.

### *Scope of Development Planning*

The plans drawn up by the government are divided into the scope of national planning and the scope of regional planning. The scope of national planning consists of: National Long-Term Development Plan, National Medium-Term Development Plan, Strategic Plan of Ministries/Agencies, Government Work Plans, and Work Plans of

Ministries/Agencies. While the scope of regional planning consists of: Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, Strategic Plans for Regional Work Units, Regional Government Work Plans, and Work Plans for Regional Work Units.

In accordance with Permendagri Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village development guidelines, that the scope of Village Development Planning contains the Village Head's Vision and Mission, Village Development policy directions, as well as activity plans covering the areas of Village administration, Village development implementation, Village community development, and empowerment villagers.

1. The field of Village Administration, among others:
  - a. Determination and confirmation of Village boundaries;
  - b. Village Data Collection;
  - c. Village spatial planning;
  - d. Organizing village meetings;
  - e. Village information management;
  - f. Village planning implementation;
  - g. Carrying out an evaluation of the level of development of Village administration;
  - h. Organizing inter-Village cooperation;
  - i. Development of Village office facilities and infrastructure; and
  - j. Other activities according to village conditions.
2. The Village Development Implementation Sector includes:
  - a. Development, utilization and maintenance of Village infrastructure and environment such as making Boat Moorings, residential roads, Village roads between settlements to agricultural areas, making Micro hydro power plants, and other Village infrastructure according to Village Conditions
  - b. Development Utilization and maintenance of health facilities and infrastructure, including: village-scale clean water, environmental sanitation, village health services such as posyandu, as well as other health facilities and infrastructure according to village conditions.
  - c. Development, utilization and maintenance of educational and cultural facilities and infrastructure, including: community reading parks, early childhood education, training centers/community learning activities, development and fostering of art galleries, and other educational and training facilities and infrastructure according to village conditions.
  - d. development of productive economic enterprises as well as construction, utilization and maintenance of economic facilities and infrastructure, among others: Making Village markets, establishment and development of Village-owned Enterprises, strengthening Village-owned Enterprises capital, Food plant nurseries, rice milling, Village granaries, clearing of agricultural land, village-forest management fish and fish hatcheries, and so on in accordance with village conditions.
  - e. Environmental Preservation includes: Reforestation, making terracing, maintaining mangrove forests, protecting springs, cleaning watersheds and other activities according to village conditions.

### *Community Economy Concept*

People's economy is an idea of the method, nature, and goals of development with the main goal of improving the lot of the people who generally live in rural areas (Sumawinata, 2004). Bung Hatta, as one of the pioneers of the populist economy, emphasized the economy of the natives or the economy of the indigenous people. This was due to Bung Hatta's awareness that the improvement of people's economic conditions could not only be based on the proclamation of independence. The struggle to improve people's economic conditions must be continued by changing Indonesia's economic structure from an economy with a colonial character to a national economy. As stated by Bung Karno, what is meant by the national economy is an economy marked by the increasing participation of the common people in controlling capital or factors of production in the country.

When viewed in terms of its constituents, the main constituents of the populist economy are groups of people who are marginalized in the neoliberal capitalist economic system. In a big way they consist of workers, peasants, fishermen, lower class civil servants, small and medium enterprises, and the urban poor. Apart from these five major groups, of course there are various other social groups that can also be classified as marginalized groups (mustaad'afin) in the neoliberal capitalist economic system.

On the other hand, when viewed from its strategic enemies, the main enemies of the populist economic movement consist of the rulers of industrial countries giving back, multinational and transnational companies (MNC and IC), multilateral financial and trading institutions which are the main agents for the spread of capitalism. neoliberalism, state rulers who become accomplices of the interests of big investors, and big domestic investors who hinder efforts to realize a populist economic system.

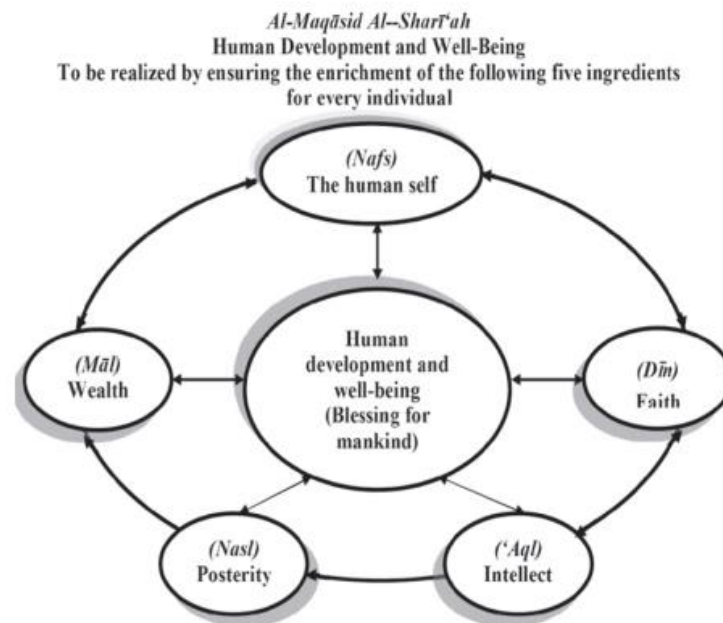
The populist economic system, as stated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, is an economic system aimed at realizing people's sovereignty in the economy. The three basic principles of populist economy are as follows: (1) the economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship; (2) important production branches for the state and those who control the livelihood of the people at large are controlled by the state; and (3) earth, water, and all the wealth contained therein controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. Based on these three principles, it can be seen how enormous the role of the state is in the people's economic system. As equipped by Article 27 paragraph 2 and Article 34, the role of the state in the people's economic system includes five things as follows: (1) developing cooperatives (2) developing BUMN; (3) ensuring the utilization of land, water, and all the wealth contained therein for the greatest prosperity of the people; (4) fulfilling the right of every citizen to obtain a decent job and livelihood; and (5) taking care of the poor and neglected children.

### *Islamic development economics*

Economic development according to an Islamic perspective (Islamic development economics) can directly refer to the Islamic world view which derives the basic principles of Islamic economics as well as development economic theories and models that have been put forward by Islamic scientists who also frame The theories and models are based on an Islamic perspective. This chapter will refer back to the basic principles of Islamic economics which combine them with the theories and models developed by Islamic scientists to draw the common threads of the concept of development according to an Islamic perspective.

The Islamic development economic model is explained by the development model As Syatibi. Basically, this development model is adapted based on the concept maqashid sharia which is the goal of Islamic economics.

In this model, development economics is derived from the goal component development. This is different from Ibn Khaldun's Theory which is more inclined using the element approach of influencing development functioning of a system in society. Where is development analysis based on what development wants to achieve.



Sumber : Chapra, 2008

Figure 1. Maqashid Sharia Development Model

Two scientists identified in support of the model with this approach is Al-Ghazali and Umer Chapra. In this model that being the center of development analysis is human welfare (human beings) with a focus on protecting the five aspects of maqashid sharia: religion, soul, mind, lineage, wealth.

**Methods**

*The scope of research*

This research covers two things, namely the scope of the area and the scope of the material. The scope of the area is Ngancar village and other supporting agencies in the village government. While the scope of the material study includes: macroeconomic analysis in Ngancar village, and theory and study of Islamic economic development planning based on populist economics. Apart from that, this activity will discuss the problems of economic development in Ngancar village.

*Data Types and Sources*

The types of data used in this research are secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from the research object. Secondary data is data that is not obtained directly from the source, but has been collected by other parties. The data

collection method was carried out using documentation techniques, namely collecting raw data obtained from existing agencies or organizations, both government and private (Muslimin, 2002: 23). Secondary data sources come from several agencies authorized to release data, namely APBDes, village planning agencies, village potential and related agencies as well as various research results related to this study. Meanwhile, primary data was obtained directly through in-depth interviews or in-depth interviews with researchers. In conducting these interviews the researcher will use interview guidelines that have been prepared previously so that they will produce directional interviews in accordance with the research objectives.

### ***Analysis Method***

In an effort to design a community-based village Islamic economic development plan in an effort to achieve sustainable development, researchers will use exploratory research methods. This type of research tries to find new ideas or relationships. This method is very flexible in the search for ideas and ideas as well as instructions regarding conditions and situations related to the problem being studied so that it can formulate appropriate policies or strategies.

With this research method, researchers will explore problems related to economic development problems in Ngancar village. The first step that needs to be taken is to collect all documents related to economic development in Plaosan District, including aspects of its successes and failures. Next identify the problem starting from the symptoms to the underlying problem. After the identification process, researchers will classify problems and design appropriate economic development planning policies that are directed at community based economic development planning. In addition, researchers will conduct in-depth interviews with each unit related to this research.

### **Result and Discussion**

#### ***Objective Conditions of Ngancar Village, Plaosan District, Magetan Regency***

Based on the results of the development of the Ngancar village from 2019 to 2021 it shows relatively good progress. This is indicated by several things, such as an increase in tourist visitors and an increase in agricultural output.

Even though external factors such as the global financial crisis were more dominant in influencing the decline in the development performance of Ngancar Village in 2021, economic fundamentals also played an important role in containing external shocks. As previously mentioned, one of the strengths of economic fundamentals is largely determined by planning policies. So that from these conditions development planning policies need to be reviewed. It is hoped that this review will strengthen the economic foundations of Ngancar Village. Therefore, community-based economic planning can be an alternative that needs to be studied and implemented.

In addition to efforts to strengthen the economic foundations in Ngancar Village, strengthening the people's economy is a manifestation of the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, including: (1) the embodiment of an economic order structured as a joint effort based on kinship which guarantees justice and prosperity for all Indonesian people ( article 33 paragraph 1), (2) embodiment of the Trisakti concept (self-sufficient in the economic field, sovereign in the political field, and personality in the cultural field), (3) the embodiment of

production branches which are important for the state and which affect the lives of the people are controlled by many state (article 33 paragraph 2), and (4) the realization of the mandate that every citizen has the right to work and a decent living (article 27 paragraph 2). The specific objectives to be achieved are to:

1. Building an Indonesia that is economically independent, politically sovereign, and has a cultural personality;
2. Encouraging sustainable economic growth;
3. Encouraging equal distribution of people's income;
4. Increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

From the various things above, it can be argued that the basis or principle of populist economy rests on domestic power and partnerships between the central and regional governments with the private sector and the community (public private partnership) to achieve a level of shared prosperity. So that the planning design based on the people's economy in accordance with article 33 of the 1945 Constitution is more in the form of a joint venture with the government as a regulator and the private sector and the community as economic actors. In addition, the government can synergize with the private sector and the community in carrying out economic activities. Based on this, it can be said that the design of economic development planning based on the people's economy synergizes all components of society and the government to achieve common prosperity.

#### *Design of Populist Islamic Economic Development Planning in Ngancar Village*

Economic development is generally defined as a process that causes an increase in the real per capita income of the population of a country/region in the long term, accompanied by an improvement in the institutional system. In order to develop the economy, various public policies have been prepared and implemented by the government to improve the welfare of its population, develop the structure of the economy and improve the institutional system both from an organizational and regulatory perspective. In the current era of regional autonomy, regional governments have the discretion to exercise government authority in certain areas that actually exist and are needed and grow, live and develop in the region. Thus, local governments have the discretion to develop regional potential and manage their natural resources, determine priorities and direction of regional economic development programs. To achieve the above objectives, careful planning and evaluation of the development results that have been achieved are required.

Planning in the economic sector in Ngancar village needs to pay attention to the following matters: i). Efforts to increase significant economic development with steady and sustainable community income; ii). Efforts to achieve ideal economic growth so that income distribution can be enjoyed equally by the community with maximum employment opportunities. Therefore, evaluation of the implementation of economic development in an area cannot be separated from these two problems.

Before describing the design of development planning, it is first necessary to understand the main objectives of the concept of populist economy as previously explained. If the main objectives of the populist economy are further elaborated, the main objectives of the populist economy can be seen from two dimensions, namely the economic and social dimensions.

In accordance with the main objectives of the populist economy above, the design of the concept of community-based economic development planning, especially in the scope of the



Ngancar village, can be formulated. The formulation of the concept must at least contain several fundamental questions, namely, first, the orientation and direction of development; second, whether and who are the drivers and implementers of the development; and third, in the socio-political environment in which the development took place.

Answering this question by adjusting it to the conditions of Ngancar village, it can be directed at: first, the direction of development is to absorb local workers and provide stimulus to the people by taking into account their advantages and competitiveness. Second, the actors are oriented to the people in Ngancar village according to the business fields owned by various sectors. Third, the form of partnership in the form of social kinship for areas whose community character is still traditional, where the socio-political conditions faced are still simple. Meanwhile, in areas where the society is already advanced, it takes the form of socially beneficial, where the socio-political conditions already contain things to seek profit.

The first stage of the design of community-based Islamic economic development planning is mapping the potential and leading sectors in Ngancar Village. This mapping can provide an overall picture of business sectors that have a contribution and have the potential to improve people's welfare. Identification of leading sectors can be seen from the contribution of the business sector to gross regional domestic income.

The sectoral contribution to Ngancar village in 2021 based on constant prices is dominated by four main sectors, namely the agricultural sector (31%); trade, hotels and restaurants (24%); processing industry (18%); and services (13%). While other sectors as a whole contributed 17% to economic growth in Ngancar village. Based on these sectoral contributions, the attention of the Ngancar village government should have been focused and prioritized on these sectors. However, other sectors must also receive attention because these sectors can be a supporting factor for improvement in priority sectors.

In an effort to design development plans related to potential and superior mapping, it is very necessary to understand the problems that occur such as in the agricultural sector, the trade sector, the services sector and the industrial sector. The main problem in the agricultural sector is the availability of land. The increasing number of farmers who do not have sufficient arable land in the last 3 decades, and the loss of specific communal ownership of natural resources, is a serious threat in building a people's economy.

Empirical data shows that the ownership of smallholders is only an average of 0.4 hectares of area, this of course illustrates a very poor condition and can lead to inefficiency. In addition, because the arable land is small, the provision of agricultural production facilities is also in small quantities. The implication is that it will increase the price per unit of production facilities, and in the end the production cost per unit of product will be high. With a small scale of production and small profits, it will become an obstacle for the accumulation of capital in each production unit. So that it can cause the formation of capital (capital formation) or new investment will be very difficult to materialize both in terms of intensification and extensification of the agricultural sector. With the scale of small businesses numbering in the millions and there is no connection between one another, the bargaining position of farmers, both in the input market and in the output market, is very weak.

In the input market, farmers are faced with monopolist problems, while in the output market they are faced with monopsony problems. Therefore, a relatively good solution is through a merger between agricultural business units or corporate farming. Through corporate farming (CF), agricultural production is carried out through units of agricultural

companies whose shares are wholly owned by the farmers concerned. The CF model is not only applied to food crop agriculture, but also to plantations. Meanwhile, in the trade sector, the main problem facing is a more integrated and monopoly business structure. As it is known that the trade sector consists of elements of distributors, large retailers and small retailers. Distributor companies are generally owned or are subsidiaries of producers or owned by limited companies whose owners are not producers but some of their shares are owned by producers. Ownership of shares in large distributors and retailers, generally only by a few people.

In order to strengthen the people's economy, the structure of share ownership in large distributors and retailers needs to be reviewed. The point is, as many citizens as possible must own shares in the trade sector. The form is, small retailers must form cooperatives. Through these cooperatives, small retailers have shares in large retailers and distributors. The second and third stages of the design of community-based economic development planning are the mapping of social and political conditions; and institutional arrangements. These two things are related to each other. Mapping related to social and political conditions relates to the identification of the following: 1 Level of education and public health 2 Right to ownership of production units: private, communal/public, state, free 3 Political structure including political parties 4 Social structure of society: social kinship, social benefit 5 Sectors: primary, secondary, tertiary, agriculture, industry, and others 6 Forms of business: family business, creative industry, home industry, medium industry While institutional institutions are related to the rules and norms that exist in Gancar Village. These rules are important in an effort to provide clear rules which may or may not be carried out, both formal (formal law) and non-formal (customs, religious norms). In addition, the existence of good institutional institutions will create an effective and conducive environment for the running of government and the economy in Ngancar village.

The final stage of the populist economic design emphasizes the synergy between the government, the private sector, and the community. In this position, the government is positioned as a policy maker, principal and regulator so that the private sector continues to move on the rails outlined, namely to achieve the welfare of the people at large. The private sector, which can come from domestic or foreign capital owners, has a big interest in achieving the maximum profit on the investment that has been issued. Therefore, the role of the government can act as a regulator as well as an actor in order to influence prices fairly through both BUMN and BUMD. Furthermore, the position of the community as the largest shareholder of development is very important, especially in driving economic development. Therefore, providing broad opportunities and a strong bargaining position in economic activity is an important component for society.

This can be realized in the form of community associations, cooperatives and other associations. This is where the need for strong synergy between the government, the private sector and the community in an effort to align their respective roles in the development process. From the various stages of identification of community-based economic development planning, it can be said that the design must prioritize the attainment of welfare for all groups, from the weak, middle, to well-established economies. Thus, the planning design really takes into account the condition of the community so that the policy is not in the form of 'coercion' but in the form of 'facilitation' and community empowerment. Thus, all elements of society can accommodate their interests so that the economic design is more massive and

comprehensive so that the grand design of this planning which is the center of development analysis is human welfare (human beings) with a focus on protecting the five aspects of maqashid sharia.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the problems and the results of the analysis, there are several important points that can be concluded, namely:

1. Ngancar Village has excellent potential from both the agricultural and tourism and service sectors.
2. Development planning in Ngancar village so far, although it has involved elements of the community such as through the village development planning meeting, the ultimate goal of development has not touched and significantly increased aspects of community welfare.
3. The community-based economic planning design process begins with the identification of potential and leading sectors in Ngancar village. Next is the mapping of socio-political conditions and existing institutional institutions. The last is to synergize the roles of government, private sector and society.
4. The design of the Islamic economic development plan in Ngancar village according to the people's economy is directed at absorbing local workers and providing a stimulus to the people in Ngancar Village by taking into account their advantages and competitiveness. Furthermore, the actors are oriented to the people in Ngancar Village according to the business fields owned by various sectors. Finally, a form of partnership between the government and the private sector and the community is needed in synergizing various economic activities in achieving community welfare all elements of society can accommodate their interests so that the economic design is more massive and comprehensive so that the grand design of this planning which is the center of development analysis is human welfare (human beings) with a focus on protecting the five aspects of maqashid sharia.

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