



# A STUDY OF GREEN INDEPENDENT VILLAGES IN ECONOMIC ASPECTS IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

by

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## ABSTRACT

*Independent green village is a village that can develop and enhance their institutional capacity by persevering their tradition, local wisdom, and knowledge. This village is expected to be able to develop their economical products that are based on natural resources and is managed sustainably so that it can be a way to maximize the village's prosperity.*

*This study uses qualitative exploratory research with Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat (SWOT) as its analytical tool. The data are gathered with four techniques, that is observation, interview, documentation study, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Informants are determined interactively and continuously so that it produces saturated data.*

*The result of this exploratory study found that people and the natural environment in the economic sector are united and are interrelated. Hence, the economic access of the independent green village can improve the natural resources quality through community empowerment, skill development, knowledge on entrepreneurship improvement, and expanding business relationship through driving figures like innovator that has concern regarding people to improve and diversify local resources-based products.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Background

A green village is a village that has ecological quality or a sustainable living environment. On the other hand, if there is no green village, village building activities will not be successful, because due to environmental damage, such as erosion, floods, landslides, environmental pollution, and overexploitation of natural resources (SDA) so that various environmental damages will have an impact on economic, health, and social vulnerabilities. In this connection, through green villages, natural resources can be sustainable and used for the welfare of their citizens wisely and evenly, and environmental degradation can be prevented.

In connection with the above, a number of experts assess that a green economy approach can encourage the pace of the Indonesian economy and at the same time be one of the solutions to overcome various economic impacts. In addition, the green economy is a sustainability idea with the aim of improving welfare and overcoming the impacts of climate change.

In addition, through a green economy approach, the government will be able to map out the sectors that deserve stimulus so that the stimulus is not given to vulnerable or even destructive sectors. The mapping is also to see sectors that are resistant to all conditions, including the current pandemic. In this connection, village development so far still often adheres to the concept of "building a village" and not "village building". In the concept

of building a village, external factors play a more important role in determining the direction of village development and this causes the village to be increasingly dependent on outside assistance. On the contrary, the concept of a village builds the role of the community; it is actually the main factor for building a resilient village.

Green independent villages are villages that are able to develop and strengthen village institutional capacity that are able to develop and strengthen village institutional capacity while maintaining local traditions, wisdom, and knowledge. In addition, villages are expected to be able to develop natural resource-based village economic products and managed sustainably as a way for the welfare of rural communities and rural areas.

In essence, independent villages are developed villages, covering the fields of economy, education, health, security and order, political sovereignty, community participation, and the performance of village government. Furthermore, independent villages are also referred to as villages equipped with various adequate social facilities, such as infrastructure, health, education, economy, worship, sports, entertainment, shopping, and others. Thus, green independent villages will succeed in making natural resources sustainable and used for the welfare of their citizens wisely and evenly.

Green economy is a concept to realize sustainable development. In this connection, the United Nations Environment Programme argues that a green economy is a way to realize inclusive economic development so as to produce better human welfare and social justice, while at the same time significantly reducing the risk of environmental damage and ecological scarcity [1].

Through a green economy approach, the government can map out the sectors that deserve stimulus. This mapping is to see a sector that is resistant to all conditions, because the concept of villages to build the role of the community is precisely the main factor for building a resilient village. A number of experts consider that the green economy approach can encourage the pace of the Indonesian economy and at the same time be one of the solutions to overcome various economic impacts so that the green economy is also an idea of sustainability issues aimed at improving the welfare of villages and rural areas and also overcoming the impacts of climate change.

### **Purpose and Objectives**

The preparation of the Green Independent Village Study in Economic Aspects is intended to compile actions to realize the mapping of the concept of sustainable development into a real plan for sustainable and environmentally friendly villages. While the objectives are:

1. Develop the concept of a green independent village in the economic aspect in DIY.
2. Develop a roadmap concept for the implementation of green independent villages in the economic aspect of DIY.
3. Develop a concept of an action plan for the implementation of green independent villages in the economic aspect of DIY.
4. Develop policy formulations and recommendations for the concept of green independent village management in the economic aspects of DIY.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Villages and also customary villages are legal community units that have territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia. Village development is an important factor for regional development with the aim of alleviating poverty and reducing development gaps between regions in accordance with Rostow's theory. Based on the criteria of the Directorate of Urban and Rural Affairs of BAPPENAS, the level of development development and the status of the village can be divided into three, namely:

1. Disadvantaged Villages: villages that have not met the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in terms of social needs, basic infrastructure, basic facilities, public services, and government administration.
2. Developing Villages: villages that have met the SPM but have not demonstrated sustainability in management.
3. Independent Village: a village that has fulfilled SPM and institutionally has sustainability [6].

There are several definitions of independent villages, including:

1. BPS states that independent villages are villages that have availability and access to basic services, adequate infrastructure, accessibility/transportation is not difficult, public services are good, and government administration is very good (Statistical Reference Information System - View Indicators, n.d.).
2. BKPPK the Ministry of Finance said that independent villages are developed villages that have the ability to carry out village development to improve the quality of life and life as much as possible, the welfare of rural

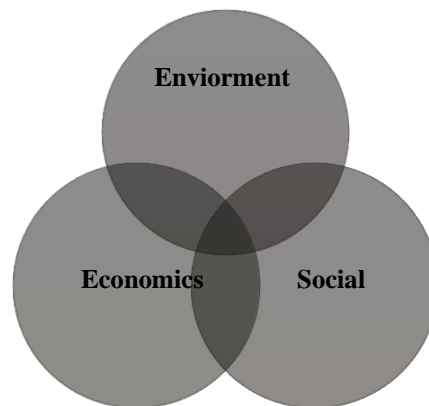


- communities with social resilience as well as economic resilience and ecological resilience in a sustainable manner. (BDK, n.d.).
3. An independent village is a village that can meet its own needs so that it does not only depend on government assistance. If it is as a stimulant or stimulant only [7].
  4. Based on the criteria of the Directorate of Urban and Rural Affairs (BAPPENAS, 2015), an independent village is a village that has the ability to carry out village development and provide a decent livelihood for its people.
  5. Independent Village is a village that has fulfilled SPM and institutionally has sustainability [6].
  6. According to another conception of independent villages, that independent village is an elaboration of the principle of independence. The village has the ability to meet its own needs. Village independence is also supported by village-scale local authority [8].

From the definition above, the ability of a village to manage and conserve natural resources along with its biodiversity and ecosystem is the key to improving sustainable village development. Elements of health, ecology, and the natural environment are a close unit in efforts to develop independent villages, along with the development of independent villages in economic aspects.

Sustainable development is often explained through a form of division into sectors of the economy, natural environment, and society [9]-[10]. Sustainable development aims to unite the three in a balanced manner and assume the sectors of the economy, society and the natural environment are mutually separate, even autonomous [11]-[12]. The following is presented Figure 1 regarding the 3 interconnected sectors in sustainable development.

**Figur 3. A Three-ring Model to Explain Sustainable Development**



Source: Giddings, Hopwood

Currently, attention to the economic sector is more dominant than the natural environment and society, because economic growth is one of the indicators to measure the progress of sustainable development. The relationship between man and the natural environment is often described in economic terms, that is, as natural and social capital and service providers. Mellor, Cock and Hopwood, and Shiva, argue that efforts to make the natural environment a commodity and increase areas of human activity will distance society from sustainable development [13]-[14],[15].

Economic activity can be viewed as part of society and the natural environment because humans are very dependent on the natural environment. Although the natural environment will still be able to continue without human life (Lovelock, 1988).

Positioning between economy and society as separate leads to the consequence of ignoring diversity and difference. On the other hand, when these two things are combined, it can provide changes and ideas to develop diversity in sustainable development. According to Giddings, Hopwood and O'Brien, that sustainable development must ensure the sustainability of human life and meet its needs [16].

An economy is said to be sustainable only if it can simultaneously meet the needs of human beings, in particular the needs of the poor, without consuming resources that exceed the carrying capacity of the environment to meet current and future needs. That is, not meeting human needs means that it is not socially sustainable and

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consuming resources beyond the carrying capacity of the environment means that it is not ecologically sustainable [17].

The social foundation is a basic human right that must be fulfilled in order to live a decent life. If basic human needs are not met, it can lead to higher rates of unemployment and poverty. On the contrary, man can over-meet the needs of his life showing greed that can damage the natural environment. This damage to the natural environment can threaten human life so that sustainable development cannot take place.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research entitled The Study of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects uses a qualitative exploration approach. Exploratory research is research that aims to explore broadly about things that affect the occurrence of something and is used when knowing the conditions or conditions of the field. Therefore, the exploratory research method aims to map an object that is relatively in-depth. In the aforementioned relationship, qualitative research intends to understand the potential of economic resources contained in the village.

#### Analysis Tools

This research uses a qualitative approach to exploration with the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) analysis tool. According to Rangkuti, SWOT analysis can systematically identify several factors to formulate a strategy based on logic so that it can maximize strengths and opportunities, and simultaneously minimize weaknesses and threats [2].

#### Principles of SWOT Analysis

The determinants of the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of an organization's performance can basically be grouped into internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to strengths and weaknesses, and external factors are related to opportunities and threats, all of which can affect organizational performance.

Analysis that pays attention to these factors is known as a SWOT analysis, and through a SWOT analysis, it is hoped that the organization can determine a future strategy so that existing conditions continue to move forward, namely maximizing the strengths possessed through existing opportunities, and simultaneously suppressing as low as possible weaknesses and threats.

#### Stages of SWOT Analysis

##### a. Data Collection Phase

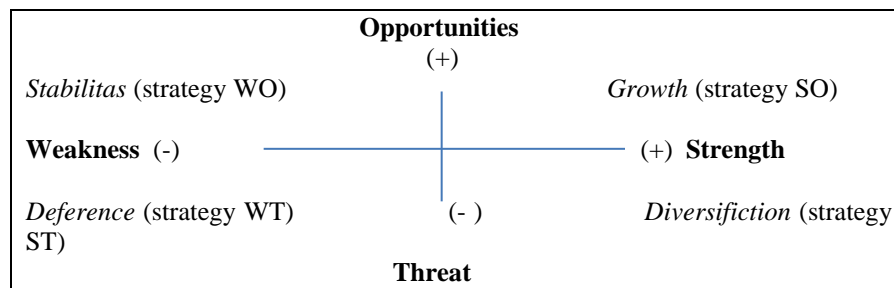
Data and information related to internal factors are about the concept of green independent villages, including: 1) the status ranking of the 2020 building village index (IDM) from the Directorate General of Village Community Development and Empowerment, Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia; 2) Letter of Understanding between the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia with the World Wild Life Fund For Nature (WWF) Indonesia on Community Development and Empowerment Towards Green Independent Villages in Villages, Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration Areas Number 24/HK. 07.01/ SJ/X/2019 dan Nomor 237/WWF-ID/LGL-MOU/V/2019; 3) Decree of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 36 of 2014 concerning Cultural Villages/Kelurahan; 4) Decree of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 364 / KEP / 2020 concerning the Determination of Villages / Kelurahan Cultural Independent Villages in 2020; 5) Decree of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number gj/KEP/2021; About the Determination of Cultural Independent Village Villages/Kelurahan in 2021; 6) Metadata of Environmental Development Pillar Indicators of the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) 2020; English translation. 7) Metadata of the Social Development Pillar Indicators of the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) 2020; 8) Metadata of the Economic Development Pillar Indicators of the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) 2020; 9) secondary data from the results of research and UN reports on the MDGs and MMC.

##### b. Data Analysis Stage

The value of internal and external factors is described in the form of a SWOT diagram using elements of strength with elements of weakness, elements of opportunity and elements of threat. All information is compiled in matrix form, then analyzed to obtain a suitable strategy in formulating the concept and implementation of Green Independent Village, as follows: SO Strategy (strength-opportunity), WO Strategy (weaknesopportunity), ST Strategy (strength-threats), WT Strategy (weakness-threats).



Figure 1. SWOT Analysis Diagram



Source: Rangkuti, 2002.

### Strategizing Stage

The four strategies formulated will be reviewed to determine the most profitable strategy in implementing the concept of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects in DIY based on the SWOT analysis and finally a strategy plan can be drawn up that will be a reference in carrying out further activities, more details can be studied in Figure 2 below.

Figur 2. SWOT Strategy Matrix Diagram

Factor	External	Opportunities (O)	Threat (T)
Internal			
<b>Strength (S)</b>		<b>Strategy SO</b> Creating strategies that use power to seize opportunities.	<b>Strategy ST</b> Creating strategies that use power to address threats.
<b>Weakness (W)</b>		<b>Strategy WO</b> Create strategies that overcome weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities.	<b>Strategy WT</b> Creating strategies to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats.

Source: Rangkuti, 2002.

### Data Collection Methods

Data on the Study of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects were obtained from village heads, village officials, and village activists in the field of culture, preneur villages, prime villages, tourist villages, and cultural villages. The location is determined by the cultural independent village, the village building index (IDM), and the village ministry (kemendes). Eight villages are selected from culturally independent village variants with various main and intermediate levels, while from IDM based on developing, advanced, and independent variants.

One village was selected from a cultural village with advanced IDM status. In making a green independent village study, two types of data are needed, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection uses observation methods, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGD). Secondary data was collected from data located in village offices, local government organizations consisting of the Cooperatives and SMEs Office, the Women's Empowerment Office for Child Protection and Population Control (DP3AP2), the Tourism Office, the DIY Cultural Service and several other data from Bappenas as well as data from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. Data from the UN report on the implementation of the millennium development goals in 2017 and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) report in 2011.

### Informant Determination Methods

Informants in the study were determined purposively and snowball. These parainformants are subjects that can supply information to the researcher in full, and because the qualitative research sample is small enough that it does not need to be representative of the population, so it is selected or determined according to the objectives [3].

Based on this, the researcher determined the informants as follows: village heads, village officials, village activists in the field of culture, preneur villages, prime villages, tourist villages, and cultural villages.

### Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis in this study used the Milles and Huberman model. In this connection, Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono say that "qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continuously so as to produce saturated data [4]. Qualitative data analysis techniques follow [5].

### Research Location

The research location in this study consists of:

1. Kalurahan Pagerharjo Kapanewon Samigaluh Kulon Progo Regency
2. Kalurahan Tuksono Kapanewon Sentolo, Kulon Progo Regency 3
3. Kalurahan Sabdodadi Kapanewon Bantul Bantul Regency
4. Kalurahan Bangunjiwo Kapanewon Pity Bantul Regency 5. Kalurahan Pendowoharjo Kapanewon Sleman Sleman Regency.
5. Kalurahan Wonokerto Kapanewon Turi Sleman Regency
6. Kalurahan Bejiharjo Kapanewon Karangmojo Gunungkidul Regency
7. Kalurahan Giring Kapanewon Paliyan, Gunungkidul Regency.

## 4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Primary data collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and FGDs with various stakeholders; it is then integrated with secondary data obtained from various parties (see page 5). The results of the study are presented in the SWOT Analysis Model to explore internal aspects: strengths and weaknesses; and external aspects: opportunities and threats to the study of green independent villages in the economic aspects of DIY. The results of the integration of the two kinds of data are presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Data Integration of Internal Aspects and External Aspects**

INDICATOR ECONOMICS	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREAT
Clean and affordable energy	1. All regions are already covered by electricity	1. The wattage is different 2. Not all energy for consumption is not production	1. Has the potential to develop renewable energy	1. Unstable voltages gave the opportunity to damage electronic equipment
Decent work and economic growth	1. Can be produce 2. Have a job 3. The population of productive age is more dominant 4. Available employment in the agricultural sector 5. Resource cohesiveness	1. Can't sell 2. Insufficient income 3. Many young people are not interested in entering the agricultural sector 4. Natural resources are still not well managed	1. Developing integrated agriculture 2. Growth of entrepreneurship spirit based on local potential 3. Intergreted partneships	1. Foreigner controlled 2. Impact on oncreased waste production.
Inivation industry and infrastructure	1. Local resource-based industries 2. Local technology	1. Service life	1. Local Technology Development	1. The influx of outside technology 2. Competition with foreign



INDICATOR ECONOMICS	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREAT
				countries at lower prices
Reduced inequality	1. Involving vulnerable groups with elderly disabilities 2. Women and men have equal access to the economy	1. The quality of products of vulnerable groups and the elderly has not been marketable 2. Business actors do not yet have a perspective	1. Quality improvement improvement training 2. Human resources Realizing an inclusive society and business actors	1. Unfair business competition
Partnerships to achieve goals	1. Bumdes 2. KUD 3. KUBE 4. Microfinance institutions	1. Management is still weak 2. Limited service	1. Capacity building for managerial 2. Commitment	1. Macroeconomics 2. Modern Stores

Source: Field data Analysis, 2022.

After the internal and external factors of the economic aspects are integrated, the data is then analyzed with the SWOT tool and the results are: strategies that use strengths to take advantage of opportunities (SO strategies), strategies that use strengths to overcome threats (ST strategies), strategies that overcome weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities (WO strategies), and strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats (WT strategies); presented in Table 2. Economic Aspects Strategy Matrix as follows.

**Tabel 2. Economic Aspect Strategy Matrix**

ECONOMIC STRATEGY	<i>OPORTUNITY</i>	<i>THREATS</i>
		5. Has the potential to develop renewable energy 6. Developing integrated agriculture 7. The growth of the entrepreneurial spirit based on local potential. 8. Integrated partnerships 9. Local technology development 10. Training on improving the quality of human resources. 11. Realizing an inclusive society and business actors 12. Capacity building for managerial 13. Commitment
<i>STRENGTH</i>	<b>Strategy SO</b>	<b>Strategy ST</b>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All regions are already covered by electricity</li> <li>2. Can be produced</li> <li>3. Have a job</li> <li>4. The population of productive age is more dominant</li> <li>5. Jobs available in the agricultural sector</li> <li>6. Integrated integration of natural resources</li> <li>7. Local resource-based industries</li> <li>8. Local technology involves vulnerable groups, the disabled, the elderly</li> <li>9. Women and men have equal access to the economy</li> <li>10. MFI</li> <li>11. Bumdes</li> <li>12. KUD</li> <li>13. Microfinance institutions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilizing natural resources (rivers, sunlight, climate) as an energy source in the village</li> <li>2. Each individual element in society can develop an entrepreneurial spirit</li> <li>3. Opening up job opportunities in the agricultural sector is getting wider</li> <li>4. Training vulnerable groups (disabled, elderly) to be more productive</li> <li>5. Developing local potential (SDA, HR, SDS, SDR)</li> <li>6. The potential of institutions in villages is developed towards social entrepreneurship (MFIs, KUD, and Bumdes)</li> <li>7. Natural resources, agriculture, and others are prioritized to meet the needs of rural communities first</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need to stabilize the electrical voltage</li> <li>2. Providing various trainings to improve the potential of human resources</li> <li>3. Strengthening and developing local technologies to counteract the influx of outside technologies</li> <li>4. Provide shops that can</li> <li>5. Accommodating and selling local products</li> <li>6. Setting affordable prices for quality local products</li> <li>7. Recycling waste</li> <li>8. production</li> </ol>
<b>WEAKNESS</b>	<b>Setrategy WO</b>	<b>Strategy WT</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The wattage power is different</li> <li>2. Not all energy for consumption is not production</li> <li>3. Can't sell</li> <li>4. Insufficient income</li> <li>5. Many young people are not interested in entering the agricultural sector</li> <li>6. Natural resources are still not well managed</li> <li>7. The quality of vulnerable and elderly products has not been marketable</li> <li>8. The wattage power is different</li> <li>9. Not all energy for consumption is not production</li> <li>10. Can't sell</li> <li>11. Insufficient income</li> <li>12. Many young people are not interested in entering the agricultural</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determining quality standards for the products produced</li> <li>2. Build business partnerships with outside parties to expand marketing areas</li> <li>3. Encouraging women to commit to entering/working in the agricultural sector</li> <li>4. Involving and training youth in the agricultural sector to develop millennial farmers</li> <li>5. Providing training to vulnerable groups and the elderly so that the quality of the products set can be achieved</li> <li>6. Supervision and standardization on local products produced by the community</li> <li>7. Determining quality standards for the products produced</li> <li>8. Build business</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The electronic equipment used must match the available wattage power</li> <li>2. Able to utilize water energy sources, sunlight available in the village</li> <li>3. It is necessary to standardize the products produced so that the product is marketable</li> <li>4. Conducting product recognition through social media electronic equipment</li> <li>5. The electronic equipment used must match the available wattage power</li> <li>6. Able to utilize water energy sources, sunlight available in the village</li> <li>7. It is necessary to standardize the products produced so that the product is marketable</li> <li>8. Conducting product recognition through social media electronic equipment</li> </ol>





sector	partnerships with outside parties to expand marketing areas	
13. Natural resources are still not well managed	9. Encouraging women to commit to entering/working in the agricultural sector	
14. The quality of vulnerable and elderly products has not been marketable	10. Involving and training youth in the agricultural sector to develop millennial farmers	
15. Business actors do not yet have effectiveness towards the disabled and the elderly	11. Providing training to vulnerable groups and the elderly so that the quality of the products set can be achieved	
16. Management is still weak	12. Supervision and standardization on local products produced by the community	
17. Limited service		

Source: Field data Analysis, 2022.

Through table 2 of the Economic Aspects Strategy Matrix above, it appears that the economic aspects in this study show the potentials that exist in the village, such as sunlight, rivers, and climate that can be energy sources in the village to develop various economic sectors, such as local industry, agriculture, developing human resources to become entrepreneurs, developing local potential, and local technology. In addition, it also develops rural economic institutions, such as KUD, MFI, BUMDES, and KUBE to develop economic potential in villages. Furthermore, women and youth are willing to commit to working in the agricultural sector, and even form young people into millennial farmers to develop the agricultural sector in the village. In addition, it is also to provide sufficient food supplies in the village so that it can ensure the food security of the people in the village.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from the discussion in the previous chapters on the study of green independent villages are as follows:

- a. Green Independent Village in Economic Aspects to be implemented in Yogyakarta is defined as a village that has a strong ability and commitment in solving problems in the village based on the authority possessed by harmonizing the pillars of culture, economy, social, environment, law, as well as sustainable and equitable growth based on local resources to realize the welfare of the people. From the above understanding, Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects are based on 5 aspects that will be used as a reference in making analyses, criteria, indicators, and programs in the formation of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects.
- b. The roadmap prepared in the Green Independent Village in Economic Aspects is based on 5 aspects, namely cultural, social, economic, environmental, and legal. The roadmap is prepared based on a SWOT analysis that can indicate the strategy to be carried out. The roadmap is prepared to include socialization, drafting regulations, implementing strategies, implementing technology, and developing Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects in order to become independent villages and overall sustainability.
- c. The action plan is prepared based on the roadmap and OPD that implements each program made on the roadmap to meet the indicators of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects. The action plan prepared on these 5 aspects, includes strengthening the data base on culture in each kalurahan, commitment to protecting culture, developing technology-based culture, improving community welfare in economic coverage to education, paying attention to gender equality points, community empowerment in improving the kalurahan economy, and increasing awareness and environmental management in the kalurahan environment. An action plan was also made to make program implementation targets for the development of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects.

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- d. Policy formulation must be made to strengthen the legal basis for the application of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects. Policy directions are made from the level of the central government, provincial government, regencies/cities to the sub-district and village levels. The policies prepared include policies on human rights and gender issues, environmental management including policies in handling climate change, cultural protection and maintenance, regional regulations regarding Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects, and regulations in each *kalurahan* that regulate Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for policy makers in the Study of Green Independent Villages in Economic Aspects, as follows:

- a. For the Central Government:
- 1) It is necessary to study the application, development, invention, innovation to find sources of raw materials, renewable energy, products in environmentally friendly cultural, social, and economic activities;
  - 2) Make policies so that all activities in the administration of government, culture, social, economic, environmental, and legal; it is necessary to apply the concept of environmentally friendly, low-carbon, and nonpollutants;
  - 3) Village-based economic growth taking into account the harmony between economic growth and environmental sustainability.
- b. For Provincial Governments:
- 1) DIY needs to take villages into account in the achievement and application of a green economy with the concept of a green independent village;
  - 2) The concept of green independent villages needs to be followed up with the preparation of regulations, institutional systems and infrastructure that support cultural, social, economic, environmental and legal development up to the village level;
  - 3) The application of the concept of green independent villages must be carried out by all development stakeholders in all sectors, integrated and taking into account the MoEF;
  - 4) Application of digital ecosystems for cultural, economic, social, environmental, and legal development in development;
  - 5) Village-based economic development, such as sustainable agriculture, ethical and sustainable business taking into account responsible production and consumption;

It is necessary to prepare and assist in the development of green independent villages by improving the quality of human resources, inventory of natural resources, SDB, SDS, and SDRs for a more integrated and comprehensive village development.

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