

# Country Observational Study Mission vitalizing Rural Economies More Inclusive Development

**14-18 September 2015**  
**Taipei, R.O.C.**



**APO**  
Asian Productivity Organization



**APAARI**  
Asia Pacific Association  
of Agricultural Research  
Institutions



行政院農業委員會  
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, EXECUTIVE YUAN, R.O.C.



中國生產力中心  
CPC China Productivity Center



中華民國四健會協會  
National 4-H Club Association, R.O.C.

Multicountry Observational Study Mission on Revitalizing Rural Economies for More Inclusive Development

Program

<b>Day 0. Sunday, 13 September 2015</b>
<p>Arrival of participants in Taipei, the Republic of China          Hotel name: Mellow Fields Hotel          address: No.127,Sec. 7, Jhongshan N. Rd., Shihlin Dist., Taipei City 11156, the Republic of China          Tel: +886 2 28752288          Fax: +886 2 28722370          URL: <a href="http://mellowfields.com.tw/en/index.php">http://mellowfields.com.tw/en/index.php</a></p>

Time	Activity	organization / Speaker
<b>Day 1. Monday, 14 September 2015: Opening Ceremony and Lead Presentations</b>		
08:30–09:00	<i>Registration</i>	Local Organizers
<b>Opening Session</b>		
09:00–09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome remarks by APO</li> <li>- Welcome remarks by APAARI</li> <li>- Welcome remarks by CPC</li> <li>- Welcome remarks by National 4-H Club Association</li> <li>- Opening message by COA</li> <li>- Introduction of participants and resource persons</li> <li>- Group photo</li> </ul>	Local Organizers
09:30–10:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:00–10:30	<b>Program orientation</b>	APO representative
10:30–12:30	<b>Presentation 1:</b> Revitalization of rural economies to achieve inclusive growth - an overview	Mr. Etienne Dustin Salborn, Founder and Lead Facilitator, Social Innovation Academy (SINA), Uganda
	<b>Presentation 2:</b> Social enterprises for revitalization of rural communities	

12:30–13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:30–14:30	<b>Presentation 3:</b> Initiatives to revitalize rural economies: experience of the Republic of China	Prof. Hung-Hao Chang Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University, ROC
14:30–15:30	<b>Presentation 4:</b> Legislation, policy, and institutional arrangements for revitalizing rural economies	Dr. Tsu-Lung Chou Professor, Graduate Institute of Urban Planning, National Taipei University, ROC
15:30–16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:00–17:00	<b>Presentation 5:</b> Entrepreneurship and creative and value-added businesses for revitalizing rural economies	Mr. Chih-Hui Wang Director, Taitung Branch of Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, COA, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.
17:00–17:30	<b>Orientation of field visits</b>	Local Organizers
18:00–20:00	<b>Welcome dinner</b> hosted by the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) at the <b>MARKET CAFÉ</b> (B1, No.88, Jhongshan N. Rd., Sec. 6, Shihlin Dist., Taipei City)	Local Organizers
20:00-20:30	Return to Mellow Fields Hotel	Local organizers

<b>Day 2. Tuesday, 15 September 2015: Field Visits</b>		
08:00~08:10	Assemble at Hotel Lobby	Local Organizers
09:30~12:00	Field visit (1) <b>Nanpu village</b> , Beipu Township, Hsinchu County Best practice on youth return to rural and communitarianism	

12:30~13:30	<i>Lunch break</i> <i>-Local food in Nanpu village</i>	
14:30~17:30	Field visit (2) <b>Zhaomen community</b> , Xinpu Township, Hsinchu County Best practice on rural tourism and venue for environmental education	
17:30~18:30	<i>Dinner time</i> <i>-Local food in Zhaomen community</i>	
18:30~20:00	Return to Mellow Fields Hotel	

**Day 3. Wednesday, 16 September 2015: Field Visits**

08:00~08:10	Assemble at Hotel Lobby	Local Organizers
09:30~12:30	Field visit (3) <b>Jietoufen community</b> , Yuanshan Township, Yilan County Best practice on One Town One Product and rural culture heritage	
12:30~13:30	<i>Lunch break</i> <i>-Local food in Jietoufen community</i>	
14:00~17:30	Field visit (4) <b>Neicheng community</b> , Yuanshan Township, Yilan County Best practice on rural social enterprise development and eco-friendly agriculture	
17:30~18:30	<i>Dinner time</i> <i>-Local food in Yuanshan Township</i>	
18:30~20:00	Return to Mellow Fields Hotel	

**Day 4. Thursday, 17 September 2015: Field Visits**

08:00~08:10	Assemble at Hotel Lobby	Local Organizers
09:10~12:30	Field visit (5) <b>Gongrong community</b> , Sanzhi Dist., New Taipei City Best practice on capacity building and Eco- communalism	
12:30~13:30	<i>Lunch break</i> <i>-Local food in Gongrong community</i>	

14:30~17:30	Field visit (6) <b>Green Bamboo Community</b> , Wugu Dist., New Taipei City Best practice on urban agriculture, creative and value-added agri-businesses	
18:00~20:00	<b>Farewell dinner</b> hosted by Council of Agriculture (COA) at <b>Brother Hotel</b> (No. 255, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City)	
20:00~20:30	Return to Mellow Fields Hotel	

<b>Day 5. Friday, 18 September 2015</b>		
09:00–11:00	Group discussion insights, lessons learned from the mission, and follow-up action plan	Participants
11:00–11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:30–12:30	Presentation of summary of group discussion output by each group	
12:30–13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:30–14:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulation of follow-up action plans to be undertaken by individual participants</li> <li>- Program evaluation by participants, resource persons, and implementing organization</li> </ul>	Local Organizers and APO Secretariat
14:30–15:00	Closing & certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remarks of resource persons</li> <li>- Vote of thanks by a participant</li> <li>- Closing remarks by APO &amp; CPC</li> <li>- Certificate conferment by APO &amp; APAARI</li> </ul>	Local Organizers
15:00– Onward	Participants appreciate on their own the local culture and people	

<b>Day 0. Saturday, 19 September 2015</b>		
Departure of participants from the Republic of China		

## REVITALIZING RURAL ECONOMY IN INDONESIA

**Sitti Bulkis**

(Professor of Rural Sociology)

Department of Socio-economics of Agriculture,  
Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, 90245, Indonesia,  
Tel/Fax: +62-411-580486

### Abstract

It is important to note that rural area is the area where most of the population lives in Indonesia. Results of the survey population in 2014 showed that 50% of Indonesian population lives in rural area. It was found that in eastern part of Indonesia like Maluku, Sulawesi and Papua, 70% of their population are still living in rural area, where their livelihoods based on natural resources management such as agriculture, plantations and other. In addition, rural area is less developed compared to the urban area in terms of community welfare. Various government policies was taken to solve these problems in terms of regulations. They are: Act No.32 / 2004 on the Implementation of Rural Development; Act. 06, 2014 about the village and the Indonesian President Regulation 12, 2015 on the Ministry of Rural, Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration, with various Rural Development Program, among others: Farm Credit Program (KUT); (2) Regional Development Program (PPW); (3) Integrated Area Development (PKT); (4) President Instruction on Less Developed Villages (IDT); (5) Sub-District Development Program (KDP ); (6) Agribusiness Development (PUAP); (7) Community Business Credit (KUR ); (8) Development of Farmers' Income - Small Fishermen (P4K); (9) Economic Joint Business Group (KUBE ). Some villages development and rural area as recognized in 2015-2019, namely: a) Management of Natural Resources and Environment sustainable, as well as the spatial planning of rural areas; b) the economic development of rural areas to encourage rural-urban linkage. To reduce the gap between rural and urban areas is done by accelerating the development of self-sufficient villages and to build local economic linkages between rural and urban areas through the development of rural areas. Objectives of rural development and rural areas are: 1. The fulfillment of minimum service standards, including the village of transmigration settlement in accordance with the geographical conditions of the village; 2. Combating poverty and development of economic activities, including village communities in transmigration settlements; 3. Development of human resources, improvement of empowerment and social capital formation, including cultural village in transmigration settlements; 4. Implementation of the Village Law systematically, consistent, and sustained through coordination, facilitation, supervision, and mentoring. 5. Capacity building and advocacy village government officials and rural government institutions; 6. Sustainable Natural Resources and Environment Management, rural spatial planning, including in transmigration area; 7. Developing rural economic including resettlement areas to encourage rural-urban linkages.

## A. Introduction

Indonesian economy grew by 5.02 percent in 2014. Growth occurred in all economic sectors. Information and communication business are the highest growth of 10.02 percent, followed by business services by 9 percent and other services of 8.92 percent. Indonesia's economic structure in 2014 was dominated by three main business fields. They are processing industry (21.02 percent), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (13.38 percent) and the wholesale, retail (13.38 percent).

It is important to note that based on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) partially, Indonesian economic growth in 2014 occurred in all provinces. The highest growth was in West Sulawesi (8.93 percent), followed by Jambi (7.93 percent) and South Sulawesi (7.53 percent). However, there are also provinces have growth below national growth. They are South Kalimantan, South Sumatra, Bangka Belitung Islands, Papua, Riau, East Kalimantan and Aceh.

## B. Population and Type of Work in Rural and Urban

The rural area is the area where most of the population lives in Indonesia. Results of the survey population in 2014 showed that 50% of Indonesian population live in rural area. It was found that in eastern part of Indonesia like Maluku, Sulawesi and Papua, 70 percent of their population are still living in rural area, where their livelihoods based on natural resources management such as agriculture, plantations and other (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2006).

Implementation of development in Indonesia is marked by inequality and development gap, especially the development in rural and urban areas. Urban area has a good access to information, facilities, and as a center of economy, whereas rural area has a limitation access to facilities and infrastructure. However, the reality in the 1990s countryside is not affected by the economic crisis based on the condition of the rural economy (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2007). This shows that rural has a high contribution on national economic growth. It means that rural economy is an important part that can be considered in determining the direction of national development.

In addition, rural area can be a source of rural population livelihood, environment and natural resources conservation such as water sources, biodiversity, food production and distribution (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2007). Rural natural resources are most valuable and strategic assets to ensure the sustainability of rural livelihoods which in turn boost economic life. It is true that rural conditions can be described by rural community that largely relies on natural resource-based activities, especially agriculture. However, it is also true that rural advantages cannot carry out rural development as urban development as well. There are several causal factors why rural area is difficult to align with the urban. The causal are human resources quality and availability of infrastructure (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2007: 33). However, there is a crucial factor in encouraging growth and development of rural area. It is the role of government. This is because the government has the authority as policy makers and implementers of the rural development program (Mardiasmo 2003 and Widjaja 2005).

The implementation of regional autonomy encourages development changes and governance system from the central government to the local level. Such changes influence the powers, functions and structure of the government in governance. Regional

## A. Introduction

Indonesian economy grew by 5.02 percent in 2014. Growth occurred in all economic sectors. Information and communication business are the highest growth of 10.02 percent, followed by business services by 9 percent and other services of 8.92 percent. Indonesia's economic structure in 2014 was dominated by three main business fields. They are processing industry (21.02 percent), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (13.38 percent) and the wholesale, retail (13.38 percent).

It is important to note that based on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) partially, Indonesian economic growth in 2014 occurred in all provinces. The highest growth was in West Sulawesi (8.93 percent), followed by Jambi (7.93 percent) and South Sulawesi (7.53 percent). However, there are also provinces have growth below national growth. They are South Kalimantan, South Sumatra, Bangka Belitung Islands, Papua, Riau, East Kalimantan and Aceh.

## B. Population and Type of Work in Rural and Urban

The rural area is the area where most of the population lives in Indonesia. Results of the survey population in 2014 showed that 50% of Indonesian population live in rural area. It was found that in eastern part of Indonesia like Maluku, Sulawesi and Papua, 70 percent of their population are still living in rural area, where their livelihoods based on natural resources management such as agriculture, plantations and other (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2006).

Implementation of development in Indonesia is marked by inequality and development gap, especially the development in rural and urban areas. Urban area has a good access to information, facilities, and as a center of economy, whereas rural area has a limitation access to facilities and infrastructure. However, the reality in the 1990s countryside is not affected by the economic crisis based on the condition of the rural economy (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2007). This shows that rural has a high contribution on national economic growth. It means that rural economy is an important part that can be considered in determining the direction of national development.

In addition, rural area can be a source of rural population livelihood, environment and natural resources conservation such as water sources, biodiversity, food production and distribution (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2007). Rural natural resources are most valuable and strategic assets to ensure the sustainability of rural livelihoods which in turn boost economic life. It is true that rural conditions can be described by rural community that largely relies on natural resource-based activities, especially agriculture. However, it is also true that rural advantages cannot carry out rural development as urban development as well. There are several causal factors why rural area is difficult to align with the urban. The causal are human resources quality and availability of infrastructure (Rustiadi and Pranoto, 2007: 33). However, there is a crucial factor in encouraging growth and development of rural area. It is the role of government. This is because the government has the authority as policy makers and implementers of the rural development program (Mardiasmo 2003 and Widjaja 2005).

The implementation of regional autonomy encourages development changes and governance system from the central government to the local level. Such changes influence the powers, functions and structure of the government in governance. Regional

autonomy affects rural development process and the involvement of local government (district level), sub-district and village in boosting rural development. This is because the local government (district) and the village have a special role in regulating the affairs of governance as mandated by Law No. 32/2004. This shows that the implementation of rural development is an implementation that involves each government level from district, sub-district and village. Therefore, the role of each government level in rural development is needed in achieving rural development, so that it can promote the growth of rural economy.

In practice, the setting of the village has not been able to accommodate all the interests and needs of the village community, which until now numbered about 73,000 (seventy three thousand) Village and around 8,000 (eight thousand) wards. In addition, the implementation of the arrangements village during this effect is no longer appropriate to the times, especially among others regarding the status of customary law communities, democratization, diversity, community participation, as well as progress and equitable development, causing the gap between the regions, poverty, and social and cultural issues which can disrupt the unity of the Republic Indonesia<sup>1</sup>. In terms of the world that have stepped into the realm of globalization, the village government is expected to build the economy in the villages so that rural communities prosperous and equitable in terms of development in the village. Act Nu. 06 2014 on the village bring about a positive effect on the current village government. one of the things in the legislation that village contains some of the issues raised strategies are: rural development, finance, assets and Village Business Board, Rural Area Development, Cooperation between villages, and the Institute community. Even with the issuance of Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Nu. 12 2015 of the Ministry of Rural Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration that specifically form the Directorate General for Regional Development in Rural Areas (Article 12), which has the task of organizing the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of planning development of rural areas, the construction of facilities / infrastructure of rural areas, and economic development rural areas in accordance with laws and regulations

### C. Priority Issues, Challenges and Solutions on Rural Economic Revitalization

Rural development is an integral part of national development however, in the implementation of rural development has not provided yet a strong influence on national development. This can be assessed by looking at the living standards of people in rural areas that far from prosperous conditions. The involvement of each level of local government became a major element in the implementation of rural development with a view of the policy instrument issued. Permanence and consistency of government policies are causal factors of rural development.

Rural development is directed to manage and utilizing resources (human resources and natural). Second, it can enhance the development of linkages between sectors (trade, agriculture, and industry) among villages, between rural and urban, and the third, to the overall national development (Adisasmita, 2006). To realize them, it is necessary to have role of government to create a policy (Nasdian, 2008). In general, villages in Indonesia at present by some people considered not moved from the underdeveloped and poor situation. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that the village has an

important role to the urban development while rural is still despised in economic development.

Recognizing this, the government has issued policies or development programs to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as for poverty through the provision of basic needs fulfillment, infrastructure development, the development potential of the local economy, as well as utilization of natural resources and environmentally sustainable manner. Therefore, the approach to do that is "Village in Building" and "Build a Village" which is integrated in planning Rural Development (Saeful Muhammad Anwar, 2015)

The various rural development policies and programs have been implemented, among others: 1. Policies or programs Farm Credit (KUT), 2. Regional Development Program (PPW), 3. Integrated Area Development (PKT), 4. Instruction for Underdeveloped Villages (IDT), 5. The District Development Program (KDP), 6. Agribusiness Development ((PUAP). 7. The People's Business Credit (KUR), 8. Development of Farmers' Income-Small Fishermen (P4K), 9. Economic Joint Business Group (KUBE),

Policies and programs that aim to improve the welfare of rural communities by facilitating the development of facilities and infrastructures (health, education and economic) and facilitate the development of economic enterprises. Implementation of policies and programs with community empowerment approach (participatory) aims to increase the capacity of rural communities ranging from planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the development of their own villages. The description below is two examples of rural development policies and programs were relatively successful in moving the village economy.

#### 1. Rural Agribusiness Development (PUAP)

PUAP the program is a program of the Ministry of Agriculture for farmers in rural areas in order to improve the quality of life, independence and well-being by providing facilitation of business capital of Rp. 100 million for 1 Gapoktan (Joint Farmers Group). The venture capital managed by Gapoktan and distributed to farmer members (owner farmers, tenant farmers, farm workers and farm households) in accordance with the needs of its members. One of the goals the facilitation of financial aid is to give certainty to farmers access financing Gapoktan members. PUAP structure consists of Gapoktan, companion extension and Farm Partnership Supervisor thus empowering farmers and rural economic institutions for the development of agribusiness activities. Farmers Group Association (Gapoktan) recipient of funds as institutional farmer PUAP implementing PUAP certainly be one determinant for the success of the program at a time indicator PUAP itself. PUAP implementation is expected to be the growth and development of Microfinance Institutions (LKM-A) which is owned and managed by Gapoktan in the countryside.

The objective of PUAP is 1. Reducing poverty and unemployment through the growth and development of agribusiness activities in rural areas in accordance with the potential of the region, 2. Improving the ability of agribusiness stakeholders in rural area, Gapoktan, Extension Officer and Farm Partnership

Supervisor, 3. Empowering institution for farmers and rural economies development of agribusiness activities, 4. Improve the institutional functions of peasant economy into a network or a partner financial institution in order to access to capital. Target PUAP is 1. The development of agribusiness in poor villages affordable accordance with the agricultural potential of the village, 2. Developed Gapoktan owned and managed by farmers, 3. Increasing welfare of poor farm households, farmers / ranchers (owners or tenants) small scale, farm laborers, and 4. Developing agribusiness farmers who have business cycles daily, weekly, or seasonal.

## 2. National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM)

Community empowerment programs can be said to be the largest community development program in the country. In practice, this program focused activities for Indonesia's poorest communities in rural areas. This program provides the facilitation of community development / local institutions, mentoring, training, and funding for Community Direct Aid (BLM) to the public directly. BLM allocated amount of funds amounting to Rp750 million to Rp 3 billion per sub-district, depending on the population. In PNPM Program, rural community members are involved in every stage of participatory activities, from planning, decision-making in the use and management of funds according to the needs of the most priority in the village, to the implementation and preservation. PNPM Mandiri implementation under the auspices of the Directorate General of Rural and Community Empowerment (PMD), the Ministry of Local Affairs. The program is supported by funding from the allocation of the State Budget (APBN), the allocation of the Regional Budget (APBD), loans / grants from a number of aid agencies under the coordination of the World Bank.

In practice, the PNPM Rural emphasize fundamental principles so called SiKOMPAK, which consists of: (1) Transparency and Accountability. People should have adequate access to all the information and decision-making processes, so that management activities can be carried out openly and, morally, technical, and administrative legally. (2) decentralization, management authority and regional sectoral development activities delegated to local governments or community, according to its capacity; (3) Improving poor people welfare. All the activities carried out the interests and needs of the poor and disadvantaged groups; (4) Autonomy. Society is authorized independently to participate in determining and managing self-managed development activities; (5) Participation / Community Involvement. Communities are actively involved in every decision-making process of development and mutual help run development; (6) Priority Proposal. Government and society must prioritize meeting the needs for poverty alleviation, and urges the activities beneficial to the community as much as possible, to optimally utilize the various resources are limited; (7) Equality and Gender Justice. Men and women have equality in its role at every stage of development and in the fair to enjoy the benefits of such development activities; (8) Collaboration. All interested parties in poverty reduction are encouraged to

realize the cooperation and synergies between stakeholders in poverty reduction; (9) Sustainability. Every decision must take into consideration the interests of improving the welfare of the community, not only for the present but also in the future, while maintaining environmental sustainability

PNPM provides funds directly from the national budget (APBN) and regional (APBD) which is distributed to the account of the collective village in the district. Villagers can use these funds as grants to build facilities / infrastructure supporting rural productivity, loans to members for working capital revolving economic, or social activities such as health and education. Each disbursement of funds down to the public shall be in accordance with the documents sent to the center in order to facilitate the search. Villagers, in this case the TPK or staff Activity Management Unit (TPK) at the district level to get increased capacity in bookkeeping, data management, document archiving and management of money / funds in general, as well as other capacity building related to the efforts of human development and management of the development of rural areas. Output of this program are:

- 62.5 million Day of Work (HOK) collected through short-term work, involving more than 5.5 million workers who come from rural communities with the benefit as local prices
- Opening of business and transport services by the public and other parties following the establishment of roads, bridges and piers that people done with the funds PNPM Rural
- More than 1.57 million villagers, traders, entrepreneurs and small / local households, helped obtain loans and participate in the activities of savings and loans PNPM Rural
- An increase in household spending is quite large compared to non-program districts. Furthermore, the longer a district receiving assistance program, the greater the impact on the increase in rural household expenditure.
- Successful empowering women
- Increase the capacity, the performance of local and institutional
- Establishment of participatory planning and financing models

Policy on Rural Development President Joko Widodo era has published the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Nu. 12 Year 2015 About the Ministry of Rural Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. At these rules, in particular Article 12 states that Directorate General of Rural Area Development has the task of organizing the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of planning development of rural areas, the construction of facilities / infrastructure of rural areas, and the economic development of rural areas in accordance with the legislation. In the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2014-2019, stating that the strategic issues of rural development and rural areas that need to be resolved are: 1. well-being level and quality of life in rural areas is still low. 2. Rural development target and rural areas is reducing the number of

less developed villages by 5,000 villages and increase the number of independent/self development village at least 2,000 villages.

Rural development policy and rural areas in 2015-2019 is related to spatial development in Rural Areas, include: a) Management of Natural Resources and Environment sustainable, as well as the spatial planning of rural areas through the following strategies: (i) ensure the implementation of the distribution of land to the rural- village and the distribution of land rights for farmers, land workers and fishermen; (ii) arranging the rural areas to protect farmland and pressing the productive land conversion and land conservation; (iii) preparing and implementing policies to liberate the country from the pockets of forest and plantations; b) the economic development of rural areas to encourage rural-urban linkage with the strategy: (i) establish and develop production centers, centers of agro-processing industry and fisheries, and tourism destinations; (ii) improving rural transport access to the centers of economic growth in the local/area; The regulatory framework is important and most needed for the development of the region

#### D. Conclusion

Some rural development policies recognized in 2015-2019, namely: a) Management of Natural Resources and Environment sustainable, as well as the spatial planning of rural areas; b) the economic development of rural areas to encourage rural-urban linkage. To reduce the gap between rural and urban areas is done by accelerating the development of self-sufficient villages and to build local economic linkages between rural and urban areas through the development of rural areas. Objectives of rural development and rural areas are: 1. The fulfillment of minimum service standards, including the village of transmigration settlement in accordance with the geographical conditions of the village; 2. Combating poverty and development of economic activities, including village communities in transmigration settlements; 3. Development of human resources, improvement of empowerment and social capital formation, including cultural village in transmigration settlements; 4. Implementation of the Village Law systematically, consistent, and sustained through coordination, facilitation, supervision, and mentoring. 5. Capacity building and advocacy village government officials and rural government institutions; 6. Sustainable Natural Resources and Environment Management, rural spatial planning, including in transmigration area; 7. Developing rural economic including resettlement areas to encourage rural-urban linkages.

## References

1. Adisasmita 2006; Pembangunan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta
2. Anwar, 2015. Membangun Ekonomi Pedesaan Melalui Strategi Konvensional, Artikel, Universitas Jenderal Ahmad Yani, Cimahi, Jawa Barat.
3. Bappenas, 2014, Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2014-2019. Jakarta
4. BPS, 2014 , Indonesia Dalam Angka
5. Heri Dwiyanto, 2009. Peran Pemerintah Dalam Pembangunan Pedesaan di Desa Kandangan, Kecamatan Kandangan, Kabupaten Temanggung. Tesis, Universitas Diponegoro.
6. Nasdian F.T, 2006, Pengembangan Masyarakat (Community Development) Institut Pertanian Bogor : Bogor.
7. Mardiasmo, 2003, Perpajakan, Jogjakarta
8. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 12 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementrian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal
9. Rustiadi dan Pranoto, 2006, Kawasan agropolitan : Konsep Pembangunan Desa-Kota Berimbang, Crestpent Press, Bogor
10. Undang-Undang Republik Indoesesia No. 32 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pemerintahan
11. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesis No.6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa.