

ABSTRAK

Putri Wirdana Ningsih, Analisis Kebijakan Pembangunan Kabupaten Gresik Dalam Pengembangan Kemandirian Ekonomi Desa. Dibawah bimbingan Dr. Henny Oktavianti, S.E., M.E

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebijakan pembangunan yang diterapkan oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten Gresik dalam pengembangan kemandirian ekonomi desa. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini mengkaji secara mendalam lima indikator kemandirian ekonomi desa, yaitu: ketersediaan dan aksesibilitas layanan ekonomi, kegiatan ekonomi produktif masyarakat, kelembagaan ekonomi desa, tingkat pendapatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat, serta akses terhadap teknologi dan informasi ekonomi. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan pejabat DPMD, pelaku BUMDes, perangkat desa, serta didukung dokumentasi dan observasi sebagai teknik triangulasi. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan pembangunan telah diarahkan pada penguatan infrastruktur ekonomi, pengembangan kelembagaan lokal seperti BUMDes, dan pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pelatihan serta pendampingan usaha. Meskipun capaian dari lima indikator menunjukkan tren positif, pemerataan belum sepenuhnya tercapai. Faktor pendukung utama meliputi komitmen pemerintah daerah, partisipasi masyarakat, dan keragaman potensi lokal, sementara kendala utama mencakup kapasitas SDM yang terbatas, kelemahan manajerial kelembagaan desa, dan rendahnya literasi digital. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya digitalisasi layanan, peningkatan kapasitas aparatur desa, serta sinergi lintas sektor sebagai strategi pembangunan ekonomi desa yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Kemandirian Ekonomi, Desa, Pemberdayaan

ABSTRACT

Putri Wirdana Ningsih, Analysis of Development Policy in Gresik Regency in Promoting Village Economic Independence. Under the supervision of Dr. Henny Oktavianti, S.E., M.E.

This study aims to analyze the development policies implemented by the Gresik Regency Government in fostering village economic independence. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, the research explores five key indicators of economic autonomy: the availability and accessibility of economic services, the productive economic activities of the community, village economic institutions, household income and welfare levels, and access to technology and economic information. Data were collected through interviews with officials from the Village and Community Empowerment Office (DPMD), BUMDes actors, and village government apparatuses, supported by documentation and field observation for triangulation. The findings reveal that local development policies have prioritized economic infrastructure strengthening, institutional empowerment via BUMDes, and community capacity-building through training and mentoring. Although all five indicators show positive developments, progress is uneven across villages. Supporting factors include strong government commitment, community engagement, and the diversity of local potentials. Conversely, key challenges stem from limited human resource capacity, weak village institutional management, and low levels of digital literacy. The study concludes that success in rural development is shaped not only by budget allocation but also by effective implementation, inclusive participation, and institutional innovation. Strategic recommendations emphasize the need for digital transformation, enhanced village leadership capacity, and multi-sectoral collaboration to advance sustainable village economic independence.

Keywords: *Economic Independence, Village, Empowerment*