

**THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE DWI TIRTO MULYO
COOPERATIVE ON EMPOWERING PARTICIPATION AND THE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MEMBERS OF
KALIGRENGJENG VILLAGE, BLITAR**

Peran dan Dampak Koperasi Dwi Tirto Mulyo terhadap Pemberdayaan Partisipasi
dan Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Anggota Desa Kaligrenjeng Blitar

Nazuwa Ayuni*, Uswatun Nisa Andini, Razita Marsya Ristanti, Mariyana Sari

Fisheries Agribusiness, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Brawijaya University

Veteran Street No. 10-11, Ketawanggede, Lowokwaru District, Malang City, East Java 65145

*Corresponding Author: nazuwayuni@student.ub.ac.id

(Received June 11th 2026; Accepted August 6th 2026)

ABSTRACT

This study is important to determine the extent to which Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative contributes to enhancing member participation and improving the socio-economic conditions of its members in Kaligrenjeng Village, Blitar Regency. The study aims to analyze the cooperative's role and its impact on empowering member participation and socio-economic conditions using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The findings indicate that Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative has a positive impact on members' socio-economic conditions, as reflected in improvements in employment (89%), income (98%), and access to capital (86%), all of which fall within the agreed category. Member participation was also classified as high in decision-making (94.74%), implementation (93.66%), benefit utilization (96.36%), and supervision (83.64%). Furthermore, the cooperative's role in member empowerment was categorized as very high, with an average score of 94.13%. Overall, the cooperative has effectively contributed to improving members' welfare, although further improvements are needed in supervisory practices and the development of financial services to optimize member empowerment.

Key words: Capital Access, Cooperative, Empowerment, Income, Participation

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini penting dilakukan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana Koperasi Dwi Tirto Mulyo berperan dalam meningkatkan partisipasi anggota serta memberikan dampak terhadap kondisi sosial ekonomi anggota di Desa Kaligrenjeng, Kabupaten Blitar. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran dan dampak koperasi terhadap pemberdayaan partisipasi serta kondisi sosial ekonomi anggota dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Koperasi Dwi Tirto Mulyo memberikan dampak positif terhadap kondisi sosial ekonomi anggota, yang ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan pada aspek pekerjaan (89%),

pendapatan (98%), dan akses modal (86%) dengan kategori setuju. Tingkat partisipasi anggota juga tergolong tinggi pada aspek pengambilan keputusan (94,74%), pelaksanaan (93,66%), pemanfaatan hasil (96,36%), dan pengawasan (83,64%), sedangkan peran koperasi dalam pemberdayaan anggota berada pada kategori sangat tinggi dengan rata-rata 94,13%. Secara keseluruhan, koperasi telah berperan efektif dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan anggota, meskipun masih diperlukan peningkatan pada aspek pengawasan dan pengembangan layanan keuangan sebagai upaya optimalisasi pemberdayaan anggota.

Kata kunci: Akses Modal, Koperasi, Partisipasi, Pemberdayaan, Pendapatan

INTRODUCTION

The fisheries sector plays a strategic role in the Indonesian economy and food security, as evidenced by a production value of IDR 206.3 trillion with a volume of 7.37 million tons in 2023. This is supported by the aquaculture sector, which also makes a significant contribution, bringing the overall national fisheries potential to IDR 223.0 trillion with a volume of 7.84 million tons per year (BPS, 2025).

This national fisheries potential is also reflected at the regional level, particularly in East Java Province, which contributes significantly through capture fisheries production of 576,991 tons and aquaculture production of 1.34 million tons. This sector is a key pillar of the regional economy and community food security (Rivki *et al.*, 2020).

As part of East Java, Blitar Regency also has significant fisheries potential, supported by a coastal and inland area of 1,745.16 km², which allows for the development of both capture fisheries and freshwater aquaculture. This sector plays a role not only as a food provider but also as a source of livelihood for the community (BPS, 2025). 2025)

A cooperative is a legal entity established by individuals or cooperative legal entities, with the separation of its members' assets as capital for running a business, fulfilling shared aspirations and needs in the economic and socio-cultural fields in accordance with cooperative values and principles (Manzilati *et al.*, 2024). Cooperatives in Indonesia have long been recognized as an economic pillar that plays a vital role in supporting social and economic development in society. A cooperative is an organization or association of people who voluntarily unite to achieve common goals through democratic and equitable joint ventures (Tolong & Rahayu, 2020). To support the utilization of this potential, cooperatives exist as family-based economic institutions that play a role in empowering members through the provision of capital, business mentoring, and capacity building, thereby promoting the sustainable improvement of the welfare of fisheries business actors (Rasyidi, 2020). Fisheries cooperatives in Indonesia play a strategic role in encouraging increased income and productivity for business actors, particularly communities in coastal areas. Cooperatives exist not only as an economic vehicle but also as a means for members to make decisions collectively, based on agreed-upon group values and norms. Thus, cooperatives are an important medium for strengthening cooperation and coordination among members to achieve common goals (Sari *et al.*, 2025).

The Dwi Tirta Mulyo Cooperative plays a strategic role as a driver of member empowerment in the fisheries sector by providing access to capital, business facilities, training, and mentoring to improve members' economic and social welfare. However, despite its significant potential and long-standing existence, the implementation of this role has not been fully optimized, requiring further study. This cooperative is the only active Cooperative (KUD) in Wonotirto District, Blitar Regency, which functions as a provider of economic services for fishermen. However, it still faces the challenge of low member participation due to differences in regional origins that affect communication and coordination. Member participation is crucial for the success and sustainability of the cooperative and is influenced by the members' own

perceptions. Therefore, this study aims to analyze member participation and perceptions and examine the impact of the cooperative's role on the social and economic conditions of members, particularly in terms of income, access to capital, and employment opportunities in Kaligrenjeng Village, a center of cooperative activity with diverse membership backgrounds.

This study aims to analyze the impact of the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative on the social and economic conditions of its members, as well as assess the level of member participation in cooperative activities. It also evaluates the cooperative's role in supporting member empowerment based on Law Number 25 of 1992 and the ACTORS indicators to determine the effectiveness of its implementation in Kaligrenjeng Village, Wonotirto District, Blitar Regency.

Impact is the influence of an activity, which can be positive or negative, and social and economic aspects are indicators of member welfare, as seen from employment, income, and access to capital (Kemala & Kuswandi, 2020).

Participation is the active involvement of individuals in organizational activities, from decision-making to evaluation, which plays a crucial role in program success. Members are a key element of the organization, possessing rights and obligations, and their level of involvement determines success. Member participation is key to the success of a cooperative and encompasses four indicators: decision-making, implementation, utilization of results, and monitoring. Cooperatives are family-based business entities that aim to improve the welfare of their members through the principles of economic democracy (Wahyuddin, 2020).

Cooperatives play a crucial role in empowering their members by providing capital, training, mentoring, and business support that can improve their economic and social well-being. This role can be analyzed using the ACTORS indicator. However, there is still a research gap, particularly in the fisheries sector cooperatives in Blitar Regency, specifically the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative, which has not received much in-depth study.

This study aims to analyze the impact of the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative on the social and economic conditions of its members, assess the level of member participation in cooperative activities, and evaluate the cooperative's role in supporting member empowerment based on Law Number 25 of 1992 and the ACTORS indicator to determine the effectiveness of its implementation in Kaligrenjeng Village, Wonotirto District, Blitar Regency.

Impact is the influence of an activity, which can be positive or negative, and social and economic aspects are indicators of member welfare, as seen from employment, income, and access to capital (Kemala & Kuswandi, 2020).

Participation is the active involvement of individuals in organizational activities, from decision-making to evaluation, which plays a crucial role in program success. Members are the main element of the organization, possessing rights and obligations, and their level of involvement determines success. Member participation is key to the success of cooperatives and encompasses four indicators: decision-making, implementation, utilization of results, and supervision. Cooperatives are family-based business entities that aim to improve the welfare of their members through the principles of economic democracy (Wahyuddin, 2020).

Cooperatives play a crucial role in empowering members through the provision of capital, training, mentoring, and business support that can improve economic and social welfare. This role can be analyzed using the ACTORS indicator. However, there is still a research gap, particularly in the fisheries sector cooperatives in Blitar Regency, specifically the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative, which has not been studied in depth.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted at the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative from December 2025 to February 2026. The object of this study was the Role and Impact of the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative on the Empowerment, Participation, and Socioeconomic Conditions of Members of Kaligrenjeng Village, Blitar. The sample in this study were cooperative administrators and members who were willing to provide information according to the required data.

The data analysis method used was descriptive qualitative, involving 26 informants who were determined using purposive sampling techniques, a sampling technique in research

carried out by deliberately selecting subjects or respondents based on certain considerations and criteria established by the researcher (Suriani, *et al.* 2023). Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The data obtained were then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model to explain that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until the process is completely complete, so that the obtained data reaches saturation point (Indrawan & Marvida, 2023). And the Likert scale is used as a measuring tool to determine the attitudes, opinions, and roles of a person or group of people towards a particular social phenomenon (Setyawan & Atapukan, 2018).

RESULT

Dampak Sosial dan Ekonomi

Based on the results of research conducted on members of the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative, it can be concluded that the cooperative's existence has significantly positive effects on the social and economic conditions of its members. In general, before joining the cooperative, members faced various limitations such as unstable income, dependence on middlemen, limited capital, and low quality and limited job opportunities.

Table 1. Social and Economic Impacts

No	Indicator	Result	Kriteria
1	Work	89%	Agree
2	Income	98%	Agree
3	Access to Capital	86%	Agree

After joining a cooperative, significant changes occurred, with members experiencing improved work quality, broader job opportunities, and improved social status within the business group. Furthermore, from an economic perspective, cooperatives have proven effective in increasing income and maintaining member stability, even providing additional sources of revenue through productive businesses and the distribution of surplus income.

In terms of access to capital, cooperatives significantly facilitate members' acquisition of fishing gear and other business needs, with simple and uncomplicated procedures. This access directly impacts productivity and business development, although cash savings and loans remain suboptimal.

Overall, cooperatives serve not only as economic institutions but also as platforms for social empowerment, capable of sustainably improving member welfare. This is demonstrated by the high level of respondent agreement across all indicators: employment (89%), income (98%), and access to capital (86%), all of which fell within the "agree" category.

The results of this study on the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative align with research by Sari *et al.* (2025) on the Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative, both of which indicate that the existence of cooperatives has a positive impact on members' economic well-being. In the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative study, the economic impact was evident in a 98% increase in members' income and an 86% increase in access to capital. Furthermore, the cooperative also helped maintain stable member incomes through additional income from productive businesses and the distribution of SHU (profit-making profit). Meanwhile, in the Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative study, the economic impact was demonstrated through an 87% increase in income and an 85% increase in employment. This impact was supported by the availability of cold storage facilities and refrigerated vehicles, which helped maintain product quality, expand market access, and improve members' economic stability. Both studies demonstrated that cooperatives can improve members' economic well-being, although the forms of support differed: access to capital in the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative and strengthening business

facilities in the Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative.

From a social perspective, both studies also demonstrated improvements in members' social conditions after joining the cooperative. In the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative study, the social impact was evident in improved job quality, the opening of job opportunities, and the increased social status of members within the business group, with an employment percentage of 89%. Meanwhile, in the research of the Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative, social impact is shown through an increase in member education by 81%, increased skills through training, and the creation of new job opportunities in the fields of storage, logistics, and marketing. The similarity of the two studies lies in the cooperative's ability to empower members and improve the quality of life of the community, while the difference lies in the focus of the resulting social impact, where the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative is more prominent in increasing employment, while the Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative places more emphasis on improving education, skills, and capacity development of members.

Cooperative Member Participation

Participation was measured using a Likert scale, which was then processed into percentages to determine the level of member participation. The percentages were then categorized into high, medium, and low to facilitate data interpretation. Based on the data processing results, the participation level of Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative members for each indicator can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Cooperative Member Participation

No	Indicator	Result	Criteria
1.	Participation in Decision Making	94,74%	High
2.	Participation in Implementation	93,66%	High
3.	Participation in Utilization of Results	96,36%	High
4.	Participation in Supervision	83,64%	High

Based on the data analysis in the table above, it can be seen that the level of participation of Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative members is generally high. This is evident from the indicators of participation in decision-making (94.74%), participation in implementation (93.66%), and participation in utilization of results (96.36%), all of which show high percentages. This indicates that cooperative members are actively involved in various cooperative activities, both in the planning process, program implementation, and in utilizing the results obtained.

High participation in decision-making indicates that members have been democratically involved in determining the direction and policies of the cooperative. Furthermore, high participation in implementation reflects members' commitment and responsibility in implementing mutually agreed-upon programs. Meanwhile, the highest participation in utilization of results indicates that the cooperative is able to provide tangible benefits to members, thus encouraging them to optimally utilize available services.

The participation in supervision indicator, 83.64%, is still high, but relatively low compared to other indicators. This indicates that member involvement in providing input, criticism, and evaluation of cooperative activities is not yet optimal. This condition shows that there are still members who are not fully active in the supervisory function, so efforts are needed to increase member participation in this aspect, such as through improving communication, transparency, and providing more space for members to express their

aspirations.

The role of cooperatives in increasing member empowerment

Role measurement was conducted using a Likert scale, which was then processed into percentages to assess the cooperative's role in member empowerment. The percentages were then classified into high, medium, and low categories to facilitate data interpretation. Based on the analysis, the level of the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative's role in each member empowerment indicator is presented in the following table:

Table 3. The Role of Cooperatives in Increasing Member Empowerment

No	Indicator	Score Value	Total score Value
1.	Authority	4	39,2
2.	Confidenceand Competence	6,9	
3.	Trust	9	
4.	Opportunity	5,5	
5.	Responsibility	8,4	
6.	Support	5,4	

Based on the analysis of all indicators, the implementation of the cooperative's role in member empowerment falls within the very moderate category, as reflected in the score of 39.2. Therefore, it can be concluded that the cooperative has been able to optimally carry out its function in developing its members' economic potential, improving the community's quality of life, and strengthening the people's economy as part of the national economic system.

Furthermore, the high achievement in the ACTORS indicator, which encompasses aspects of authority, self-confidence and competence, trust, opportunity, responsibility, and support, indicates that the cooperative plays not only a structural role but also a functional one in empowering its members by providing access, capacity building, and ongoing support.

The results of this study on the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative align with research by Sari *et al.*, 2025 on the Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative. Both studies demonstrate that cooperatives play a crucial role in the economic and social empowerment of members by providing access to capital, business facilities, training, mentoring, and marketing support, which can increase income, business opportunities, skills, and economic stability. Furthermore, the cooperative also serves as a forum for member collaboration in decision-making and program implementation. Both studies used the ACTORS indicator and demonstrated that cooperatives serve not only as economic institutions but also as a means of social empowerment to sustainably improve member welfare. However, improvements in transparency, oversight, and member involvement are still needed.

Thus, the existence of cooperatives can be considered to have made a significant contribution to encouraging improvements in the economic and social welfare of their members, while simultaneously strengthening their role as family-based economic institutions capable of supporting sustainable community economic development.

DISCUSSION

The research results show that the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative has had a positive impact on the social and economic conditions of its members. Before joining, members faced limitations such as unstable incomes, limited capital, and dependence on middlemen. After joining, members experienced improved job quality, business opportunities, and increased income and economic stability. Ease of access to capital also helped increase productivity, although savings and loan services still needed to be developed.

After joining the cooperative, significant changes occurred. From a social perspective, members experienced improved job quality and the opening of broader business opportunities. This demonstrates that the cooperative serves as a platform that not only provides employment but also improves members' social status within the business group. These findings align with research by Nasution & Nisa (2022), which states that employment is an important indicator of social conditions because it is related to a person's ability to meet their living needs and maintain economic well-being. Meanwhile, from an economic perspective, the 98% increase in income demonstrates that the cooperative is able to provide tangible benefits in improving the welfare of its members. Better income stability and additional income through the distribution of Business Surplus (SHU) are indicators that the cooperative has optimally fulfilled its function as an economic institution. These findings align with research by Kemala & Kuswandi (2020), which states that the existence of cooperatives can bring positive changes to the socioeconomic conditions of members, particularly in terms of income.

In terms of access to capital, the study results show that cooperatives facilitate members' access to production facilities, particularly fishing gear. This has a direct impact on increased member productivity. These findings align with research by Tambunan *et al.* (2022), which states that easy access to capital is a crucial factor in supporting business development and improving the economic performance of entrepreneurs. However, cash savings and loan services are still suboptimal, necessitating the development of financial services so that cooperatives can provide more optimal support. Overall, these findings confirm that cooperatives function not only as economic institutions but also as a means of social empowerment that can sustainably improve the welfare of members.

In terms of participation, cooperative members generally rank high. This is evident in the high level of participation in decision-making, implementation, and utilization of results. This indicates that members are actively involved in cooperative activities and experience tangible benefits. However, participation in supervision, although still high, is lower than other indicators, indicating that member involvement in providing criticism and evaluation is not optimal. This finding aligns with research showing that member participation in decision-making, implementation, utilization of results, and supervision is high (Kopi *et al.*, 2022).

Finally, the role of the cooperative is assessed through the ACTORS indicator: (Authority), (Confidence and Competence), (Trust), (Opportunity), (Responsibility), and (Support) (Kasih, 2022). It assists its members by providing fishing gear loans as business capital, capacity building through counseling and mentoring, transparent management to build trust, training and involvement in management, accountability oversight through the Annual General Meeting (RAT), and welfare support through loans, business groups, and government cooperation (Oktafia *et al.*, 2024). The role of cooperatives in supporting their members is also high, with an average of 94.13%. This demonstrates that cooperatives have been able to increase their members' economic and social capacity by increasing trust, opportunities, responsibilities, and support.

Overall, cooperatives have performed their function effectively in improving the welfare and empowerment of their members. However, improvements are needed, particularly in the areas of oversight and development of financial services, to optimize the cooperative's role in the future.

CONCLUSION

The existence of the Dwi Tirta Mulyo Cooperative has been proven to have a significant positive impact on the social and economic conditions of its members, particularly in increasing income, economic stability, job quality, and easier access to capital. Furthermore, the level of member participation is generally high, particularly in decision-making, implementation, and utilization of results, although participation in oversight still needs to be improved.

Furthermore, the cooperative's role in member empowerment is also considered very good, as demonstrated by high achievements in various empowerment indicators such as increased economic capacity, self-confidence, opportunities, and support for members. Overall, the cooperative has been able to optimally fulfill its function as an economic and social institution in improving the welfare of its members, although improvements in oversight and the development of financial services are still needed to maximize its performance in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank the supervising lecturer for the direction and guidance provided, as well as to the Dwi Tirto Mulyo Cooperative and all respondents who participated and provided data in this research, so that this research could be completed well.

REFERENCES

- BPS. (2025). *Badan Pusat Statistika Jawa Timur*. 1–9..
- BPS. (2025a). Badan Pusat Statistik. *Statistik Indonesia 2025*, 53,2025, 790.
- BPS. (2025). *Badan Pusat Statistika Jawa Timur*. 1–9.
- Indrawan, D., & Marvida, T. (2023). Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru dalam Pemanfaatan Model Pembelajaran Simulasi Berbasis TIK. *Educative: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan*, 1(1), 1-7.
- Karyani, T., & Adela, A. S. (2022). Pengaruh Partisipasi Anggota terhadap Keberhasilan Koperasi Produsen Kopi Margamulya Kecamatan Pangalengan Kabupaten Bandung. *Jurnal Agrikultura*, 33(1), 35–47.
- Kasih, D. (2022). Peran Koperasi Unit Desa dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Desa Tanjung Bungong Kecamatan Kaway XVI. *At-Tasyri': Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Muamalah*, 14(1), 1–9.
- Kemala, N., & Kuswandi, A. (2020). Dampak Keberadaan Koperasi Al-Hikmah Terhadap Kekuatan Sosial Ekonomi Anggota Koperasi Tani Karet di Desa Perdamaian Kecamatan Singkut Kabupaten Sarolangun. *Jurnal MeA (Media Agribisnis)*, 5(1), 32. <https://doi.org/10.33087/mea.v5i1.60>
- Kopi, P., Kecamatan, M., Kabupaten Bandung, P., & Margamulya, P. K. (2022). Pengaruh Partisipasi Anggota terhadap Keberhasilan Koperasi The Effect of Member Participation on Cooperative Success in Koperasi. *Jurnal Agrikultura*, 2022(1), 35–47
- Manzilati, A., Efani, A., Kornitasari, Y., & Sari, M. (2024). Pengembangan Digitalisasi Koperasi Guna Mendorong Modernisasi Koperasi. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 6(2), 2024. <https://doi.org/10.30596/ihsan.v>
- Nasution, M. I., & Nisa, K. (2022). Pendidikan Kewirausahaan dan Sosial Ekonomi Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi, Bisnis Digital dan Kewirausahaan*, 1(2), 29–37.
- Oktafia, Y., Hasniah, H., & Halim, M. (2024). Peran Koperasi Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUB) dalam Memberdayakan Ekonomi Anggota. *Jurnal Online Program Studi Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 9(2), 1060–1067.
- Rivki, M., Bachtar, A. M., Informatika, T., Teknik, F., & Indonesia, U. K. (n.d.). *Statistika Perikanan Tahun 2020*. BPS Jawa Timur, 112.
- Sari, M., Alfarizi, W., Dini, L. R., & Syabani, M. F. (2025). Empowering Coastal Fisheries Through Cooperatives: A Case Study of Bahari Indah Perkasa Cooperative in Mlaten Village, Pasuruan Regency, Indonesia. *Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries*, 29(4), 2423–2435. <https://doi.org/10.21608/ejabf.2025.448360>
- Setyawan, R. A., & Atapukan, W. F. (2018). Pengukuran Usability Website E-Commerce Sambal Nyoss Menggunakan Metode Skala Likert. *Jurnal Compiler*, 7(1), 54-61.
- Sugiyono. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Kedua). Alfabeta.
- Suriani, N., & Jailani, M. S. (2023). Konsep Populasi dan Sampling Serta Pemilihan Partisipan Ditinjau dari Penelitian Ilmiah Pendidikan. *IHSAN: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2), 24-

36.

- Tambunan, E. C., Enuh, K., Ubaidullah, & Tamba, M. (2022). Akses Modal Bagi Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 10, 148–8.
- Tolong, A., As, H., & Rahayu, S. (2020). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pada Koperasi Suka Damai. *Jambura Economic Education Journal*, 2(1), 25-33.
- Wahyuddin, M. (2020). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Desa. *Phinisi Integration Review*, 3(1), 90-99.