COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FORMS IN INDONESIAN VILLAGES TO SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This article aims to investigate the various forms of community participation in supporting sustainable development programs in rural areas. It specifically examines the nature and extent of community involvement across different stages of program development, highlighting the key actors and categories of participation.

Theoretical Framework: The theoretical framework for this research is grounded in the concept of community participation in development, which is a fundamental principle of sustainable development. The study draws on the works of scholars who have explored community engagement and its significance in achieving development goals, particularly in rural contexts. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve as a backdrop to assess the alignment of community participation with global development priorities.

Method: This research employs a qualitative approach to capture the nuances of community participation in sustainable development programs. Data is gathered through in-depth interviews with development participants and focus group discussions. The qualitative methodology allows for a deeper understanding of the forms, actors, and dynamics of community involvement.

Result and Conclusion: The findings of this study reveal that community participation is integral to all stages of sustainable development program development: planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The research identifies two main channels through which community participation occurs: formal village institutional channels, including village community empowerment institutions and community representative bodies, and informal channels, which involve community leaders, religious figures, youth leaders, and professionals. Community participation takes three primary forms: contributions of ideas and thoughts, material contributions, and donations of energy.

Originality/value: This research contributes to the understanding of community participation in the context of sustainable development in rural areas. It highlights the diverse ways in which...
communities engage in development initiatives and emphasizes their essential role in achieving the SDGs. The study's value lies in its potential to inform policymakers, practitioners, and academics about the significance of community participation and its implications for the success of sustainable development programs.

**Keywords:** participation, community, villages, sustainable development goals.

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**RESUMO**

**Objetivo:** Este artigo tem como objetivo investigar as diversas formas de participação comunitária no apoio a programas de desenvolvimento sustentável em áreas rurais. Examina especificamente a natureza e a extensão do envolvimento comunitário nas diferentes fases do desenvolvimento do programa, destacando os principais intervenientes e categorias de participação.

**Referencial Teórico:** O referencial teórico desta pesquisa está alicerçado no conceito de participação comunitária no desenvolvimento, que é um princípio fundamental do desenvolvimento sustentável. O estudo baseia-se nos trabalhos de académicos que exploraram o envolvimento comunitário e a sua importância na consecução dos objectivos de desenvolvimento, particularmente em contextos rurais. Os Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) servem de pano de fundo para avaliar o alinhamento da participação comunitária com as prioridades de desenvolvimento global.

**Método:** Esta pesquisa emprega uma abordagem qualitativa para capturar as nuances da participação comunitária em programas de desenvolvimento sustentável. Os dados são recolhidos através de entrevistas aprofundadas com participantes do desenvolvimento e discussões em grupos focais. A metodologia qualitativa permite uma compreensão mais profunda das formas, atores e dinâmicas de envolvimento comunitário.

**Resultado e Conclusão:** As conclusões deste estudo revelam que a participação comunitária é parte integrante de todas as fases do desenvolvimento do programa de desenvolvimento sustentável: planeamento, implementação, monitorização e avaliação. A investigação identifica dois canais principais através dos quais ocorre a participação comunitária: canais institucionais formais das aldeias, incluindo instituições de capacitação comunitária das aldeias e órgãos representativos da comunidade, e canais informais, que envolvem líderes comunitários, figuras religiosas, líderes jovens e profissionais. A participação comunitária assume três formas principais: contribuições de ideias e pensamentos, contribuições materiais e doações de energia.

**Originalidade/Valor:** Esta investigação contribui para a compreensão da participação comunitária no contexto do desenvolvimento sustentável em áreas rurais. Destaca as diversas formas como as comunidades se envolvem em iniciativas de desenvolvimento e enfatiza o seu papel essencial na consecução dos ODS. O valor do estudo reside no seu potencial para informar os decisores políticos, profissionais e académicos sobre a importância da participação comunitária e as suas implicações para o sucesso dos programas de desenvolvimento sustentável.

**Palavras-chave:** participação, comunidade, aldeias, objetivos de desenvolvimento sustentável.
1 INTRODUCTION

The majority of countries strive to implement sustainable development to improve community welfare (Obaideen et al., 2022). Countries that do not try to implement sustainable development and ignore it will face economic, political, cultural and social problems (Shaw et al., 2016; Prof et al., 2016). Sustainable development is a global action plan agreed upon by all world leaders to end the phenomenon of poverty, reduce inequality and also protect the environment.

Departing from the increasingly complex development of problems in developing countries (Omer & Noguchi, 2020), the sustainable development goals (SDGs) were agreed on September 25, 2015 by the United Nations. The United Nations (UN) adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to address social, economic and environmental sustainability issues (Zhao et al., 2023).

As one of the supporting SDGs (Santika et al., 2020), Indonesia has a slightly different form of state from other UN countries, namely an archipelagic country (Wijaya & Furqan, 2018). Indonesia has a formulation to support the implementation of SDGs through regional mapping, especially at the village level. Villages are the smallest territories in a country that have social entities for the progress of the Indonesian state. Through the form of an archipelagic country consisting of tens of thousands of villages (C. Allen et al., 2018; Mai, Nguyen & Hien, 2023; Kondamudi, et al., 2023; Alkhawaldeh & Sha’lan, 2023); Harjono, Susanto & Suwarno, 2023; Abdulkadir et al., 2022; Singh & Indravesh, 2023). Indonesia has improvised the implementation of SDGs in the form of village SDGs. Villages are areas of sustainable development where economic, social, cultural, environmental and political interactions occur. Villages have a strategic meaning for success in achieving 17 SDGs indicators. The aim of localizing Village SDGs is to ensure that the socialization process and implementation of SDGs is in accordance with the main motto, namely "No One Left Behind" to rural areas (Hák et al., 2016).

Indonesia's commitment to implementing SDGs Villages are supported by actions to add development goals in the form of culturally responsive and adaptive villages (ElMassah & Mohieldin, 2020). However, the problem in sustainable development in rural areas is community participation in supporting the implementation of the Village SDGs program. The community as the subject of development must continue to be
directly involved starting from development planning, development organization, actuating development, and controlling development.

Several initial studies have examined community participation in development. Breuer's study sees that sustainable development requires institutional innovation and community participation (Breuer et al., 2023). In efforts to overcome development problems that cross various sectors, it is necessary to increase policy coherence and integrated implementation. The SDGs are an integrated framework, with a complex network of linkages between goals, targets and indicators. Fukui et al.'s study emphasized that measuring progress and achievement of the SDGs requires the integration of various temporal data sets from various domains and the synthesis of various scientific disciplines to describe a system (Fukui et al., 2021).

Pradan's study places more emphasis on the construction of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely the creation of an inclusive future (Pradhan et al., 2023) and apart from that, SDGs are the most ambitious development framework to help encourage comprehensive development throughout the world. (Akanle et al., 2022). In addition, the goal of sustainable development has a deadline of 2030, so limiting attention to agriculture, the development and implementation of management measures aimed at achieving the goal, is very urgent (Bouma, 2023). The depletion of natural resources is one of the obstacles for society, with the presence of sustainable natural resources at the community level being very important by proposing an index system based on SDGs 6 (Clean water and adequate sanitation), SDGs 7 (Affordable and clean energy), SDGs 14 (Life below water), and SDGs 15 (life on land), thus providing the evidence needed for effective resource utilization strategies and to achieve sustainable development (Chen et al., 2023). In increasing the feasibility of climate change mitigation by maximizing co-benefits and managing risks from possible trade-offs across the SDGs (Dagnachew & Hof, 2022).

Montellano's study emphasizes that sustainable development studies are concerned with people and places (environment) (Garcia-Saravia Ortiz-de-Montellano et al., 2023). The complementary role of multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) in the implementation of the SDGs by focusing on often underrepresented and cross-sectoral goals such as climate action (SDGs 13), quality education (SDGs 4) and gender equality (SDGs 5). Additionally, partnerships between actors from different sectors of society have the potential to be more effective than partnerships involving only one sector of
society (Glass et al., 2023). The private sector must play a central role in advancing the sustainable development goals (SDGs). To fulfill their duties, companies must rely on accurate methodologies to measure their impact on the SDGs (Suárez Giri & Sánchez Chaparro, 2023). Rapid population growth has a significant impact on society, the economy and the environment, which will be a challenge for achieving the SDGs (Qiu et al., 2022). Most of the SDGs targets that can be verified are actually no different from the MDGs (Vandemoortele, 2018). The development of green economic growth, environmentally friendly innovation, and institutional governance are the main drivers of SDGs in the long term (Yikun et al., 2023).

From some of the initial studies above, it can be seen that no studies have specifically looked at forms of community participation in implementing the Village SDGs. Therefore, this research aims to find out what forms of community participation take in implementing Village SDGs in Indonesia. Indonesia has developed Village SDGs which are based on national SDGs targets. The parties involved are not only the national government but also all other stakeholders, including local governments and communities (Kawakubo et al., 2018). In its implementation, Village SDGs cannot be separated from community involvement because community participation can be linked to aims and objectives.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Participation is a process of community involvement that arises from social interaction (Gui et al., 2022). Participation itself may arise from two different processes, namely, community response (passive participation) and community role (active participation) (Lancione et al., 2018). Community participation is a process that gives the community an opportunity and opportunity to plan development and be part or take part in something (Pina-Cabral, 2018). Indonesia, as a country that adheres to democracy, requires community participation as a good and effective democratic process. Because basically, an ideal democracy will produce an ideal state society (Quandt, 2018). Without community participation, democracy in the country's government system cannot occur. Participation is understood as joint production, when institutions, society and third parties work together to produce goods or something that can be felt as a benefit to society (Eckerd & Heidelberg, 2020). People can make better and more representative decisions when they actively participate in various aspects of social, political and economic life.
One of the most common forms of participation is elections, in which people have the right to elect their country's leaders. In principle, participation must be able to produce local champions (local champion) that can change society (Király & Miskolczi, 2019). Through these elections, the people have direct power to determine what policies will be implemented in the country and where they will go.

According to Cohen and Uphof, participation can be defined as the efforts and roles carried out by the community in development programs. According to him, participation has four levels, namely participation in planning, implementation, utilization of results, and evaluation (Prasetyo & Syafrini, 2023). Community participation can also be realized in the form of social action and voluntary activities, but still include one's own health, safety and security. In fact, participation is a form of participation as an intention to help each program according to each person's abilities without sacrificing oneself (Wicaksana & Rachman, 2018). There are many aspects or fields in which society can participate, for example health, economics, culture, politics, environment, social, religious activities, and various other aspects. In fact, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), community participation is considered an important component of 'active aging' (Tomioka, Kurumatani, & Hosoi, 2018). In terms of culture, participation is important because participation in creative activities based on local culture will get greater community support, which has an impact on the success of the program (Musthofa, 2020). Especially in politics, if every community can participate, it will be difficult for any government to ignore the social problems that occur to them (Saud, 2020). In environmental, economic, religious and social aspects, community participation is a vital urgency that must be developed sustainably (sustainable development). For example, in collaborative management of conservation areas, there are several factors that encourage community participation such as the proximity of the community to the conservation area, its historical, socio-religious, ecological and economic importance, and concern and commitment (Qodriyatun, 2019).

Societies that evolve over time as a result of rule breaking and rule enforcement (Seering, Wang, Yoon, & Kaufman, 2019). The presence of community participation is much more likely to be able to jointly produce innovative and tailored solutions that meet the various needs of a diverse population (Marston, Renedo, & Miles, 2020). Because since the 60s, public participation has become an important tool for increasing government legitimacy, increasing public trust in government, and increasing
transparency of decision-making processes (Wirtz, Daiser, & Binkowska, 2018). It is very important for everyone to participate actively in the development of a quality society, both for government institutions and for the population itself. Therefore, the government, community organizations and social institutions must continue to support community participation in various forms of participation, so that the community can have a voice in decision making and policy making that affect the lives of many people.

3 METHODOLOGY

The research method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. This study can be interpreted as an investigative process in which researchers gradually understand social phenomena by differentiating comparing reproductions, cataloging and classifying research objects. This research also looks at a holistic picture of the research object in explaining the social phenomena studied, namely forms of community participation in implementing sustainable development programs in rural areas in Indonesia. In this research approach, the researcher also tries to build a social reality where the researcher is involved and focuses on looking at the interactions and processes that occur in the phenomena and objects studied, the interaction points and processes referred to in this research, namely the implementation of sustainable development in rural areas.

This research was conducted in 3 (three) Provinces in Indonesia, namely West Java Province, DKI Jakarta Province, and Banten Province. The data mining technique used in-depth interviews with stakeholders consisting of 30 informants from communities involved in sustainable development activities, 15 village officials, 30 leaders (religious leaders, community leaders and youth leaders). This research activity and process was carried out sectionally. This means that the research was carried out in a period of time that was not completed once in the field. The point at which the researcher conducted the research was divided into two sessions. The first section will be from January to March 2023 and the second section will be in April and May 2023. The research was carried out within the working hours of village government institutions.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community participation in implementing the Village SDGs has a positive view from the informants. Informants stated that SDGs results would be maximized with
community participation. Based on the results of interviews, work results that can be achieved in implementing the Village SDGs include: (1) the existence of basic values that are meaningful to the community (2) services can be provided at low costs (3) encouraging social responsibility (4) work is carried out to the right direction (4) collecting and utilizing various knowledge existing in the community by combining various skills (5) freeing the community from dependence on other people's expertise (6) strengthening Village institutions, Village government, Village Consultative Body and other village institutions, and (7) provide capacity and understanding of the duties and responsibilities inherent in each institution.

At least based on the results of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, a formulation of results was obtained regarding the form of community participation in village development which later became the Village SDGs. From the participation category, there are 3 (three) categories of participation, namely: First, community participation in the form of thoughts, ideas or concepts. Second, community participation in the form of donations of funds and materials. Third, community participation in the form of donations of funds and materials. Third, community participation in the form of energy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Participation in the Form of Contributions of Thoughts, Ideas or Thoughts</td>
<td>Community participation in the form of contributions of thoughts, ideas or notions is one form of village development planning effort. Community participation in the form of contributions of thoughts, ideas or notions in development planning is an important role for the community to realize the development planning expected by the community. This contribution in the form of thoughts, thoughts or concepts aims to ensure that the community is also involved in development planning and not just the government. Through community participation in the form of contributions of ideas, it is also an effort to empower community potential in planning development related to local resource potential. This can be pursued through deliberative studies, namely increasing aspirations in the form of real desires and needs that exist in society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Participation in the Form of Donations of Funds and Materials</td>
<td>In development planning, there needs to be community participation in the form of donations of funds and materials. Community participation in the form of donations of funds and materials can take the form of donations of money or goods for development programs which are voluntarily provided by each individual, community group or village as a development facilitator. Participation in the form of donations of funds and materials also has a very good impact on the village development process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Participation in the Form of Energy</td>
<td>Community participation in development planning in the village can take the form of donations of personnel. Community participation in the form of donations of energy in a development plan is provided in physical form or energy by the community. Energy or physical participation is an effort to implement efforts that can support the success of a program, for example development planning eco-tourism, where the community helps create the supporting properties needed. Participating energetically is an important position not only for development planning, but also in implementing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Community participation is carried out in all Village SDGs points. As is known, the Village SDGs have 18 (eighteen) points, namely: First, Villages without poverty. Second, a village without hunger. Third, the village is healthy and prosperous. Fourth, quality village education. Fifth, the village is gender equal. Sixth, the village deserves clean water and sanitation. Seventh, Villages that have clean and renewable energy. Eighth, jobs and economic growth. Ninth, village economy and infrastructure. Tenth, a village without gaps. Eleventh, sustainable village residential area. Twelfth, environmentally conscious village consumption and production. Thirteenth, climate control and change by the village. Fourteenth, Village marine ecosystem. Fifteenth, Village land ecosystem. Sixteenth, a village of peace and justice. Seventeenth, partnership for village development. Eighteenth, dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.
The village SDGs category is carried out in two stages. Each stage of the Village SDGs seeks to apply the points so that they can be implemented more easily. The following is a table of stages, categories of Village SDGs and Point SDGs implemented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>Village SDGs category</th>
<th>Poin SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDGs I</td>
<td>1. A village without poverty and hunger</td>
<td>1. SDGs points 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The village cares about health</td>
<td>2. SDGs poin 3, 6 &amp; 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Villages care about education</td>
<td>3. SDGs poin 4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Women friendly village</td>
<td>4. SDGs poin 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDGs II</td>
<td>5. The village economy grows evenly</td>
<td>1. SDGs poin 8, 9, 10, &amp; 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. The village cares about the environment</td>
<td>2. SDGs poin 7, 13, 14, &amp; 15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Networked village</td>
<td>3. SDGs poin 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Culturally responsive village</td>
<td>4. SDGs points 16 and 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed from FGD results

From the table above, it can be seen that the village SDGs have a more intense goal mapping into two sub-sections, namely, SDGs I and SDGs II. Village I's SDGs themselves include (1) Villages Without Poverty and Hunger (SDGs points 1 and 2), (2) Villages that care about health (SDGs points 3, 6 and 11), (3) Villages that care about Education (SDGs points 4), and (4) Women-friendly villages (SDGs point 5). The village SDGs II include (5) Village economic growth evenly (SDGs points 8, 9, 10, and 12), (6) Villages that care about the environment (SDGs points 7, 13, 14, and 15), (7) Networked villages (SDGs point 17), and finally (8) Culturally responsive villages (SDGs points 16 and 18).

Implementation orientation until 2030, villages can choose one or several of the 18 goals to be achieved in the village's sustainable development. The government seeks to provide guidance to achieve selected goals, for example villages without poverty and hunger. In this way, the village government and community members can more easily carry out activities that can achieve development goals. Apart from that, the village government and community can also utilize village funds effectively to support efforts to achieve sustainable development goals. The Village's contribution to sustainable development in its achievements has contributed 74% to the achievement of national sustainable development goals. The figure of 74% was obtained based on the regional aspect and also the citizenship aspect. From the regional aspect, there is a presentation of 91% in Indonesia. As many as 12 of the village's sustainable development goals are closely related to regional areas. Apart from that, from the citizenship aspect, 43% of Indonesia's population is in the village area and the 6 sustainable development goals are
closely related to village residents. From these conditions we can see that the implementation of sustainable development in the village has a very significant contribution.

Sustainable development for rural areas has support from the government in the form of a fairly large funding allocation, namely 72 trillion Rupiah, which is intended for around 74,953 villages in Indonesia with distribution according to the proportion of the population. Support for the provision of Village Funds is oriented towards three fund budget focuses, namely: First, national economic recovery in accordance with village authority which consists of the establishment stage of development and revitalization of village-owned business entities. Second, providing village electricity. Third, the development of productive economic enterprises, mainly managed by village-owned enterprises or village-owned enterprises.

National priority programs according to village authority which include village data collection, resource potential mapping, development of information and communication technology, development of tourist villages, strengthening food security, preventing stunting in villages, and inclusive villages. The priority of aid is also oriented towards adapting to the New Normal, namely villages that are safe from disease. Attention: This determination is a massive joint commitment due to Covid-19.

The background for sustainable development is by establishing 18 (eighteen) points, namely respecting the existence of the Indonesian nation which is very diverse in terms of religion, culture, language and customs. Apart from that, sustainable development also sees the importance of respecting local community wisdom and productive village institutions so that they remain viable and even more advanced.

Village heads' understanding of Village SDGs contributes to achieving national SDGs targets. The implementation of Village SDGs that has been carried out so far is by optimizing village funds originating from the state revenue and expenditure budget to become a form of crystallization of total village development. All aspects of development are oriented so that the benefits are felt by all residents without exception and without anyone being overlooked. The role of sustainable development is the implementation of priority village fund development programs. The formula for village SDGs can systematically and integrally foster village progress and reduce poverty and hunger. The community cares about health, cares about the environment, cares about women-friendly education, villages are increasingly networked, and villages are culturally responsive to
accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. The research results show that sustainable village development contributes 76% to the achievement of national SDGs. Referring to the Village Minister's Regulation regarding priority use of village funds in 2021, there are at least 18 (eighteen) development goals and objectives through the Village SDGs. From a regional aspect, 91% of the contribution to Indonesia is Village Areas. Therefore, the 11 (eleven) sustainable national development goals are closely related to village areas. Actions towards achieving 12 sustainable village SDGs, namely: Points 7 (seven) to 18 (eighteen) contribute 89% to achieving sustainable development goal number 7 (seven). Judging from the citizenship aspect, 43% of Indonesia's population lives in villages. A total of 6 (six) sustainable national development goals are closely related to village residents. Actions towards achieving point 6 (six) in the SDGs contribute as much as 45% to achieving sustainable national development goals. Efforts to achieve Village SDGs in the recent pandemic situation and conditions have succeeded in facing challenges. Therefore, the use of 2021 village funds at that time were prioritized to finance activities that support the achievement of 18 (eighteen) sustainable village developments related to national economic recovery activities.

The seventh part of the Village SDGs relates to villages with clean energy and renewable energy. This category is very vital for driving the economy and is a prerequisite for development, sufficient and affordable energy can support the fulfillment of basic needs, such as: Quality education, health services and economic prosperity that supports quality human development. Through the existence of village electric lighting by expanding the network to various remote villages in Indonesia, it is oriented towards meeting the availability and quality of educational components and so on so that remote villages can enjoy equitable development. SDGs This village seeks to provide access to renewable energy as part of this SDGs goal. Village SDGs point 7 (seven) is measured using several indicators, including: Household electricity consumption in the village reaches a minimum of 1200 KWH, households in the village use gas or wood waste for cooking, use of a mix of renewable energy in the village.

Village SDGs Number 8 (eight) is oriented towards achieving economic growth accompanied by equal distribution of development results. The steps he has taken include creating suitable and decent employment opportunities and opening up new economic opportunities for all village residents. Indicators of the success of this goal include the absorption of the workforce into employment opportunities, the implementation of village
cash-intensive work that is capable of absorbing 50% of the village workforce, workplaces which provides a sense of security and is equipped with health service facilities.

Village SDGs number 9 (nine) concerns village infrastructure and innovation according to needs. The orientation of this number is intended so that the Village can provide physical capital and resources as an important aspect of economic growth. Therefore, to achieve positive economic growth, village infrastructure is very important and reliable. The availability of these facilities starts from village road infrastructure, such as infrastructure for agriculture, fisheries and other sectors so that there are new innovations in the village in all fields, such as public service economics and superior village products.

The Village Government makes efforts to encourage participatory village development, including docks or boat moorings, reliable road conditions, industrial growth in the village, as well as the contribution of industry to village economic growth. Village SDGs Number 10 (ten) is intended to be able to overcome inequality issues, both gaps between regions and gaps between communities. The existence of disparities can be an indicator that the results of economic development are not enjoyed equally by various groups. The village SDGs in this number aim to reduce and eliminate existing disparities by 2030. Therefore, the success of this program is measured by the village Gini coefficient, poverty level in the village, village development status, and the civil liberties index. The implementation of village SDGs number 11 (eleven) is in the form of safe and comfortable village residential areas. Safe and comfortable settlements are one of the goals of fulfilling housing needs as a basic human need that must be fulfilled, the aim is so that humans can carry out social and economic functions in society.

Fulfillment of the right to settlements directs the development of decent, safe, clean and sustainable settlements. The number of livable houses in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas. The need for livable housing at affordable prices is often not accompanied by the availability of housing that meets the required infrastructure standards, such as sports fields, open green spaces, business and trade premises, public facilities, clean water, sanitation and waste management. The goal of these SDGs is to achieve inclusive villages by 2030. Strong, safe and sustainable with several achievement targets. Some of the achievements in question are the existence of clean and healthy
residential areas, the creation of environmental security through community resources, and the establishment of participation of all parties in village development.

Village SDGs number 12 (twelve) is in the form of environmentally conscious Village consumption and production which is intended as an effort to reduce the environmental impact on the earth through reasonable production and consumption patterns. Economic growth is an important indicator in realizing social prosperity. The economic growth created needs to consider sustainability. Therefore, steps are needed to reduce the ecological footprint by changing the way food and other resources are produced and consumed, efficiency in the management of collectively owned natural resources, as well as efforts to reduce toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this goal. One of them is by encouraging business people and consumers to try to recycle and reduce environmental waste because this requires a change in people's activities and behavior in producing and consuming anything they use in the process of improving the environment.

SDGs Village number 13 (thirteen) is a climate change responsive village which is intended to reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions and CO2 emissions caused by deforestation and peat forest fires, especially in the Kalimantan region and the burning of fossil fuels for electricity generation and other sectors, industry and transportation sector. The thirteenth number of SDGs aims to help reduce the impact of global climate change with several programs that can be implemented by the government in accordance with its main tasks and functions. The success of this goal unit can be seen from several indicators, one of which is the disaster risk index in the village.

Village SDGs number 14, namely caring for the marine environment which is intended so that Indonesia's marine environment with a coastline length of 99,093 KM and a water area of 6.3 million square kilometers as well as marine areas which are the center of world marine biodiversity can provide economic and social benefits for surrounding community. Ecologically, the ocean is also capable of absorbing around 30% of the carbon dioxide produced by society, but what is currently happening is ongoing damage to coastal waters due to pollution with an average of around 13,000 pieces of plastic waste per square kilometer of ocean, ocean acidification, and the occurrence of over fishing. Therefore, the Village SDGs aim is to protect beaches and oceans. To measure the success of this goal, the following indicators are used: Village policies
regarding the protection of marine resources, an increase in natural fishing, and the absence of illegal fishing.

SDGs number 15 is Villages caring for the land environment which is intended to ensure that land remains safe and productive so that it can guarantee human needs to live and produce food now as well as to protect natural resources and wildlife. Indicators of the success of this goal include: Village government policy regarding efforts to preserve biodiversity in large areas of green open land, as well as the number of endangered SDGs animals.

SDGs Number 16 (sixteen) is in the form of a peaceful, peaceful village which is intended to create safe village conditions, so that it can ensure that government in the village where it works is fair and effective. For this reason, several efforts have been made by the village government and the Supra village elite to significantly reduce all forms of violence. Kompas has apparently found a long-term solution to dealing with conflicts between residents of the surrounding community. So far, crime incidents in rural areas can be said to still be quite high. Therefore, this STJC Village Decree seeks to set several targets that must be achieved by 2030: Some of these targets include the absence of incidents of crime, fighting, domestic violence and violence against children and the preservation of the culture of mutual cooperation in the village, increasing the democracy index, in the village and the absence of human trafficking and child labor.

Village SDGs number 17 (seventeen), namely: Partnership for village development, which is intended to revitalize village partnerships. Village development will not be maximally successful without the involvement of related parties. This party involves female community leaders driving the village economy, youth driving the village, cadres, universities, the business world, the Village Sutra, village officials and village consultative bodies. This partnership is also established with other villages or sub-districts. Because only with this partnership can sustainable development be realized. All sectors need to be improved by utilizing technology and knowledge to create innovation. Every village needs organized and coordinated policies, especially those related to partnerships.

SDGs Number 18 (eighteen), namely: Dynamic and cultural Village Institutions. An active village oriented towards encouraging sustainable development through strong village institutions, namely: Efforts to maintain local wisdom, revitalize and mobilize all elements of institutions at the village level. Because, the strong involvement of all Village
elements and the functioning of village institutions in community life, will support the dynamic life of diversity in the village and become a driver for achieving sustainable development. To achieve the Village SDGs goals, several indicators are even used, including the sustainability of mutual assistance and mutual cooperation activities, participation of religious figures in village development activities, protection of village residents for the weak and orphans and preservation of village culture, as well as solving community problems based on a cultural approach and local communities.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 13 of 2020 concerning optimizing the use of village funds to achieve village SDGs goals (RI, 2020), all provinces in Indonesia take part in developing their respective regional work plans to align with this program. To facilitate the process of implementing the 18 goals in the village SDGs program, the Indonesian government has mandated a special agency, namely the National Development Planning Agency. In implementing the sustainable development goals (TPB)/SDGs in Indonesia, according to the National Development Planning Agency, many results have been achieved both globally and nationally, including the best 2017 VNR category from 5 other countries. Realizing that implementing village SDGs goals can maintain positive achievements, Bappenas emphasizes strong cooperation between government officials, non-government stakeholders and the community itself (Panuluh & Riskia Fitri, 2016). The role of various elements of society is very important (Chatzistamoulou & Koundouri, 2020).

Based on the findings above, the author can discuss that community participation in village development is very significant. Sustainable development seeks to protect the environment and strive for development that is renewable and unrenewable (Ghatee & Zarrinpoor, 2022). Sustainable development tends to emphasize environmentally friendly development that is pro-people. The sustainable development process emphasizes community participation (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019) (Kituyi, 2016). Active community participation and adaptation (Schober, 2019) takes the form of a role as an activist in distributing social assistance to village residents to eradicate the goal of "No Poverty and Zero Hungry". This community participation has a big influence on poverty reduction rates (Smeeding, 2015). However, there are also community responses that are still passive (Mahadi & Zhafri, 2021).
This research has limitations in terms of coverage of the study area and study methods. From the aspect of regional coverage, it does not yet represent the vast territory of the Indonesian archipelago. Meanwhile, from a methodological aspect, this research only uses data mining through in-depth interviews and focused discussion groups so it cannot measure the level of participation. Perhaps the limitations in this research are empty gaps that can be addressed by other researchers.

5 CONCLUSION

Indonesia is one of the UN countries that takes part in supporting the SDGs program, one of which is by localizing it to village areas by establishing a village SDGs program. Villages are the smallest territories and potential social entities that can be a benchmark for development progress in developing countries. Because of its form as an archipelagic country, apart from consisting of hundreds of villages, Indonesia also has socio-cultural diversity. Community participation in rural areas in sustainable development plays an important role. Participation is carried out mainly in 3 (three) forms, namely: First, thoughts, ideas, ideas. Second, funds or materials. Third, energy. Of the three forms of participation, some people only provide one or two forms, or even all three.

Community participation in the development process is the main key to the success of development implementation because it places the community as the driving force or as the subject of development, not just as an object. Community participation creates its own strength for sustainable development so that the community feels ownership and is part of the development actors and subjects programmed in the village SDGs. Village SDGs based on community participation are an indicator for successful development in rural areas. The synergistic relationship between government, society, non-governmental organizations, companies and others is a factor in the success of development.
REFERENCES


