



ABSTRACT PROCEEDINGS



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Jakarta, July 25-27 2023

“ *Strengthening SDGs Desa as a Strategic Effort
for Sustaining National Economic Resilience* ”



ABSTRACT PROCEEDINGS



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ICSRD) 2023

"Strengthening SDGs Desa as a Strategic Effort for Sustaining National
Economic Resilience"

Jakarta, Indonesia, July 25-27, 2023

Organizer:

Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and
Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT)

Supported by:

Goodwood Conferences

Forum Akuntansi, Manajemen, dan Ekonomi (FAME)

Editorial Team

1. **Prof. Yuliansyah, M.S.A., Ph.D, Akt, CA.**
Scopus: 5668569050, GoogleScholar: -sxXH5cAAAAJ
2. **Prof. Dr. Amilin, S.E.Ak., M.Si., CA., QIA., BKP., CRMP.**
Scopus: 57191497861, GoogleScholar: -UYZE0-wAAAAJ
3. **Prof. Dr. Haryono Umar, M.Sc., Ak., CA.**
Scopus: 57203723631, GoogleScholar: Otald7YAAAAJ
4. **Prof. Dr. Istianingsih, SE, M.S.Ak., CA.**
Scopus: 57188834348, GoogleScholar: 7WyXFHUAAAAJ
5. **Dr.E. Wuri Septi Handayani, SE, M.Akt., Ak., CA.**
Scopus: 57205306687, GoogleScholar: nrmxfb8AAAAJ
6. **Dr. Dianwicakasih Arieftiara, Ak., CA, CSRS, GRCE.**
Scopus: 57198900114, GoogleScholar: bjAKS8UAAAAJ
7. **Dr. Augustine Dwianika, SE, M.Ak., CMA., CIBA.**
Scopus: 7216368082, GoogleScholar: Otald7YAAAAJ
8. **Dr. Febrianty, S.E., M.Si.**
Scopus: 56725694000, GoogleScholar: Kkqani0AAAAJ

Table of Contents

Strengthening SDGs Desa through Blue Filantory and Green Economy as an Effort to Support National Economic Sustainability.....	1
Evaluation of Community Empowerment in Increasing Village Human Resources through Sepeda Emas Program.....	2
Towards a Smart Village by Improving Infrastructure for Digital Competitiveness.....	3
Unleashing the Potential: Empowering Villages for Socio-Economic Growth and Development with SDGs.....	4
Study on the Utilization of Village Funds to Support Food Security in Glagah Lamongan District, East Java	5
Rural Community Involvement in Indonesia Carbon Market.....	6
“Megibung” In Tourism: Concept, Ethics and Comodification In Karangasem Regency, Bali Province	7
The Indigenous Knowledge in Culinary Plants of The Dayak Ngaju Community.....	8
Understanding Millennial and Social Media Trend to Promote Village SDGs	9
Sustainability Transformation in Rural Areas: Unveiling the Potential Correlation between Cage-Free Practices and Sustainable Rural Development for SDGs	10
Evaluation of the Application of the Petty Cash Accounting System at Kuningan Regency Singkup Village Office.....	11
Determinant Factors of Occupational Stress in Informal Pottery Worker: Towards Healthy, Prosperous Villages	12
Determination Potential SMEs Based on Monte Carlo Simulation for Rural Mountain Areas.....	13
Sustainability Strategy: Strengthening Village SDGs through Bilikom CSR Program	14
Optimizing the Financial Inclusion of Archipelagic Communities; Make It Happen Economic Village Grow Evenly	15
Synergy of village assets in Wadi’ah Waste Bank Management: Accelerating the achievement of Village SGD.....	16
The Contributing of the Sustainable Tourism to the Sustainable Development Goals of Destination .	17
Contribution of Grocery Shop Business Income to Total Family Income in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District – Kuningan Regency	18
Problems of Village Origin Rights in the Practice of Local Democracy in Indonesia	19
Economic Analysis of the Integration Oil Palm Plantations Smallholders – Cattle	20
Analysis Implementing Technology-Based Minimum Service Standards in Villages North Sumatra	21
Farmers' Business Models Based on Local Resource Wisdom to Improve Society Welfare	22
Sustainable Development in Rural Areas and the Environmental and Social Implications: A Meta-Regression Analysis	23
A Study on Role of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Poverty Alleviation in India: with reference to Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, India	24

Analysis of Consumer Preferences towards Digital Marketing and Its Implications on the Competitive Advantage of SMEs in Banyuasin Regency	25
Community Empowerment Through Sustainable Management of Torean Tourism Hamlet	26
Empowering Local Communities: Rural Tourism and Business Innovation for SDGs Desa.....	27
Empowering Society and Culinary MSMEs for Sustainable Development Goals Initiatives in West Java	28
Home Industry Optimization Level Batik Industry in Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia	29
Refining Value Proposition to Design an Innovative Digital Service in Village-owned Enterprises...	30
Rural Development: Ecological Crisis, Marginalization, And The Emerging Ecological Governance	31
The Effect of Tourist Risk Perception on Revisit Intention After the Covid-19 Pandemic (A Case Study in Kuta Mandalika).....	32
Analysis of the Implementation of Promotional Strategies in Increasing Sales (Case Study of Cricket Cultivation, Banjarwangunan Village, Mundu District - Cirebon Regency).....	33
Analysis of Social Capital and Community Behavior and Its Influence on Household Waste Management in Semail, Bangunharjo, Sewon, Bantul District	34
Linking Localness Identity and Heritage with Reputation as Tourism Branding for Competition (Empirical Research in the Rural Tourism in Biosphere Reserves in Central Java).....	35
Development of Natural Tourism in Supporting Sustainable Development in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District - Kuningan Regency	36
Efforts to Strengthen and Existence of Management of Village-Owned Enterprises with the Strategy of Implementing Islamic Economics	37
Digital Transformation in Rural Settings: Unlocking Opportunities for Sustainable Economic Growth and Community Empowerment	38
Building Resilient Communities through Sustainable Rural Tourism: The Contribution of Village SDGs to Human Resource Development.....	39
Access Through Road in Pahing Hamlet, Sukadana Village, Kuningan Regency as a Means of Improving the Community's Economy	40
Mahabbah Bonding Relationship: Relationship Marketing Theory in Islamic Value Lens toward Business Supporting Capacity in Business Groups (KUB) MSME Fish Processing in Central Java...	41
Rural Tourism and Entrepreneurship Soso Sustainable.....	42
Strategy for Development and Expansion of Bau-Bau Port, Southeast Sulawesi to Improve a Sustainable Economy.....	43
KADARKUM: The Legal Awareness Program for Enhancing Citizen Engagement in Supporting Village Sustainable Development.....	44
PRODEKTIF: Optimization of Organic Waste Processing through the Pentahelix Concept to Achieve Sustainable Village Economic Acceleration.....	45
The Opportunities for Vocational High School Graduates in Accounting Optimizing BUMDes	46
Breaking Barriers: Unveiling Ecofeminism's Empowering Potential in Sustainable Rural Tourism...	47
Model of Institutional Integration of the Community Revolving Fund as a Source of Sustainable Capital and Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas.....	48

Solution for Making Simple Financial Report Designs for Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) – (Singkup Village, Pasawahan District – Kuningan Regency).....	49
Technology Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Realizing Smart Village in Mundu Pesisir Village .	50
Exploitation of Adolescents in the Bajo Tribe, Indonesia	51
Does the Village Fund Matter in Indonesia? Evaluating the Impact of Village Fund on Poverty Based on Poverty Cluster.....	52
Is the Village Fund significant to Gender Empowerment?.....	53
Analysis of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Contribution in Infrastructure Services and Developing Village Index in Probolinggo District	54
Design Thinking for Sustainable Indian Rural Development: Exploring an Actionable Implementation Approach.....	55
Community Social Capital for Sustainable Citarum River Management	56
Strategy for Increasing Sustainable Economic Development by Utilizing Village Potentials: A Case Study of Mangli Village, Kaliangrik Sub-District, Magelang District, Central Java	57
An Integration of BSC and AHP for creating VOE’s Barriers of Entry Strategy.....	58
Design of Village E-Budgeting Information Systems	59
Energy Transition: Looking at Village Perceptions of the Energy Independent Village Program in Mojokerto Regency.....	60
Analysis of Village Population Data Using Common Size Method	61
Kartini Bangun Negeri (KABARI): Community Engagement Program in Strengthening Inclusive Tourism Ecosystems in Heritage City of Lasem, Central Java.....	62
Digital Transformation for Inclusive Education in Rural Eastern Indonesia: Realizing Equity and SDGs.....	63
Transcendental Integrative Planning in Rawabogo Village with a Hermeneutic Approach.....	64
Analysis of Tourism Villages Sustainability Managed by Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa) .	65
Implementation of Village Fund in an Underdeveloped Village: A Case Study of Tende Village, Galang Sub-district, Tolitoli Regency	66
Strengthening SDG’s through Participatory Response of Cianjur Earthquake.....	67
Food Security Based on the Agricultural Sector Potential of Tomini Bay	68
The Role of Community Groups in the Utilization of Local Resources in the Development of Tourism Villages	69
Empirical Analysis of the Agricultural Sector and Village SDGs in East Java Province	70
The Functioning of SDGs Desa Program for Disability Economic Resilience	71
Analysis Strategies to Promote Village Products Based on Local Wisdom; Lesson from Indonesia...	72
Optimizing Pentahelix Collaboration in Developing Local Economic Potential in Ponu Transmigration Area	73
The Strategic Role of Taba Penanjungan Village, Central Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province in Supporting Sustainable Development in Indonesia	74
Wiwitan Tradition as Part of Local Wisdom of Village Communities in Indonesia and Its Influence on Rice Production.....	75

Sustainable Rural Development: Improving the Quality of Human Resources through Vocational Villages	76
Villages SDG's Response to Mental Health: Better Late than Never	77
Analysis of Land Use Change using Land Change Modeler to Support Food Security in Upper Citarum Watershed	78
Utilization of Steel Slag in Improving Soil Characteristics	79
Indigenous Development: UNDRIP, SDGs, and Aligning Baduy Dalam's Perspectives.....	80
Wastes Free Work Alliance, an CSR Program to Resolve Plastic Waste at Nunukan Shore	81
Preliminary Steps in Institutionalizing Multi-Stakeholders Platforms: A Case Study of Tebo Regency, Jambi, Indonesia	82
Empowerment of PKK Members as a Strategy for Reducing the Prevalence of Stunting in the City of Tasikmalaya	83
The Existence of the Kota Angin's Communities in the Sustainable Development of Villages in Tourism.....	84
Analysis of the Effect of Village Funds and Capital Expenditure on Income Inequality	85
Analysis of Political Participation of the People in Cileles Village, Sumedang Regency	86
Leveraging Digital Transformation and the SMAC Framework to Advance SDGs	87
Achieving Universal Access of Clean Water in Disadvantaged Region	88
Reflecting Unwise Part of Local Wisdom in Term of Earthquake Safe Construction	89
Impacts of Rural Development on Human Development in Indonesia	90
Accelerating Village Infrastructure Development: A Stimulator of Economic Resilience in West Lampung	91
Women and Economic Resilience: Reconception of the Role of Women in Village Development	92
Key Factors of Success of Higher Education in Village Community Development (Study in Palaan Village -Ngajum, Malang District)	93

ABSTRACT

Strengthening SDGs Desa through Blue Filantory and Green Economy as an Effort to Support National Economic Sustainability

Eny Latifah

Institut Agama Islam Tarbiyatut Tholabah Lamongan
enilathifah@iai-tabah.ac.id

Abstract

Strengthening SDGs Desa is a major force in sustaining national economic resilience. This requires the concern of all parties, both the government, community leaders and the community itself. The purpose of this study was to find out what kind of Blue and Green Economy philanthropy is capable of strengthening SDGs Desa as an effort to support national economic resilience. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a library research approach. The results of the research show that (1) The form of philanthropy with a green economy approach includes: High investment to clean up the environment; low carbon, clean, reduce waste, use limited manpower. (2) Whereas philanthropy with a blue economy approach includes: Developing entrepreneurs, providing benefits to companies along with a clean environment and efficient use of manpower. (3) Synergy and collaboration in green and blue economic resilience in efforts to support national economic resilience need the support of all parties: village government, religious leaders, community leaders and the community itself.

Keywords: *SDGs, Philanthropy, Green Economy, Blue Economy, National Economy.*

Evaluation of Community Empowerment in Increasing Village Human Resources through Sepeda Emas Program

M Agung Haryono Putra¹, Budi Purwanto²

Community and Village Empowerment Service Lumajang Regency¹²
agungharyonoputra@gmail.com^{1*}, budipurwanto_23@gmail.com²

Abstract

Apart from natural resources, the key to successful village development is human resources. Based on the achievements of the HDI and IPG of Lumajang Regency in 2018, it reached 64.83% and 87.88%. This figure is still below East Java Province at 70.77% for HDI and 90.72% for GMI. The SEPEDA EMAS Program (Village Government Synergy, Realizing an Independent and Qualified Village) is an innovative program in Lumajang Regency with a focus on empowering rural communities. The purpose of this journal is to evaluate community empowerment in increasing village human resources through the SEPEDA EMAS Program. This journal is a qualitative descriptive research with a literature study approach. Data analysis uses William N Dunn's theory. From this journal, it was obtained that SEPEDA EMAS is an innovation by utilizing local potential, community empowerment activities and involving five stakeholders (5K) in its implementation, namely the District Government, communities, corporations, villages and campuses. This program shows the results of increasing HDI and GDI to 66.95% and 88.21% in 2022. Through the use of information technology, pentahelix collaboration, involving community participation, empowering indigenous peoples and local socio-cultural values are the main potentials that can be reflected in other regions in efficiency of increasing village human resources. The limitations of this research are only on empowering village communities. This research contributes to the realization of agile government. The novelty of this study is the only one in Indonesia that has implemented Agile Government to the village level.

Keywords: *Community empowerment, village human resources, SEPEDA EMAS.*

Towards a Smart Village by Improving Infrastructure for Digital Competitiveness

Yesi Hendriani Supartoyo^{1*}

National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)¹

Yesi001@brin.go.id^{1*}

Abstract

The competitiveness of the digital economy cannot be fulfilled only by relying on direct inputs and outputs, but it is also influenced by supporting factors that allow these inputs to be processed properly into outputs. These supporting factors consist of infrastructure, financial inclusion, and effective and efficient local governance. Pillar infrastructure focuses on infrastructure that supports the development of the digital economy. There are some indicators to consider, namely the ratio of villages that have access to a strong internet connection, as well as 4G and 3G signals. Almost all provinces have also experienced infrastructure improvements. As in the previous year, the median figure was the highest, rising from 54.3 in 2021 to 64.8 in 2022. This data reflects the condition of digital infrastructure in Indonesia that is increasingly more evenly distributed. This improvement was supported by the increase in the number of villages that received a strong signal and stable electricity connections. Digital technology presents new opportunities for Indonesia to promote a more inclusive economic growth along with a more distributed access to digital infrastructure. Among the “Making Indonesia 4.0” implementation agenda items related to digital are building a national digital infrastructure, establishing an innovation ecosystem, and implementing technology investment incentives. In promoting digital transformation, the government focuses on building strong and inclusive digital infrastructure to accelerate the extension of internet access and services.

Keywords: *Smart village, Digital infrastructure, Digital competitiveness, Ratio of villages.*

Unleashing the Potential: Empowering Villages for Socio-Economic Growth and Development with SDGs

Nanang Rusliana^{1*}, Dyah Ciptaning Lokiteswara Setya Wardhani²

Universitas Siliwangi¹, STIE Latifah Mubarakiyah²
nanangrusliana@unsil.ac.id^{1*}, ciptaningwardhani@gmail.com²

Abstract

Purpose: This abstract provides an overview of the transformative initiative undertaken in the Ciawi District to empower villages for socio-economic growth and development. Recognizing the untapped potential within rural communities, this endeavor aims to unleash their capabilities, promote inclusive participation, and foster sustainable progress.

Methodology/approach: The initiative begins by acknowledging the unique challenges faced by 11 villages in Ciawi Tasikmalaya, including limited access to resources, inadequate infrastructure, and marginalized communities. To address these issues, a comprehensive approach is adopted, focusing on key areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure development, and economic empowerment.

Results/findings: Education plays a pivotal role in empowering villages. Efforts are made to improve access to quality education, enhance educational facilities, and promote skill development programs. By nurturing knowledge and critical thinking, the initiative aims to equip individuals with the tools needed to contribute effectively to their communities.

Limitations: The promotion of healthcare services is another crucial aspect of this initiative. Access to quality healthcare, medical facilities, and preventive measures are prioritized to ensure the well-being of village residents. By investing in healthcare infrastructure, strengthening healthcare systems, and promoting health awareness campaigns, the initiative seeks to uplift the overall health and living standards of the villages. Furthermore, infrastructure development is emphasized to overcome the barriers that hinder socio-economic growth. Initiatives encompass the improvement of transportation networks, provision of clean water supply, and development of reliable energy sources. By enhancing connectivity and basic amenities, villages are empowered to unlock their economic potential and attract investment opportunities.

Contribution: Economic empowerment forms a core component of this initiative, aiming to reduce poverty and promote sustainable livelihoods. Efforts are made to promote entrepreneurship, create employment opportunities, and provide access to financial services and resources. Additionally, the initiative supports the development of agriculture, cottage industries, and local markets to harness the inherent potential of the villages' resources.

To ensure the long-term success and sustainability of the initiative, active community participation, collaboration with local authorities, and stakeholder engagement are emphasized. Capacity-building programs, training workshops, and awareness campaigns are conducted to encourage ownership and a sense of responsibility within the villages.

Novelty: Ultimately, by unleashing the potential of villages in Ciawi District, this initiative seeks to foster socio-economic growth and development. Through comprehensive interventions, encompassing education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic empowerment, the project aspires to create vibrant, self-sustaining communities where every individual can thrive, contributing to a more prosperous and inclusive society.

Keywords: Potential, Villages, Socio-Economic, SDGs.

Study on the Utilization of Village Funds to Support Food Security in Glagah Lamongan District, East Java

Eko Sutrisno^{1*}, Duwi Siswanto², Anita Rahmawati³, Eksa Rusdiyana⁴, Jenny Yudha Utama⁵
Majapahit Islamic University^{1,5} Food Security and Agriculture Office of Lamongan Regency², Islamic
University of Malang³, University of Sebelas Maret Surakarta⁴
ekosudrun@unim.ac.id^{1}, duwisiswanto@gmail.com², anita.rahmawati@unisma.ac.id³,
eksarusdiyana@gmail.com⁴, jenny Yudha16@gmail.com⁵*

Abstract

Purpose: This study is related to the use of village funds for fiscal year 2023 to support food security at the village level and the form of activities

Methodology/approach: The research was carried out in villages in Glagah Lamongan sub-district. The research methods used are survey and questionnaire methods, data is analyzed quantitatively and illustrated in the form of tables and diagrams.

Results/findings: All villages budget for activities related to food security because of the 20% rule from the village government. The forms of activities carried out by the village government related to food security are physical and non-physical forms.

Limitations: This research was conducted in 29 desa glagah sub-district, the form of activity has been written in APBdesa in 2023.

Contribution: The contribution of this study is the existence of data on forms of activities in the village that are related or associated with village-level food security efforts. The Ministry of Village Affairs as a policy maker for the use of village funds can emphasize the purpose of village-level food security, because each village has different capabilities. The Village Community Empowerment Office (DPMD) at the district level as an extension of the Ministry of Villages of the Republic of Indonesia and the Fisheries Office of Lamongan Regency regarding the potential of fisheries in the Lamongan Glagah area.

Novelty: There is a maximum and minimum limit of what percentage of 20% of the village fund budget is in the form of empowerment, before the empowerment activities, the village government is required to make an activity roadmap including the form of activities and the amount of costs, what is the next year's budget plan, what output, so that each year's empowerment activities do not change and there is no follow-up.

Keywords: Village Fund, Food Security, Roadmap Activities.

Rural Community Involvement in Indonesia Carbon Market

Dimas A. R. Prawiranegara^{1*}, Tri Abdul Hidayat²

Directorate of Special Region Development, Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration^{1,2}

dimas.aji@kemendesa.go.id^{1}, tri.abdul@kemendesa.go.id²*

Abstract

Carbon credit trading is one way to mitigate climate change that dividing into varied project including Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and renewable energy. In Indonesia, NBS potential spread in forests, mangroves, peatlands and karst covering 154 million ha mostly in rural areas that are able absorbing approximately 113 billion tons carbon emissions and generate 8000 trillion rupiahs revenue. Optimizing carbon credit provides enormous benefits for rural community including improving air and water quality, energy and food security, and economic stability inline to villages SDGs number 1, and 12 to 15. However, despite its benefits, rural community involvement and publications in supporting carbon trading development are still limited causing its potential is not optimized well. This study aims to discuss rural community involvement in optimizing Indonesia carbon credit potential and suggests stakeholder actions through analysing published literature and field report data of programs indirectly increase carbon sequestration. Indonesia government collaborating with various institutions has implemented programs involving rural communities which indirectly increase carbon sequestration such as train native people changing their livelihoods that minimize deforestation rates through Green Economic Growth Papua and mangroves development that mitigate natural disasters. Rural community involvement plays significant role increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, and sustainability of these projects. The authors propose stakeholders to extend community capacity building that trains rural community from only protecting environment to generating revenue through carbon trading and assisting village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) in accessing licenses for carbon credits collaborate with local government and private that have successfully monetized carbon such as the Kantingan-Mentaya Project in Central Kalimantan. Moreover, stakeholders should deepen regulations and policies that involve rural communities to increase carbon sequestration and broaden NBS projects with other potentials including karst landscapes. Discussion presented in this study may serve as guideline for stakeholders formulating policy achieving village SDGs through carbon trading market development.

Keywords: *Carbon Credit, Carbon Trading, NBS, Rural Community.*

“Megibung” In Tourism: Concept, Ethics and Comodification In Karangasem Regency, Bali Province

Ida Ayu Elistyawati^{1*}, I Gusti Made Wendri ², I Ketut Suarta³, Ni Kadek Herna Lastari⁴

Politeknik Negeri Bali^{1,2,3,4}

ayuelistyawati@pnb.ac.id^{1*}, gustimadewendri@pnb.ac.id², ketutsuarta@pnb.ac.id³,
hernalastari@pnb.ac.id⁴

Abstract

Food and culture are inseparable that food is able to represent the uniqueness of culture and the people. This study aimed to identify local food which is served with the concept of *megibung* by analyzing the concept, ethics, food processing, and serving method within the society and the commodification of *megibung* in enjoying traditional food as dish for tourists visiting Sangkan Gunung Village. This research used a qualitative approach. The data were obtained from the observation done in Sangkan Gunung Village, in depth-interview with the stakeholders and experts in the culinary field, personal documentation in pictures, and literature study. This study used saturated sampling technique. The data analysis technique was descriptive qualitative. This study concludes that commodification of *megibung* is an appropriate food serving method as an attractive attribute of Sangkan Gunung Village in providing a unique cultural experience for tourists. So that the opportunity to be creative for the community, especially Sangkan Gunung Village, is widely opened. This historical food serving concept must be preserved to be Balinese heritage. Making *megibung* to be one of tourism attraction and experience is well-thought decision. The visitors of the village could try the traditional food along with the food serving experience. A thorough explanation of the history makes people to be more interested and respect the culture. Consequently, Balinese culture, *megibung*, is not easy to be claimed by other parties as the local people empower and preserve the concept well.

Keywords: *Megibung, Commodification, Ethics, Traditional food.*

The Indigenous Knowledge in Culinary Plants of The Dayak Ngaju Community

Maria Arina Luardini¹, Natalina Asi²

University of Palangka Raya^{1,2}

maria_luardini@edu.upr.ac.id^{1*}

Abstract

Purpose: Central Kalimantan, ‘the lungs of the earth’, is covered mostly by forests that is richly of bio-agriculture diversity. From so many bio-agriculture diversities, there are some plants used by surrounding for some purposes: medicinal plants, culinary, or infrastructure. This article aims to analyse ethno-culinary plants and its functions by using indigenous knowledge on the ecology of the plants belongs to Dayak Ngaju ethnic community (ethnobotany) in three areas: the taxonomy ethno-culinary plants, the functions, and the socio-cultural values related to the plants.

Methodology/approach: The data were collected from the Dayak Ngaju communities in Kuala Kapuas, by using three techniques: direct observation, depth interview and or focus group discussion. Ethic and emic approaches were also applied in analysing the data in order to have comprehensive pictures based on the community and the theory perspectives

Results/findings: The results show that there are 31 plants used as staple food, vegetable, side-dish, and spices. Socio-cultural of ethno-culinary plants are related to local indigenous which consists of (1) local knowledge (how the local community take advantages from the plants for culinary: the knowledge in differentiating kinds of plants, and knowledge in making combination of the cuisines), (2) local wisdom (how the community cultivate the land by burning the trees, included peats, and: the types of lands – sandy, granite, and peat – the types of peats: swamp or dry peat, the depth of peat for cultivation), and (3) local beliefs (how the plants are used by the community related to their beliefs: the use of the plants for religious purposes, such as paddy which has 7 names for religious purpose with three main functions).

Limitations: The results are only from the perspective of socio-cultural.

Contribution: The description of ethno-culinary plants and its sociocultural values are important for community and other community groups, especially in how the Dayak Ngaju community can survive when the pandemic of Covid 19 spread in all over the world. It can also be the description on how to preserve the ecology from forest fire

Novelty: The local wisdom should be adjusted for opening land, especially for food estate.

Keywords: *indigenous knowledge, ethno-culinary plants, socio-cultural, the Dayak Ngaju community.*

Understanding Millennial and Social Media Trend to Promote Village SDGs

Dimas A. R. Prawiranegara

Directorate of Special Region Development, Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration
dimas.aji@kemendesa.go.id^{1}*

Abstract

Millennials make up the second largest generation in Indonesia with 25.87% of total population that become a key driver in the country's sustainable development as 80% of them concern climate change's impact. As the millennial majority use social media daily, it provides the government with a low-stakes entry point to build their initiative awareness, grow personal brands, and engage with the public, including promoting village SDGs campaigns. Hence, it is necessary to figure out millennials comprising their lifestyle, interest, and social values to accelerate village SDGs achievement. This study will discuss millennials' behaviour and recent social media trends to propose ways for promoting village SDGs among millennials through reviewing Indonesia millennial and social media trend reports. Five types of social media activities are identified including look for funny or entertaining content, research brand, keep up- to-date with news and current events, message friends and family, and share photos or videos. News and politics, entertainment, food and culinary, and sports and music are top content topics preferred by Indonesia millennials with Facebook being the most popular social media used by them (88%), followed by Youtube 84%, Instagram 70%, TiktTok 38%, and Twitter 10%. Promoting content preferred topics by millennials that are appropriate with activities by platform play a pivotal role in promoting village SDGs, such as infographic in Instagram and funny video with trending presets or music in TiktTok. Moreover, stakeholders may work with digital agencies or influencer enhancing campaigns through paid ads or content. Understanding millennials and their social media behaviour enables stakeholders promoting village SDGs by using multichannel strategies that create multiple points of contact which, in turn, nurture leads and increase village SDGs awareness.

Keywords: *Millennial, Promoting, Social Media, Village SDGs.*

Sustainability Transformation in Rural Areas: Unveiling the Potential Correlation between Cage-Free Practices and Sustainable Rural Development for SDGs

Ayu Putu Eka Novita

Abstract

Sustainable development stands as a primary objective for many countries, with rural areas being at the forefront of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. In this context, cage-free farming practices have emerged as a potential approach to connect sustainability with improved well-being in rural communities. This article aims to unveil the potential correlation between cage-free practices and sustainable rural development for SDGs. This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach to investigate the correlation between cage-free practices and sustainable rural development for SDGs. The research was conducted in collaboration with several rural communities across different regions. The findings indicate a positive correlation between the adoption of cage-free practices and sustainable rural development, as evidenced by improvements in livelihoods, environmental sustainability, animal welfare, and community empowerment. These findings suggest the potential of cage-free farming as a pathway towards achieving multiple SDGs in rural areas. One limitation of this study is that the research was conducted in a specific geographical area and may not be fully representative of all rural communities globally. The findings and conclusions drawn from this study may be context-specific and may not be directly applicable to all regions or countries with different socio-economic conditions and agricultural practices. The study's reliance on self-reported data from interviews and surveys introduces the possibility of response bias. Participants may provide socially desirable responses or their perceptions may be influenced by personal beliefs or external factors. The study's contribution lies in providing valuable insights and evidence for various stakeholders involved in rural development, agriculture, sustainability, policymaking, and advocacy. It has the potential to inform decision-making processes, guide policy development, and inspire positive change towards sustainable rural development and the achievement of the SDGs. The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis of the connections between cage-free practices, sustainable rural development, and the SDGs, contributing to the growing body of knowledge in the field of sustainable agriculture and rural development.

Keywords: *Cage-Free, Sustainable, Development, SDGs, Rural.*

Evaluation of the Application of the Petty Cash Accounting System at Kuningan Regency Singkup Village Office

Suwandi¹, Jesica Laura Kristiani², Dewi Rahmawati³, Agung Supriyadi⁴

Catur Insan Cendekia University^{1,2,3,4}

suwandi@cic.ac.id, jesica.kristiani.ak.20@cic.ac.id, dewi.rahmawati.ak.20@cic.ac.id,
agung.supriyadi@cic.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to determine petty cash management at Kuningan Regency Singkup Village Office and to find out the internal controls applied to the management of the petty cash fund at the office. Research conducted at Kuningan Regency Singkup Village Office uses a research method related to petty cash funds, namely the imprest fund method. The result of this research is Kuningan Regency Singkup Village Office has implemented a petty cash fund management (using the imprest fund method) in accordance with applicable accounting standards. This research still has some limitations in the field of internal control, namely cash disbursement transaction documents have not been stamped "Paid in full", have not used printed serial numbered forms, and the absence of the establishment of an organizational unit to check internal control activities. This research has contributed to lecturers and students majoring in accounting. The resulting contribution includes providing practical understanding to students regarding the internal control of petty cash funds in companies, using the imprest fund method. The novelty of this research is the implementation of daily cash reports at the village office, so that petty cash can be managed properly, and can minimize the occurrence of fraud.

Keywords: *Evaluation, System, Accounting, Petty Cash.*

Determinant Factors of Occupational Stress in Informal Pottery Worker: Towards Healthy, Prosperous Villages

Shani Agung Nugroho¹, Indriati Paskarini², Tri Martiana³, Widarjanto⁴

^{1,4} Balai Besar Pelatihan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa, Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi, Yogyakarta, Sleman, Indonesia

^{2,3} Department of Occupational Health dan Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

saninugrahaa@gmail.com¹, indriati.paskarini@gmail.com², tri.martiana@fkm.unair.ac.id³,
anto3369@yahoo.co.id⁴

Abstract

Purpose: Provide valuable insights and recommendations to control work stress and determinants factors among informal sector workers, contributing to the realization of Village SDG number 3: Healthy and Prosperous Villages, particularly for informal sector workers.

Methodology/approach: The research method used in this study is cross-sectional observation to determine the factors associated with job stress, and its effect on individual characteristics, work factors, and activities outside work that can be measured at the same time using the NIOSH Generic Brief Job Stress Questionnaire. The sample studied was 50 workers of pottery craftsmen in Karanganyar Village, Magelang.

Results/findings: 68% workers experienced job stress and factors that influence job stress are interpersonal conflict (p-value 0.002), job uncertainty (p-value 0.043), lack of job opportunities (p-value 0.000), and activities outside work (p-value 0.008).

Limitations: Potential limitation of the study is the use of cross-sectional observation, which provides a specific data at a point in time. This limits the ability to establish causal relationships between the determinant factors and work stress among pottery craftsmen.

Contribution: This study contributes to the field of occupational health and psychology by providing insights on the determinant factors of work stress among informal sector and stakeholders aimed at building Village SDGs 3 through interventions to control the determinants of work stress

Novelty: The novelty of this study lies in its specific focus on pottery craftsmen in the informal sector, examining the determinant factors of work stress and their impact on physical health, psychology, behavioral changes, and social relationships.

Keywords: occupational stress, informal sector, NIOSH Generic Brief Job Stress Questionnaire.

Determination Potential SMEs Based on Monte Carlo Simulation for Rural Mountain Areas

Liza Efriyanti^{1*}

Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Science, UIN Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi¹
lizaefriyanti@uinbukittinggi.ac.id^{1}*

Abstract

MSEs is one of the many business activities carried out in tourist areas in Indonesia, especially the majority in rural areas. Mountainous areas are very numerous in Indonesia, because this country is located at the confluence of various plates in the world. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential MSEs using a monte carlo simulation for rural mountain areas of Marapi and Singgalang in West Sumatra. The methodology used is in the form of modeling research, using the stages in the monte carlo simulation modeling. Data collection is in the form of MSEs data for the last 3 years (2018, 2019, 2022) in the rural mountain areas of Marapi and Singgalang. This historical data is then simulated using the additive RN G generation method. Monte carlo simulation can be a useful tool for better and more informed decision making. Based on the results of research using 35 MSEs businesses recorded historically in mountainous areas in West Sumatra, using a monte carlo simulation it was found that MSEs are potential with the following order of priority: selling fried foods and noodle soup crackers; sewing/embroidery; HP counter entrepreneur; opening a motor vehicle service business; and chicken/meat satay traders. Thus, the determination of potential MSEs based on Monte Carlo simulations for mountainous rural areas presents an innovative approach and provides valuable information for local economic development. Through a more comprehensive analysis, it is hoped that there will be better strategic steps in supporting the growth of MSEs in the region.

Keywords: MSEs, monte carlo simulation, additive RNG, decision making, rural mountain areas.

Sustainability Strategy: Strengthening Village SDGs through Bilikom CSR Program

Dikhorir Afnan¹, Mahendra Wijaya², Drajat Tri Kartono³, Agung
Wibowo⁴

Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}
*diko23@student.uns.ac.id*¹

Abstract

This study aims to examine the sustainability strategy of Indocement Tungal Prakarsa Cirebon West Java in implementing the sustainability commitment of Heidelbergcement Group 2030 (SC2030) which contains long-term commitments and targets of the group including the company until 2030. This research method uses a qualitative case study approach. The findings obtained from this study are that community empowerment programs implemented sustainably through Bilikom CSR are key elements in building national economic resilience. Through Bilikom's CSR, companies can achieve sustainable development goals at the village level. However, in practice, sustainability strategies become good neighbors through Bilikom's CSR programs occasionally misperceptions in designing and implementing programs that have been prepared together. The limitations of this study are on social, environmental, and economic aspects. This research is expected to contribute to the development of new science. This research is also very useful for the government in developing and managing an ideal communication system to implement community empowerment programs. The novelty of this study is that strengthening SDGs in villages can create a positive impact in reducing economic inequality, improving the quality of life of the community, and supporting sustainable natural resource management.

Keywords: *Strategy, Sustainability, Community Empowerment, CSR, SDGs.*

Optimizing the Financial Inclusion of Archipelagic Communities; Make It Happen Economic Village Grow Evenly

Mohammad H. Holle¹, Sa'diyah El Adawiyah², Binti Nur Asyiah³

¹Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ambon

²Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

³Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

hanafi.holle@iainambon.ac.id, sadiyah.eladawiyah@umj.ac.id, binti.advan@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the optimization of financial inclusion programs, especially in village communities who live in archipelago areas in Indonesia and the impact can be the realization of an evenly growing economic village.

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods by examining life real people who inhabit the archipelago in Indonesia by utilizing secondary sources related to the single problem of this research, namely the optimization of financial inclusion as an effort to grow the village economy grows evenly as program SDGs. This research is included in the non-multiple case study category, meaning that one issue or problem is selected, but the researcher chooses one case to illustrate the issue or problem in question. To strengthen this illustration, Creswell's critical theory is used to interpret or explain social action from financial inclusion programs.

The results of this research found that financial inclusion programs targeting people who live in archipelagic areas in Indonesia are not optimal. The reason is the lack of socialization of financial inclusion, and the lack of infrastructure for financial institutions, both banks and non-banks, which makes people in the archipelago lose access, use, and quality of life.

The contribution of this research is to the government in continuing its financial inclusion program by building the infrastructure of financial institutions, both banks and non-banks, which can be accessed by the people of the archipelago as easy targets for financial inclusion. He conducted this research as an application of economics science. While the novelty of this research can be found in the lack of access, use, and quality of financial inclusion that can be enjoyed to change the lives of the research target communities, namely the people of the archipelago.

Keywords: *Optimizing Financial Inclusion, Islands Regional Communities, Economic Villages Grow Equitably.*

Synergy of village assets in Wadi'ah Waste Bank Management: Accelerating the achievement of Village SDGs

Binti Nur Asiyah^{1*}, Ahmad Syaichoni², Mohammad. H. Holle³, Amin Wahyudi⁴
UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung Jawa Timur Indonesia^{1,2} IAIN Ponorogo Jawa Timur
Indonesia^{1,2} IAIN Ambon Indonesia^{1,2}
binti.nur.asiyah@uinsatu.ac.id^{1}, syaichoniahmad@gmail.com², hanafi.holle@iainambon.ac.id³,
aminwahyudi@iainponorogo.ac.id⁴*

Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to analyze the use of village assets for waste management by synergizing Village Community Empowerment Institutions and Village-Owned Enterprises so that they are able to turn the negative impacts of waste into benefits for the realization of the SDGs.

Methodology/approach: This paper is studied using the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach with counseling, training and mentoring implementation techniques in the management of wadi'ah waste banks. The implementation of this research was in Panjerejo Village

Results/findings: The results of this study are that first, the synergy and linked assets of village institutions, namely LPM Desa and BumDesa, are major resources for the successful management of the wadi'ah waste bank. Second, the implementation of this synergy is in the form of managing a Waste Bank with a wadi'ah waste savings system and managed by BumDesa. Third, SDGs are achieved in terms of fulfilling villages without poverty from waste management with an economic impact; Village without hunger; Prosperous healthy village; village women's involvement; Village economic growth is evenly distributed; consumption and production of environmentally conscious Villages;

Limitations: This paper has not synergized with Islamic financial institutions or large companies receiving recycled waste

Contribution: This paper makes a practical contribution so that villages accelerate waste management with an economic impact by utilizing village assets and the form of wadi'ah savings

Novelty: There has been a lot of research on waste banks, but only this paper offers village-linked assets in waste management and based on sharia principles, namely wadi'ah savings

Keywords: Village Assets, Garbage Bank, Wadi'ah Waste Savings, Village SDGs.

The Contributing of the Sustainable Tourism to the Sustainable Development Goals of Destination

Panca Oktawirani¹

Tourism and Travel Business, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Jember
panca.fisip@unej.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: From a sustainability perspective, this paper explores the links between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and tourism. As an important part of a country's economic growth and development, tourism revenues can be used for the economic and social benefit of society. In the eleven SDGs goal of sustainable cities and communities, sustainable tourism has the potential to ensure that the needs of both present and future generations are met in the development and management of tourism activities in a destination.

Methodology/approach: First, we analyse the current issues in the sustainable tourism agenda to highlight the challenges faced by any sector involved in sustainable development. Then, through a literature review, we explore the links between the SDGs and the development of tourism from a sustainability perspective.

Results/findings: The principles of sustainability relate to maximising the use of environmental resources that are a key element of tourism development, respect for the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities and ensuring viable, long-term economic operations that generate socio-economic benefits for all stakeholders that are equitably distributed.

Limitations: New models of engagement require methodologies and technology frameworks. The establishment of globally recognised measurement indicators and policy frameworks is required for further research in sustainable tourism under the 2030 Agenda.

Contribution: Finally, we propose the perspective of helping tourism destinations, especially rural communities, to improve their sustainability performance, thereby enhancing their capacity to contribute to achieving the SDGs.

Novelty: Promoting collective action on the SDGs. Presenting a range of views on sustainability issues and the SDGs in their environmental, social and economic dimensions.

Keywords: SDGS, Sustainable Tourism, Rural Development.

Contribution of Grocery Shop Business Income to Total Family Income in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District – Kuningan Regency

Chandra Lukita¹, Sihuanie Celsi Leoni², Suwandi³, Amroni⁴

Catur Insan Cendekia University^{1,2,3,4}

chandra.lukita@cic.ac.id, sihuaniecelsi@gmail.com, suwandi@cic.ac.id, amronii@cic.ac.id

Abstract

Singkup Village. Pasawahan District – Kuningan Regency is a Village Fostered by the Academic Community of Catur Insan Cendekia University, Cirebon City. The purpose of this study was to conduct an assessment of how big the contribution of grocery shop business income is to total income in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District - Cirebon Regency. The research method that the authors use in this research is descriptive method. The population in this study were 42 heads of families, this research was a population study. Data collection techniques used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. The collected data is then analyzed in tabular form (percentage). The results of this study indicate that: (1) the main occupation of the head of the Singkup Village family is as a farmer, construction worker, teacher, breeder, driver and private employee, (2) the average main income of the head of the Singkup Village family is Rp. 2,703,500 per month, (3) the average profit from the grocery shop business is Rp. 1,763,000.- per month, (4) the average percentage contribution of grocery shop business income to total family income is 39.47%. The contribution resulting from this research is to add insight to lecturers and students according to their field of knowledge, the campus has provided an analysis of the income contribution of grocery stalls in the Foster Village, especially those who have a grocery shop business in Singkup Village. The novelty of this research is the author's suggestion to grocery shop entrepreneurs to be able to increase their business income.

Keywords: *Contribution, Income, Business, Stalls, Jobs.*

Problems of Village Origin Rights in the Practice of Local Democracy in Indonesia

Asrinaldi

Professor at the Department of Political Science FISIP Andalas University
asrinaldi@soc.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: One of the village authorities that the village government rarely exercises is authority related to origin rights and traditional rights as stipulated in Article 18 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. Local democracy in the village is essentially based on these rights of origin and traditional rights. This paper aims to discuss the problems of villages in exercising their rights of origin in Indonesia.

Methodology/Approach: This article uses a Systematic Literature Review approach that relies on published data from scientific articles, mass media news, and official government documents.

Result/Finding: This article finds that problems in the application of origin and traditional village rights arise because of strict government regulations that encourage village governments to focus on carrying out governance functions in their area. The village must do space to explore origin rights and traditional village rights.

Limitations: This study is still limited to a Systematic Literature Review, which has limitations from empirical data.

Contribution: This article provides enrichment in terms of analysis of the application of origin and traditional village rights, which scientists of local governance and democracy have not widely studied.

Novelty: There are few studies regarding origin rights and traditional village rights, and of course, this paper provides novelty from a theoretical gap aspect that many scientists have yet to study.

Keywords: *Modern government, authority, rights, autonomy, society.*

Economic Analysis of the Integration Oil Palm Plantations Smallholders – Cattle

Yuhendra^{1*}, Yusman Syaikat², Sri Hartoyo³, Nunung Kusnadi⁴

¹Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health of Riau Province, Indonesia

²Department of Resource and Environmental Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB University, Indonesia

³Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB University, Indonesia

⁴Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB University, Indonesia
yuhend_pku@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze smallholder integrated oil palm-cattle farming model in Riau Province and develop the optimal business combination for crop-livestock by considering farmer's resources that will increase income in the study area.

Methodology/approach: Data was collected through a survey in February-July 2021 with 165 integrated farmers and 135 non-integrated farmers as respondents, who were selected purposively in Kampar, Kuantan Singingi, Siak, Pelalawan and Indragiri Hulu regencies, Riau Province. Data analysis in this study is in the form of Linear Programming Analysis (LP) which is completed with LINDO software

Results/findings: The results of this study indicate that the integration of smallholder oil palm plantations with cattle is feasible to be developed by paying attention resources availability in farmer households.

Contribution: The possible resources to use in oil palm–cattle integration are family labor optimizing, fertilizer providing for oil palm, and allocating farmers' time for farming.

Novelty: Evaluation and analysis of the implementation of oil palm-cattle integration through the approach of designing a model of oil palm-cattle integration by taking into account the availability of resources in farmer households by Linear Programming.

Keywords: *Household farm, integrated farming models, linier programming.*

Analysis Implementing Technology-Based Minimum Service Standards in Villages North Sumatra

Fajar Utama Ritonga^{1*}, Agus Suriadi², Hendra Dermawan Siregar

Program Studi Kesejahteraan Sosial, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia¹

Badan Pengembangan Masyarakat dan Desa Provinsi Sumatera Utara²
fajar.utama@usu.ac.id^{1*}

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze the implementation of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Village Minimum Service Standards according to the needs of villages/nagori in North Sumatra. The research location was conducted in 6 villages each in Serdang Bedagai Regency, Simalungun Regency, data collection techniques were carried out by interviews and focus group discussions and data analysis using content analysis techniques. The results of the research are as follows: 1). The design of Village Minimum Service Standards is tailored to the needs of the village/nagori 2). Village Regulations/Pengulu Regulations are needed for website and application-based services. 3) Village potential such as natural resources, culinary, as website application content, 4). The lack of knowledge and insight of village officials in village minimum service standards. 5). Inadequate village/nagori facilities and infrastructure, 6). Human Resources in the adaptation and operation of computer technology. This research is limited to villages in North Sumatra that have used the Village Minimum Service System and villages that have not. Real contribution to the village government, especially in making village regulations governing village minimum service standards used in making village regulations, the use of village funds and village fund allocations and the use of technology in providing services to village communities. Novelty in this research is the village regulation that regulates the use of village funds and village fund allocations for financing village minimum service standards.

Keywords: *Public Service, Village Regulation, village government, Application, technology.*

Farmers' Business Models Based on Local Resource Wisdom to Improve Society Welfare

Nurhayati Nurhayati^{1*}, Dedy Eko Rahmanto², Nurma Handayani²

¹ Department of Agricultural Products Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, University of Jember, Jember 68121, Indonesia

² Department of Renewable Energy Engineering, Jember Polytechnic 68101, Indonesia

³ Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lumajang, Lumajang, Indonesia
nurhayati.ftp@unej.ac.id, dedy_eko@polije.ac.id, handayani.nurma317@gmail.com

Abstract

Purpose: The study aims to determine the wisdom of local resource-based farmer businesses for society welfare

Methodology/approach:

The research was conducted in a farming family in Krai Village, Lumajang Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia for three years (2020-2022). The research method used is survey/investigation and in-depth interviews of respondents, and questionnaires.

Results/findings: This research produces a farmer business model based on local wisdom for rice and citrus fruits. Rice farmers can develop a business in the livestock sector, namely cattle and chicken or stuck. Citrus farmers can develop a side business in animal husbandry, namely sheep, and sellers of orange juice. The profit margin earned per paddy field is less than Rp. 2.000.000,00 per year, while the profit margin for oranges is less than Rp. 3.000.000,00 per year. A side business that can be run by rice farmers is cattle breeding with a profit margin of Rp. 3.000.000,00 per 1 cow per year and Rp. 500.000,00 per year per 10 chickens or stuck. A side business that citrus farmers can run is sheep farming with a profit margin of Rp. 4.000.000,00 per four heads per year and Rp. 1.200.000,00 per year. Therefore, the types of farmers and their side businesses that are more profitable are citrus farmers, which is 67% compared to rice farmers.

Limitations: The limitation of the study is that the object of this research is farmers and their business does not involve other stakeholders such as consumers/buyer their products (crops, livestock products and ready-to-drink orange juice)

Contribution: This study can contribute to farmers for implementing business models, to the government for setting agricultural commodity policies and mapping them in an area. This research is also useful for local resource-based entrepreneurship disciplines

Novelty: The novelty of this research is a business model that can be recommended to farmers to improve their welfare.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurs, farmer, orange, rice, welfare.*

Sustainable Development in Rural Areas and the Environmental and Social Implications: A Meta-Regression Analysis

Frances Roi Seston Tampubolon^{1*}, Fince Decima Hasibuan², Arif Sabdo Yuwono³
University of Pertiwi^{1*}, Ministry of Villages, Development of Underdeveloped Villages, and
Transmigration², IPB University³
frances.roi@pertiwi.ac.id^{1*}, *fince.hasibuan@gmail.com*², *arief.sabdo.yuwono66@gmail.com*³

Abstract

Purpose: The sustainability process can be related to village development standards, goals, and methodologies for an analysis of the sustainability of village development.

Methodology/approach: Using a regression *meta analysis*, there is a thorough understanding of the relationship between village development norms, village development objectives, and village development strategies. The formulation of the issue discovered is that some nations where agriculture is the primary economic sector have implemented programs to increase agrarian productivity as a result of their significant contribution to the reduction of poverty through improved food security and increased agricultural inflows. The issue also arises from the multiplier effect of non-agricultural villages and the path that agrarian productivity growth can take to eliminate poverty in order to benefit an untrained workforce and create social capital.

Results/findings: The results of the meta-analysis, which were performed using OpenMEE and JASP, display the observed outcome and are expressed as a percentage. According to the analysis, the Provide Quality Education and Establish Good Health and Well-Being model has a value of 0.17. The studies 13, 19, and 25 had the largest forest plots, measuring 0.73, 0.69, and 0.85, respectively, while the studies 6, 11, 12, 15, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28 had the smallest forest plots.

Limitations: Areas of village development objectives from previous research and analysis using meta analysis.

Contribution: In the area of use determinations, both the public and private sectors are necessary. Additionally, businesses are obliged to make wise judgments.

Novelty: *Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses*

Keywords: *Meta analysis, observed outcome, sustainability development goal, forest plot, good health.*

A Study on Role of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Poverty Alleviation in India: with reference to Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, India

Srinivasa Rao Dokku¹, Rajesh C. Jampala², P. Adi Lakshmi³ Mrs. Deenamma Kandula⁴

P.V.P. Siddhartha Institute of Technology, India^{1&3}

PB Siddhartha College of Arts & Science, India²

Smt.Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha Law College, India⁴

*srinu_dokku@yahoo.co.in¹, rajeshjampala@yahoo.com², lakshmi_jampala@gmail.com³
kanduladeenamma@gmail.com⁴*

Abstract

Purpose: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act gives legal guarantee of providing at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. The Central Government of India spent more than Rs.4,00,000 Cr. for the MGNREGA programme in India. The main objective of the study is to know the effective implementation of above programmes a detailed study at the grass root level is necessary and for this reason, the present study has its own significance. The study also covers the impact of MGNREGS on economic development of rural India.

Methodology/approach: The broad methodology was followed encompasses both qualitative and quantitative variables to enable an in-depth understanding of the study on A Study on Role of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Poverty Alleviation in India with Special Reference to Krishna District, A.P. The researches consider 2000 respondents from Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, India. A well designed scheduled method used for the data collection and the study used Probability proportionate sampling method for data collection.

Results/findings: More than 70 per cent of the respondents feels that, their incomes are increased after implementing the MGNREGS. It also identified that, the respondents standards of livings are increased. About ninety-one percent of the beneficiaries felt that there is no migration happened among their family members whereas about eight percent of beneficiaries accepted that migration of their family members happened even after the implementation of MGNREGS.

Limitations: The study limits to observe the issues related with impact of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) on wage earners in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. As the study confines to only Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, the findings cannot be generalised at macro level considering the vast diversity of the nature of our country in terms of socio, economic factors.

Contribution: As the present study will focuses on the impact of MGNREGS in improving the socio economic conditions of beneficiaries helps in understanding the role of participatory approach in overall development. The findings are quite useful in understanding the intricacies associated with the implementation of social welfare programme at such scale. The study helps in better understanding about the socio economic impact of the MGNREGS.

Keywords: *Rural, Development, Employment, Income, Migration.*

Analysis of Consumer Preferences towards Digital Marketing and Its Implications on the Competitive Advantage of SMEs in Banyuasin Regency

Hendra Hadiwijaya

Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Palcomtech

hendra_hadi@palcomtech.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to analyze consumer preferences towards digital marketing and its implications on the competitive advantage of SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) in Banyuasin Regency.

Methodology/approach: The population of this research consists of consumers of SMEs residing in Banyuasin Regency. Random sampling was used to select respondents, with a sample size of 150 respondents. The data analysis technique used in this research is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with Partial Least Squares (PLS) technique.

Results/findings: Consumers tend to prefer businesses that have an online presence due to the ease of accessing information about the offered products or services. SMEs that use digital marketing can expand their market reach and target a wider range of potential consumers. SMEs that actively engage with consumers can build stronger relationships and gain valuable insights into consumer preferences, which can be used to improve products or services.

Limitations: Each region has unique characteristics and local contexts. Factors such as culture, customs, local preferences, and technological infrastructure can influence consumer preferences and the competitive advantage of SMEs.

Contribution: This research provides valuable insights to SMEs in Banyuasin Regency regarding consumer preferences towards digital marketing. By understanding consumer preferences, SMEs can develop more effective marketing strategies and optimize the use of digital platforms to enhance their competitive advantage.

Novelty: The novelty of this research lies in emphasizing the implications of digital marketing on the competitive advantage of SMEs. This research helps identify factors that can enhance the competitive advantage of SMEs through the implementation of appropriate digital marketing strategies. It provides practical contributions to SMEs in facing the increasingly competitive market.

Keywords: *Consumer Preferences, Digital Marketing, Competitive Advantage, SMEs, Banyuasin Regency.*

Community Empowerment Through Sustainable Management of Torean Tourism Hamlet

B Syarifuddin Latif¹, M.A. Inez Saptенno²,

Program Studi Pariwisata Universitas Nasional^{1,2}

bagus.latif@civitas.unas.ac.id¹, inez_saptenno@unas.ac.id²

Abstract

Tourism village development is a form of community empowerment that is carried out planned and sustainably. The hamlet of Torean, in Loloan Village, Bayan Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency is one of the villages that has implemented a community empowerment program. The village is designated as a tourist village with various potential specialties and uniqueness in the form of agriculture, eco-tourism, and environmental preservation. However, in spite of its success, it still shows the need to upgrade its empowerment program. This research uses a qualitative approach with systematic literature review techniques. Empowerment has three stages, they are awareness, enabling, and giving power. In the process of becoming a tourism-awareness community, it is essential for the community to understand its rights and obligations in its development. Meanwhile, the second stage of empowerment encourages the community to improve their abilities and skills. Eventually, the stage of giving power to the community is the phase of increasing intellectual abilities to improve the ability to initiate innovation. Based on the obstacles faced by the Torean tourism hamlet, activities were carried out to develop a tourism hamlet that emphasized the natural and cultural aspects in line with the concept of eco-tourism. Therefore, Activities should be carried out in community empowerment, including training and infrastructure development: trekking trails, selfie spots, social media for marketing, and increasing tour guide knowledge. By gathering data through field observation and focus group discussion, this research will provide a model for the upgrading of the hamlet to implement more community empowerment.

Keywords: *Community Empowerment, SDG's Village Tourism, Eco-Tourism.*

Empowering Local Communities: Rural Tourism and Business Innovation for SDGs Desa

Eman Sulaiman^{1*}, Gian Fitralisma², M. Anissul Fata³, Rusto Nawawi⁴

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Cirebon^{1,2,3,4}

emans.aero@gmail.com^{1*}, *gian@stiecirebon.ac.id*²

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to investigate the role of social entrepreneurship and business innovation in empowering local communities for rural tourism development within the framework of Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa).

Methodology/approach: A comprehensive review of existing literature on social entrepreneurship, business innovation, and rural tourism development was conducted. The study also involved qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and community members in selected villages, followed by data analysis using thematic analysis.

Results/findings: The findings reveal that social entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in fostering community engagement, promoting social inclusivity, and creating sustainable tourism initiatives. Business innovation, on the other hand, enables local communities to differentiate themselves, enhance visitor experiences, and improve the overall competitiveness of rural tourism destinations. The integration of social entrepreneurship and business innovation within the SDGs Desa framework can lead to significant advancements in rural tourism development.

Limitations: This study acknowledges certain limitations, including the selection of a limited number of case study villages and the potential bias in the qualitative interviews. Further research is needed to explore the generalizability of the findings across different contexts.

Contribution: This study contributes to the understanding of the synergistic relationship between social entrepreneurship, business innovation, and rural tourism development. The findings provide insights for policymakers, community leaders, and practitioners in designing effective strategies to empower local communities and promote sustainable tourism within the SDGs Desa framework.

Novelty: The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive examination of the combined influence of social entrepreneurship and business innovation on rural tourism development under the specific context of Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa). It highlights the potential of these concepts to drive positive change and create inclusive and resilient rural tourism destinations.

Keywords: *Social entrepreneurship, business innovation, rural tourism development, Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa), community empowerment.*

Empowering Society and Culinary MSMEs for Sustainable Development Goals Initiatives in West Java

Nadia Amanah¹, Boni Sena², Bobie Suhendra³, Ardiyansyah⁴, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki⁵
Environmental Engineering Department, University of Singaperbangsa Karawang, West Java, Indonesia¹

Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Singaperbangsa Karawang, West Java, Indonesia^{2,3}

Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Indonesia, West Java, Indonesia⁴
Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia⁵
nadia.amanah@ft.unsika.ac.id¹

Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require integrating practices promoting environmental sustainability and incorporating energy conservation and economic resilience considerations. The current study evaluates water consumption, domestic waste generation, and energy usage patterns in residential buildings collected from over 500 households living in West Java through online questionnaires. The survey results showed that a small proportion of occupants (11.4% and 10.4%) set the air conditioning (AC) temperature at 24°C and 22°C, respectively. Most households (53.5%) possessed energy-saving fans, whereas a significantly lower percentage (19.5%) owned energy-saving ACs. Additionally, 24.7% of households had four faucets, with an average opening time of 37% over ten minutes. Furthermore, plastic waste production was reported by 91.3% of households, while 84% of households generated leftover food waste. The initiative actions have been taken based on the findings from the survey, such as socializing the strategy development of a sustainable city among 70 participants through an online platform and encouraging the development of culinary MSMEs that produce bitter melon chips by minimizing the energy usage of freezer using phase change material in Sindangmukti Village, Karawang Regency, West Java. The socializing results showed that participants' knowledge increased by 25% after participating in the socialization event. While the culinary MSMEs showed increased income of US\$ 36,93 after two months of operations. The study's findings can be used to improve future initiatives to enhance society's energy, water, and waste efficiency in residential buildings, thereby creating awareness about energy conservation, environmental sustainability, and economic resilience.

Keywords: Questionnaire survey, energy conservation, environment sustainability, socialization, culinary MSME.

Home Industry Optimization Level Batik Industry in Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia

Sahat S.P. Pandjaitan^{1*}, Stevia Putri Permatasari², Dorothy Rouly Haratua Pandjaitan³

A professor of economics, College of Business and Economics, University of Lampung, Indonesia
and University of Gunadarma, Jakarta, Indonesia¹

A master's student of Post Graduate School, College of Business and Economics, University of
Lampung, Indonesia²

Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Business University of Lampung, Indonesia³
*dorothy.rouly@feb.unila.ac.id**, *sahatsppajaitan@gmail.com*²

Abstract

Purpose: This paper investigates the optimization level of the scarce resources of batik industry in pekalongan, central java, Indonesia. The problem investigated in this research is the level of optimization of production factors: labor, capital and material inputs of the batik industry in this region.

Methodology/approach: Hotelling's lemma is the model employed in this research, estimated by a multiple regression analysis. The samples are 91 units of home industry, chosen by stratified random sampling from 1,077 units of the target population.

Results/findings: The results show that all variables are statistically significant predictors.

Limitations: The limitation of study is that not all regions are represented only in the Pekalongan region.

Contribution: Contribution to this research for scientific development, especially in marketing science in the field of management and location wisdom

Novelty: This study uses the Lemma Hotelling model to increase the performance and profitability of the batik home industry. This will lead to a potential double-digit increase in the industry's contribution to the national economy.

Keywords: *Optimization production factors, Hotelling's Lemma, Batik Home Industry.*

Refining Value Proposition to Design an Innovative Digital Service in Village-owned Enterprises

**Ariq Cahya Wardhana¹, Fauzan Romadlon^{2*}, Gita Fadila Fitriana³, I Anna Tul Munikhah⁴,
Novian Adi Prasetyo⁵, Aiza Yudha Pratama⁶, Ade Yanyan Ramdhani⁷**

Software Engineering Department, Institut Teknologi Telkom Purwokerto, Purwokerto, Indonesia^{1,3}

Industrial Engineering Department, Institut Teknologi Telkom Purwokerto, Purwokerto,
Indonesia^{2,4,6,7}

Informatics Department, Institut Teknologi Telkom Purwokerto, ,Purwokerto, Indonesia⁵

ariq@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id¹, fauzan@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id^{2*}, gita@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id³, anna@ittelkom-
pwt.ac.id⁴, novian@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id⁵, aiza@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id⁶, ade@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id⁷

Abstract

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) whose funds are partly owned by the community aim to prosper the village. The resources produced by the village are in accordance with the potential such as agricultural products, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and the service sector. BUMDesa was formed to improve the economy to make it equal with urban areas. The management of BUMDesa is still dominated by manual rather than digitalization. In fact, in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, several things concerning the needs of the community have been directed digitally. This study aims to depict how BUMDesa in Banyumas, Indonesia develops its business model based on innovative digital services. The used method is qualitative by observing and interviewing key informants. After gaining the data, this study descriptively elaborates on Business Model Canvas (BMC) to map the potential opportunity of customer experiences. After gaining the business model, the value proposition is depth-elaborated to create the true value in order to apply innovative digital services. The results show that BUMDesa needs to add more business strategies to gain more customers and maintain its business. The innovative digital service prototype was built to bridge BUMDESa and MSME. Furthermore, those elaborated values enable to development of digital services and platforms to gain customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Keywords: BUMDesa, Business Model Canvas, Digital Service, MSMEs, Value Proposition.

Rural Development: Ecological Crisis, Marginalization, And The Emerging Ecological Governance

Tomi Setiawan¹, Hilman Abdul Halim², Ezra Khagi Himura³, Ariq Naufal⁴

Faculty of Social and Political Science, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

tomi.setiawan@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

This paper aims to explain rural development that has an impact on the ecological crisis and marginalization of rural areas in Indonesia. In addition, this paper also describes the appearance of ecological governance that can help solve several problems in rural areas. The qualitative method is the method used in this research with an integrated literature review (ILR) approach. An integrative literature review is a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way to generate new frameworks and perspectives on the topic under study. The findings of this research show that opening access to rural areas often encourages urban elite actors, government officials, and corporations to control and exploit existing resources in the rural area until it leads causing an ecological crisis. Furthermore, rural marginalization can be seen where local sovereignty in regulating the order of life is systematically eroded by national and global socio-economic-political regulatory mechanisms. Hence, as an alternative to improve the pattern of rural development that has occurred so far, the conception of ecological governance can be used to inhibit the existing development model by introducing a local study approach. The limitation of this research is that no field study was conducted. The results of this research are very useful for new rural development approaches with good ecological governance, and these concepts are also a novelty in this research.

Keywords: *Ecological crisis, marginalization, ecological governance.*

The Effect of Tourist Risk Perception on Revisit Intention After the Covid-19 Pandemic (A Case Study in Kuta Mandalika)

Handry Sudiarta Athar^{1*}, Astrid Octavia Bahari², Lady Faerrosa³

¹Postgraduate, University of Mataram, Indonesia.

^{1,2}Master of Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram, Indonesia

³Bumigora University, Indonesia

Abstract

The tourism sector is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic era. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of Tourist Risk Perception on Revisit Intention After the COVID-19 Pandemic. This research uses a quantitative approach. The design of this study includes explanatory research. The population in this study was all people who had visited the SEZ Mandalika tourist attraction on the island of Lombok after the COVID-19 Pandemic and a sample of 100 people obtained using the Purposive Sampling technique. The data collection techniques used are questionnaires and documentation. Data analysis of this study was carried out with a Partial Least Square (PLS) approach model. The results of the study showed that Tourist Risk Perception has a negative and significant effect on Revisit Intention. Thus, it is concluded that, the higher the Tourist Risk Perception felt by Tourists of Kuta Lombok after the COVID-19 pandemic, the lower their Revisit Intention perception. On the other hand, if the lower the Tourist Risk Perception that Tourists feel towards Kuta Lombok after the COVID-19 pandemic, the higher their Revisit Intention perception

Keywords: *Tourist Risk Perception, Revisit Intention, COVID-19.*

Analysis of the Implementation of Promotional Strategies in Increasing Sales (Case Study of Cricket Cultivation, Banjarwangunan Village, Mundu District - Cirebon Regency)

Bilal Dewansyah¹, Sudadi Pranata², Aditya Kurniawan Chandra³, Wiwiek Nurkomala Dewi⁴

Catur Insan Cendekia University^{1,2,3,4}

bilal.dewansyah.mj.20@cic.ac.id, sudadi.pranata@cic.ac.id, aditya.chandra@cic.ac.id, wiwiek.nurkomala.dewi@cic.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the application of promotional strategies in increasing sales of cricket cultivation products. The location of this research is Banjarwangunan Village, Mundu District – Cirebon Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of this research is that the promotion strategy carried out by cricket cultivators in Banjarwangunan Village, Mundu District - Cirebon Regency only uses a promotion strategy through resellers in the Kuningan and Ciledug areas, or if someone makes a purchase directly to the location where the crickets are cultivated. The average turnover per day is Rp. 600,000 – Rp. 700,000. This research still has some limitations, where cricket cultivators still feel insecure about using technology to market their products, such as digital marketing. Some of the contributions resulting from this research include lecturers and students majoring in management. The resulting contributions include providing inspiration and practical insight to students regarding independent entrepreneurship, while the results of this research contribute to lecturers in the form of increasing experience in lecturers in the field of research. The novelty of this research is that cricket culture entrepreneurs have started to think about using digital marketing in marketing their products, so as to increase sales.

Keywords: *Analysis, Implementation, Strategy, Promotion, Sales.*

Analysis of Social Capital and Community Behavior and Its Influence on Household Waste Management in Semail, Bangunharjo, Sewon, Bantul District

Heru Subaris Kasjono¹, Purbudi Wahyuni², M. Noviansyah Aridito³, Nunuk Endang Pujiastuti⁴

Poltekkes Yogyakarta

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta

Purbudi.wahyuni@upnyk.ac.id

Abstract

Waste management is still a problem that results in environmental pollution and can affect public health status. Waste in DIY is increasing day by day with population growth and modernization, resulting in an increase in the environmental burden in waste management. The Piyungan TPST, which serves waste management in the City of Yogyakarta, Sleman Regency and Bantul Regency, has exceeded the waste storage capacity. Hamlet Semail Kapanewon Sewon, Bantul Regency, one of the areas that fully contributed to the Piyungan TPST, because some of the waste generated was also disposed of in the Piyungan TPST. Apart from the community's knowledge factor, geographical factors also influence people's behavior in waste management. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of social capital and community behavior on household waste management. This Research used is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of observation, interviews with selected informants and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The conclusion is that a good model of waste management in the community is designed by increasing participation in waste management in the family and the environment through strengthening attitudes by taking into account the social capital of the community.

Keywords: *Social Capital, Waste Management, Behavior, Empowerment*

Linking Localness Identity and Heritage with Reputation as Tourism Branding for Competition (Empirical Research in the Rural Tourism in Biosphere Reserves in Central Java)

Windi Novia Ratri Wardhani^{1*}, Ratih Pratiwi², Fitria Rahmantika³, Julio Valentino Dewa Budywan⁴

Universitas Wahid Hasyim^{1,2,3,4}

windi@unwahas.ac.id^{1*}, rara@unwahas.ac.id², juliovalen914@gmail.com⁴

Abstract

Purpose: This study analyzes the role of "cultural heritage as the identity of a tourist destination in creating competitiveness and marketing by leveraging reputation to increase its attractiveness to tourists.

Methodology/ approach: Data was collected relating to tourist destinations that are included in the Karimunjawa Jepara Muria (CB KJM) and the Merapi-Merbabu Menoreh Biosphere Reserve (CBM3). The data obtained was analyzed with SEM PLS software analysis.

Results/ findings: First, this study only selected samples from Tourism Villages in the Biosphere Reserve area in Central Java, so the findings may be limited to cultural context and geographic boundaries. For further research, these limiting factors should be considered to broaden insights about the relationship between cultural heritage and Tourism Reputation towards welfare.

Contribution: This study has important implications for expanding the current literature, developing theory and business practice of the tourism industry in the Biosphere Reserve Area with a more people-oriented approach, which aims to promote sustainable community-level economic development by continuing to ensure more equitable access to natural resources. natural resources and promote social welfare.

Novelty: The novelty of this research is the role of local elements framed in the context of branding and reputation as the identity of a tourist destination as a competitive advantage that can drive the marketing of tourist destinations.

Keywords: *Heritage Identity Branding; Tourism Reputation; Tourism sustainable competitiveness; Destination marketing Performance; Community Wealth.*

Development of Natural Tourism in Supporting Sustainable Development in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District - Kuningan Regency

Kimiko Alberta Wibowo¹, Chandra Lukita², Isti Riana Dewi³, Aan Kanivia⁴

Catur Insan Cendekia University^{1,2,3,4}

kimiko.wibowo.mj.20@cic.ac.id, chandra.lukita@cic.ac.id, isti.riana@cic.ac.id, aankanivia@cic.ac.id

Abstract

In carrying out the development of a tourist village, the participation of the local community is required in all stages of development, starting from the planning, implementation and monitoring stages. This study aims to examine the development of natural tourism that can support and be in harmony with sustainable development. The location of this research is a tourist spot in Singkup Village, namely 1001 Stairs Nature Tourism (manguntapa) and Lebak Singkup Nature Tourism. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection methods used are observation and interviews. The results of this study are 1001 Stairs Nature Tourism (manguntapa) and Lebak Singkup Nature Tourism are able to develop nature tourism as a tourism attraction that supports environmentally sustainable development through the integration of sustainable development aspects such as social, economic and environmental. The limitation of this research is that there has been no local community participation in efforts to develop a tourist village in this location, where the government's role is still very dominant in developing this tourist location. The contribution resulting from this research is that it can add new insights to students regarding how to carry out the development of a natural tourism village, while the results of this research contribute to lecturers in the form of increasing lecturer experience in the field of research. The novelty of this research is the existence of a digital marketing solution in promoting 2 (two) tourist sites in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District.

Keywords: *Development, Tourism, Development, Sustainability.*

Efforts to Strengthen and Existence of Management of Village-Owned Enterprises with the Strategy of Implementing Islamic Economics

Muhammad Ash-Shiddiqy
Universitas Islam Negeri Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto
muhammadashshiddiqy@uinsaizu.ac.id

Abstract

The government has long developed the basis of the rural economy through various programs. However, these efforts did not produce satisfactory results as expected. Therefore, the government is implementing a promising new approach to stimulate and drive the wheels of the rural economy, one of the programs that can be implemented is a campaign to encourage the rural economy through rural entrepreneurship, which takes place at the Village Business Entity (BUMDES). Bumdes are village business organizations managed by the village government and the community with the aim of improving community welfare and strengthening the village economy and being established in accordance with the needs and potential of the village. According to Islamic Shari'a, the financial management of a business must avoid elements of maysir, gharar and usury. (Sujana, 2022)

Keywords: *Bumdes, management of Bumdes, Islamic Economics.*

Digital Transformation in Rural Settings: Unlocking Opportunities for Sustainable Economic Growth and Community Empowerment

Asep Kosasih^{1*}, Eman Sulaiman²

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Komputer Poltek Cirebon¹, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Cirebon²
asepstikom62016@gmail.com^{1*}, eman.sulaiman@stiecirebon.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to explore the potential of digital transformation in rural settings and its role in unlocking opportunities for sustainable economic growth and community empowerment.

Methodology/approach: This study employed a mixed-methods approach that included both qualitative and quantitative research methods. In-depth interviews were conducted with key stakeholders from rural communities, government agencies, and technology experts to gather insights into the current state of digital transformation in rural settings. A survey was also administered to residents of rural areas to assess their digital literacy levels and attitudes towards digital technologies. Additionally, a comprehensive review of relevant literature and case studies was conducted to examine successful implementations of digital transformation initiatives in rural contexts.

Results/findings: The findings highlight the significant potential of digital transformation in rural settings. The study reveals that the adoption of digital technologies can enhance access to information, improve connectivity, and create new economic opportunities for rural communities. It also demonstrates that digital transformation initiatives can empower community members by providing them with the necessary skills and resources to participate in the digital economy. Furthermore, the study identifies several key success factors for implementing digital transformation in rural areas, including infrastructure development, capacity building, and collaboration between stakeholders.

Limitations: This study acknowledges certain limitations, such as the focus on a specific geographic area and the potential for response bias in the survey. Further research is needed to explore the generalizability of the findings and to examine the long-term impacts of digital transformation in rural settings.

Contribution: This study contributes to the understanding of the potential benefits of digital transformation in rural settings for sustainable economic growth and community empowerment. The findings provide insights for policymakers, community leaders, and technology providers in designing and implementing effective strategies for digital inclusion and rural development.

Novelty: The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive examination of the role of digital transformation in rural settings, specifically focusing on its potential for sustainable economic growth and community empowerment. It sheds light on the unique challenges and opportunities associated with digital transformation in rural areas and offers practical recommendations for leveraging digital technologies to address these challenges.

Keywords: Digital transformation, rural settings, sustainable economic growth, community empowerment, digital inclusion.

Building Resilient Communities through Sustainable Rural Tourism: The Contribution of Village SDGs to Human Resource Development

Vina Andita Pratiwi^{1*}, Sudibyo Budi Utomo², Ahmad Kamaludin³

Institut Budi Utomo Nasional, Majalengka^{1,2,3}

vinaandita4@gmail.com^{1*}, sudibyobo27@gmail.com², ahmad.akaok67@gmail.com³

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to examine the contribution of Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to human resource development in building resilient communities through sustainable rural tourism.

Methodology/approach: The research employed a mixed-methods approach, including qualitative interviews, surveys, and documentary analysis. The study was conducted in Bantaragung Village Sindangwangi Majalengka, known for its sustainable tourism practices.

Results/findings: The findings highlight the significant role of Village SDGs in fostering human resource development for sustainable rural tourism. The implementation of SDGs at the village level creates opportunities for skill enhancement, capacity building, and knowledge transfer among community members engaged in the tourism sector. Through training programs, workshops, and vocational education initiatives, individuals are equipped with the necessary skills to actively participate in sustainable tourism activities, such as eco-tour guiding, hospitality services, and cultural preservation.

Limitations: However, the study identifies some limitations. Firstly, the research focused on a specific rural community, limiting the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, due to resource constraints, the sample size for the survey was relatively small, which may affect the representation of the broader population.

Contribution: This study contributes to the field of sustainable rural development by highlighting the instrumental role of Village SDGs in human resource development for resilient communities. The findings have implications for policymakers, local communities, and tourism stakeholders, providing insights into the potential of Village SDGs to enhance sustainable tourism practices and strengthen rural economies. By integrating human resource development strategies into the Village SDGs framework, communities can harness the power of sustainable rural tourism to improve livelihoods, preserve local heritage, and promote socio-economic resilience.

Novelty: The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the specific relationship between Village SDGs, human resource development, and sustainable rural tourism. By examining this intersection, the research expands our understanding of the potential synergies and pathways to build resilient communities through sustainable tourism practices.

Keywords: Village SDGs, Human Resource Development, Sustainable Rural Tourism, Resilient Communities, Sustainable Development.

Access Through Road in Pahing Hamlet, Sukadana Village, Kuningan Regency as a Means of Improving the Community's Economy

Aep Saefullah^{1*}, Ahmad Zulfikar², Louise Elizabeth Radjawane³, Eko Sutrisno⁴, Aprih Santoso⁵,
Arlis Dewi Kuraesin⁶
STIE Ganesha Jakarta¹
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat²
Universitas Kristen Indonesia Radjawane³
Universitas Islam Majapahit⁴
Universitas Semarang⁵
Universitas Teknologi Muhammadiyah Jakarta⁵
aep@stieganessa.ac.id^{1*}

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to explore and analyze the impact of improved road access on the economy of the people of Dusun Pahing, Sukadana Village, Kuningan Regency.

Methodology/approach: The research method used is a qualitative approach, by collecting data through field observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies.

Results/findings: The results showed that improving access to the through road in Sukadana Village significantly contributed to improving the economy of the Pahing Hamlet community. Better road access allows farmers and local traders to access markets and potential customers more easily, improving the accessibility and mobility of merchandise. This has a positive impact on community income, business growth and local economic empowerment.

Limitations: While improved road access provides tangible benefits, there are some limitations that need to be noted. First, this research only focuses on Pahing Hamlet in Sukadana Village, so generalization of the research results needs to be done with caution. Secondly, other factors such as supporting infrastructure and government policies also influence the improvement of the community's economy and were not examined in depth in this study.

Contribution: The research contributions of this study include providing a better understanding of the potential benefits of village economic empowerment for rural development and identifying strategies that can be applied in other rural communities. The study recommends that governments and development organizations prioritize support for village economic empowerment programs and work closely with local communities to address the challenges and barriers to implementation.

Novelty: The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the impact of improved road access on the community economy at the village level, using qualitative methods. The results of this study can provide a better understanding of the importance of road infrastructure in supporting local economic development and provide a basis for decision-making in infrastructure development planning in similar areas.

Keywords: Acces Through Road, Community Economy, Sustainable, Sukadana, Kuningan.

Mahabbah Bonding Relationship: Relationship Marketing Theory in Islamic Value Lens toward Business Supporting Capacity in Business Groups (KUB) MSME Fish Processing in Central Java

Mohammad Sapta Heriyawan

Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Semarang, Indonesia

msaptaheriyawan@std.unissula.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: This research proposes a new conceptual model in marketing activities in order to be able to provide benefits to all parties involved in a marketing relationship bond.

Methodology/approach: This study uses a grounded theory research research design to form constructs and build theories from data collected directly either through observation, interviews and library research.

Results/findings: Mahabbah Bonding Relationship which is a relationship of brotherhood of human resources in binding customers on the basis of similarities in Islamic values to strengthen relationships and create mutual benefit in a sustainable manner.

Limitations: First, this study only selected samples from Tourism Villages in the Biosphere Reserve area in Central Java, so the findings may be limited to cultural context and geographic boundaries. For further research, these limiting factors should be considered to broaden insights about the relationship between cultural heritage and Tourism Reputation towards welfare.

Contribution: This study has important implications for expanding the current literature, developing theory and business practice of the marketing. Human resource skills in building relationships on the basis of common Islamic values are needed in order to improve marketing performance.

Novelty: The integration of the dimensions of Relationship Marketing Theory with the bonding approach and Islamic Value with the Mahabbah concept raises the dimensions of the Mahabbah Bonding Relationship.

Keywords: *Relationship Marketing Theory, Islamic Value, Mahabbah Bonding Relationship.*

Rural Tourism and Entrepreneurship Soso Sustainable

Prayitno¹, Romanda annas amrullah², Sutrisno³

Politeknik Trisila Dharma, Tegal¹, PIP Surabaya², Universitas PGRI Semarang³

Pra.yitno.py17@gmail.com

Abstract

Purpose: The proliferation of village tourism destinations that are being and have been built operates without control, which has an impact on the age of the tourist destination itself. The ease of opening village tourist destinations but without any research on the potential of the village that is able to attract visitors, village funds that are easily obtained and the ignorance of administrators about village tourism management so that the development of village tourist destinations is haphazard, not maintained, the concept of copy and paste models of other villages so that there is no sustainability of rural tourist destinations and entrepreneurial sustainability of the surrounding community.

Methodology/approach: The research was conducted in village tourism destinations in two regions - Tegal regency and Tegal city with survey method and direct involvement approach.

Results/findings: Village tourism destinations tend to imitate other villages without any changes or innovations, management that seems as it is, less impact on the entrepreneurial climate in the village that has village tourism, the absence of a creative team so that the monotonous view of tourism.

Limitations: penelitian ini hanya membahas wisata desa dari aspek Sociocultural dan socioemotional sehingga aspek yang lain perlu diteliti untuk mengetahui seberapa besar dampak yang ditimbulkan bila digabungkan dengan kedua aspek tersebut.

Contribution: Academically, this research contributes to scientific development, especially the theory of social exchange (Ahmad, Nawaz, Ishaq, & Khan, 2023) and the theory of sustainability by Glyptou,(2022), and practically contributes to the formation of village tourist destinations and entrepreneurship so that each village's concept of a tourist destination model is not the same as other villages.

Novelty: The concept of the Soso Sustainable model is able to address the formation of rural tourism and entrepreneurship starting from the formation process (research on village potential, selection of managers), operations (creative team, assessment team) and management of village tourism.

Keywords: Rural tourism, suatrainable, rural tourism and entrepreneurship, socio-sustainable, socio-cultural and socio-emotional.

Strategy for Development and Expansion of Bau-Bau Port, Southeast Sulawesi to Improve a Sustainable Economy

Kurniawan Prambudi Utomo^{1*}, Aldi Friyatna Dira²
Bina Facility Informatics University^{1*}, Gici College of Economics²
Kurniawan.kpu@bsi.ac.id¹

Abstract

Purpose: The aim is to show data and explain the benefits of ports as a national transportation system in national economic growth, such as trade and industry by sea in Bau-Bau, Southeast Sulawesi which will become Regional and National Government policies to increase national income in Eastern Indonesia

Methodology/approaches: The AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) method approach is descriptive qualitative, with problem solving decision making from the consequences of decision criteria that have been selected based on validity and tolerance limits and sensitivity of decision making and data analysis using SPSS using field survey techniques, interviews, questionnaires and literature studies taken from primary and secondary data

Results/findings: Meshows that the benefits of sea transportation are quite high in pBau-Bau Port's economic growth reached 700 thousand tons in 2018 and will increase to 1.4 million in 2033

Limitations: Only using data on the distribution of economic transportation for production sea lanes at ports, which actually can be developed for land route data such as freight transportation and air routes, in this case airport transportation

Contribution: Center for Marine Research and Development, Ministry of Transportation, STIE GICI, University of Bina Sarana Informatika

novelty: Results Port development is needed to provide demand for the distribution of goods so as to increase the national economy

Keywords: Ports, Economic Growth, AHP, SPSS.

KADARKUM: The Legal Awareness Program for Enhancing Citizen Engagement in Supporting Village Sustainable Development

Satrio Alpen Pradanna^{1*}, Hendri Irawan², Nur Fajriani S³, Prayoga Bestari⁴

¹²³⁴Civic Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

satrioalpen@upi.edu^{1*}, hendriirawan19@upi.edu², ririn13@upi.edu³, prayogabestari@upi.edu⁴

Abstract

One of the objectives of sustainable development (SDGs) is to establish peace, justice, and strong institutions. Currently, the legal awareness of citizens is low, resulting in a lack of understanding of their rights and responsibilities, which leads to limited citizen engagement in supporting development efforts. The purpose of this research is to determine the role of the KADARKUM program in strengthening the legal awareness of citizens to support sustainable village development. This study adopts a qualitative approach with a literature review method to analyze relevant literature on the improvement of legal awareness and citizen engagement in village development. A comprehensive review of relevant literature was conducted to acquire a profound understanding of the factors that influence legal awareness among rural communities, effective strategies for enhancing legal awareness, and the advantages of citizen engagement in promoting sustainable village development. The findings reveal that enhancing legal awareness through the KADARKUM program (*Keluarga Sadar Hukum*) has the potential to increase citizen engagement in supporting sustainable village development. Thus, this research contributes significantly to understanding the importance of enhancing legal awareness as an initial step towards increasing citizen engagement in supporting sustainable village development. The implications of this research can serve as a basis for formulating effective policies and intervention programs to strengthen citizen engagement and promote sustainable village development.

Keywords: KADARKUM, Legal Awareness, SDGs, Village.

PRODEKTIF: Optimization of Organic Waste Processing through the Pentahelix Concept to Achieve Sustainable Village Economic Acceleration

Hendri Irawan¹, Satrio Alpen Pradanna², Iim Siti Masyitoh³

Department of Master of Civic Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia^{1,2,3}
hendriirawan19@upi.edu

Abstract

Poverty data in Indonesia is relatively high according to the Central Statistics Agency, with a poverty rate of 26.36 million people, which has been increasing by 0.04 million people in 2022. Poverty is a problem that needs to be addressed in order to achieve sustainable development (SDGs), specifically SDG 1, which aims to eradicate poverty. Organic waste is one of the potential resources in villages that can be economically utilized and has the potential to create business opportunities and employment at the village level. This study aims to explore the PRODEKTIF (Productive Village Program) that aims to optimize organic waste processing through the Pentahelix concept to achieve sustainable village economic acceleration. The research adopts a qualitative approach with a case study method involving active participation from the village community, village government, business sector, educational institutions, and community organizations in the program development. The results of this study indicate that the increase in community productivity through the PRODEKTIF program will enhance the sustainable economic development of the village through the Pentahelix concept, involving five key stakeholders: the government, business sector, educational institutions, community organizations, and the community itself. This research aims to provide a better understanding of the importance of optimizing organic waste processing in achieving sustainable village economic acceleration. Additionally, the findings of this study are expected to serve as a reference for the government, educational institutions, and the community in developing similar programs focused on organic waste management and village economic empowerment.

Keywords: *Economic acceleration, Village, PRODEKTIF, SDGs.*

The Opportunities for Vocational High School Graduates in Accounting Optimizing BUMDes

Agustine Dwianika¹, Wuri Septi Handayani², Nuni Rosiana³

Universitas Pembangunan Jaya¹ Universitas Budi Luhur² SMK N 2 Tangerang Selatan³

Agustine.dwianika2020@gmail.com^{1*}

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to conduct the perspective of teachers, students who graduate from accounting schools, as well as BUMDes managers on the capabilities of graduates from accounting schools in BUMDes finance jobs.

Methodology/approach: The research approach used in this research is a descriptive and verificative analysis using primary data. The sampling technique used is the nonprobability sampling quantitative method. Statistical analysis used in this study is the classical assumption test, regression analysis, correlation, and coefficient of determination analysis. The population in this study is a teacher, high school graduates, and BUMDes users at Jabodetabek. The number of samples obtained was 101 respondents.

Results/findings: The results of the research is Vocational High School Graduates in Accounting influence the BUMDes performance in Tangerang, Depok, and Bekasi instead of Jakarta.

Limitations: Limited data collection and future studies suggested to compare with Surabaya, Jogjakarta, and Kalimantan.

Contribution: This paper makes a contribution to the research method especially to know the BUMDes performance. This finding is important for future research on empowering upper-secondary graduates in BUMDES.

Novelty: Modeling in the optimization analysis of secondary graduates is useful for policymakers to formulate a sharper optimization of BUMDes learning material at the ready-to-work secondary school level.

Keywords: Vocational High School, BUMDes, Strategy, and Education.

Breaking Barriers: Unveiling Ecofeminism's Empowering Potential in Sustainable Rural Tourism

Aulia Rahmawati^{1*}, Arifah Di'Faeni Nurul Asyia², Rudi Saprudin Darwis³

Program Studi Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial Universitas Padjadjaran¹²³

aulia20009@mail.unpad.ac.id^{1*}, arifah20001@mail.unpad.ac.id², rudi.darwis@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to explore the potential of an ecofeminist perspective to actualize sustainable rural tourism. This study used a literature study method based on articles and books related to the topics of ecofeminists, tourism, village, and SDGs. This study shows that the involvement of females is crucial to attaining sustainable rural tourism. Because both tourism and ecofeminism are interconnected and become a win-win solution to establish sustainable rural tourism. Gender equality and environmental concerns continue to remain to be key issues in the tourism sector. The ecofeminist perspective focuses on marginal groups and environmental exploitation. The use of ecofeminist perspectives in the tourism sector has a significant role in achieving sustainable rural tourism as well as achieving the agenda of village SDGs which are: SDGs no. 5, SDGs no. 13; SDGs no. 14; and SDGs no. 15. The application of literature review in this study is less explored the real condition in the villages along with the implementation of ecofeminist in tourism directly. This study has a wide scope for further research in the field of ecology, ecofeminist, social work, and tourism. In addition, this study is also expected to be a consideration for stakeholders, both at the region and central levels in making policies on gender mainstreaming and village tourism. Most of the research this time is using ecofeminism in the field of humanities research. Therefore, the use of ecofeminism in tourism brings a new perspective to the tourism sector and the development of the theory of ecofeminism.

Keywords: *Ecofeminism, Tourism, Village SDGs.*

Model of Institutional Integration of the Community Revolving Fund as a Source of Sustainable Capital and Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas

Emi Hidayati¹, Ficky Septalida², M. Iqbal Fardian³

¹Lecturer IAI Ibrahimy Genteng Banyuwangi

²Lecturer of IAI Ibrahimy Genteng Banyuwangi

³Researcher at Economica Institute

emihidayati@iaiibrahimy.ac.id¹, septaficky@gmail.com², moh.iqbal.fardian@gmail.com³

Abstract

Purpose: This study attempts to create an integration model of institutional change from a government-driven initiative, specifically the integration of community revolving funds (DBM) into Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa).

Methodology/approach: In particular, every village in Banyuwangi Regency having a Village Credit Bank was included in this study. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The information was gathered using a combination of in-depth interviews, participant and non-participant observation, and document reviews. The data was examined for validity using a series of source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation.

Results/findings: The institutional dynamics of community revolving funds (DBM) arising from government policies or programs. It was governed by overlapping rules from different independent bodies, which made it challenging to implement the transformation process and expensive to do so. The Village Credit Bank and the PNPM-Mandiri activity implementation unit (UPK) were eventually merged to create the BumDesma business unit after overcoming numerous challenges. The Inter-Village Cooperation Agency (BKAD) and Bumdesma are two new organizations that were created as a result of the institutional change process but their existence does not enhance community services. The dynamics of institutional change and transformation led to disagreements over property rights, and uncertainty surrounding ownership status sparked the emergence of Free Riders who later converted BKD assets into KSPs run by a number of former managers, which in turn had an impact on the sale of BKD assets to private parties. The institutional transformation process caused BKD's institutional nature to move from private goods to common goods as a secondary bank of BRI.

Limitations: The oversight of Microfinance ex Village Credit Bank (BKD) is the sole aspect of Bumdesa business units that are covered in this research.

Contribution: This research is able to contribute a model of integrating the management of Bumdesa as a Common Resource as an effort to alleviate poverty in Indonesia.

Novelty: Blended institutions as an integration model.

Keywords: *Institutional integration, community revolving funds, blended institutions*

Solution for Making Simple Financial Report Designs for Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) – (Singkup Village, Pasawahan District – Kuningan Regency)

Suwandi¹, Mohammad Umar Fakhruddin², Turini³, Willy Eka Septian⁴, Wiwiek Nurkomala Dewi⁵

Catur Insan Cendekia University^{1,2,3,4,5}

suwandi@cic.ac.id, mohammad.fakhruddin@cic.ac.id, turini@cic.ac.id, willy.eka.septian@cic.ac.id, wiwiek.nurkomala.dewi@cic.ac.id

Abstract

The objectives of this study are as follows: (1) to find out the number of MSME actors in Singkup Village, (2) to find out the most (dominant) MSME actors, (3) to design a simple financial reporting application for these MSME actors. This research is located in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District – Kuningan Regency, while this village is a fostered village of Catur Insan Cendekia University. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection methods used are observation and interviews. The results of this study are that the number of MSME actors in Singkup Village is 92 MSME, where the most dominant type of business is grocery stalls with 42 MSME (46%). Of the 42 grocery shop businesses in Singkup Village, the average business owner still keeps financial reports manually, unable to separate personal money and business income. Researchers have provided a solution in the form of making a simple financial reporting application using the Microsoft Excel application. The limitation of this research is that there is no inventory data integration in the application made. The contribution created from the results of this research is to provide new insights and knowledge to students and lecturers in providing guidance to the Assisted Villages. The novelty of this study is that the researchers observed the number of MSME players who were the most dominant in Singkup Village, examined problems in the field of making cash flow reports, and provided solutions by creating simple financial reporting applications based on Microsoft Excel.

Keywords: *Solutions, Design, Financial Statements, Simple. MSMEs.*

Technology Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Realizing Smart Village in Mundu Pesisir Village

Aqilah^{1*}, Amroni², Rifqi Fahrudin³, Oryz Agnu Dian Wulandari⁴

Catur Insan Cendekia University ^{1,2,3,4}

aqilah.hasyimiyyah.ak.21@cic.ac.id^{1*}, amroni@cic.ac.id², rifqi.fahrudin@cic.ac.id³,
oryz.wulandari@cic.ac.id⁴

Abstract

This study is to explore the existing potential in Mundu Pesisir Village through the smart village program implementation, the use of information technology and the development of community hard skills. This research was conducted in Mundu Pesisir, Cirebon Regency. This research is qualitative research with triangulation techniques through interviews, direct observation, and field notes. The snowball interview technique process was also carried out to get maximum results. The results of this study showed that the hard skills of the Mundu Pesisir community had increased, seen from an increase in information technology skills and economic improvement. The limitation of this research lies in the short research time of 3 months. Therefore, researchers only implemented 2 programs, namely Basic Technology Training, and Entrepreneurship. The study contributes to increasing the Mundu Pesisir community's knowledge significantly, especially increasing their hard skills in the field of information technology. The novelty in this research lies in the implementation of 2 smart village programs carried out by students from various fields of study.

Keywords: *Smart village, information technology, entrepreneurship, hard skill.*

Exploitation of Adolescents in the Bajo Tribe, Indonesia

Ruslan Halifu^{1*}, Sudirman², Ahmad Amiruddin³

Politeknik Baubau^{1,2,3}

ruslan.halifu87@gmail.com^{1*}, sudirmanpabokori@gmail.com²,

ahmadamiruddinpoltekbaubau@gmail.com³

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to find out the influence of culture and behavior of adolescents on exploitation problem in the Bajo tribe.

Methodology/approach: This study, used a qualitative method, involved teenagers who between 12-18 years old and their parents selected purposively. The location set for the research was one of the Bajo tribe residences in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The location was one of the rural areas. The data obtained were analyzed using three stages, namely data reduction, presentation, and verification. **Results/findings:** The result showed exploitation of teenagers in Bajo tribe influenced by culture and behavior of adolescents. In general, they worked is based on the invitation of their friends. The Bajo parents always see that the work activities carried out by their teenager is good or positive thing. Besides that, they also always see that these activities can also train their teenagers to think and behave independently. **Limitations:** The study just review about Bajo tribe only, while there are many tribes or rural areas. **Contribution:** The results of this study can give many contributions, one of its can find out a new ideal concept to finish exploitation problem (social problem) in the Bajo tribe (rural areas).

Novelty: The novelty of this study that is identified the influence of culture and behavior of adolescents on exploitation problem in the Bajo tribe.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Bajo tribe, exploitation, parents.*

Does the Village Fund Matter in Indonesia? Evaluating the Impact of Village Fund on Poverty Based on Poverty Cluster

Dyah Purwanti & Nurhidayati
Politeknik Keuangan Negara-STAN

Abstract

Since 2015, The Indonesian Government has implemented the Village Fund Program to accelerate development in rural areas. The ultimate goal of this program is to eradicate poverty, particularly in rural areas. As a result, in the 2015-2019 period, Indonesia's poverty statistics decreased. The decreasing trend of poverty is evidenced by abundant empirical findings that support a solid correlation between the Village Fund Program and Poverty. However, if we look closely, the poverty trend has decreased slightly compared to the accumulated village funds spent to finance the Village Fund Program. Eventually, contradictory empirical support abounds that Village Fund is not always associated with reduced poverty, especially in underdeveloped areas that rely on agriculture. The inconsistency raises the question of whether the Village Fund contributes exactly to the reduced poverty in all corners of Indonesia. Then, it motivates to re-investigate the influence of village funds on poverty. The study employs the Poverty Cluster to deepen analyses. We use panel data regression (2015-2019) to find the precise Village Fund to reduce poverty. The village fund is relatively effective in lowering poverty in the non-agricultural Cluster, where some population is off-farm employment—likewise, the village community empowerment and development program significantly poverty. Otherwise, village funds and village development programs are slightly pro-poor in the Agrarian Poor Cluster. However, infrastructure development increases the number of poor people. These findings have implications for reformulating poverty reduction strategies by optimizing village funds for rural community empowerment. Furthermore, for the agricultural Extreme Poor Region, the government implements affirmative policies to strengthen the agricultural sector accompanied by agroindustry development, which opens opportunities for the poor to increase their income.

Keywords: *Village Fund, Poverty, community development, empowerment, Poverty Cluster.*

Is the Village Fund significant to Gender Empowerment?

Dyah Purwanti¹, Nurhidayati², Pardomuan R. Sihombing³

^{1,2}Politeknik Keuangan Negara-STAN, ³Badan Pusat Statistik

Abstract

Implementation of Village Funds is expected to alleviate poverty, especially in rural areas. The composition of the poor population is dominated by women who mostly live in rural areas. By implementing village development programs and strengthening funding from village funds, empowerment of poor women is strengthened. Therefore, this study analyses the influence of village development programs on gender empowerment. We use data on village spending, the gender empowerment index and local fiscal allocations in the 2015-2021 period for 3 provinces in Java. Using panel data regression, our finding is that infrastructure spending reduces gender empowerment. On the other hand, village community empowerment programs and village community development programs have no effect. Gender empowerment can be strengthened by spending on the education function. and specifically for East Java Province, spending on economic functions also strengthens gender empowerment. Thus, the village fund program still needs to be evaluated in order to strengthen women's empowerment.

Keywords: *Village Fund, Gender Equalization, educational spending, economic spending.*

Analysis of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Contribution in Infrastructure Services and Developing Village Index in Probolinggo District

Sofian Syaiful Rizal

Nurul Jadid University, Probolinggo, East Java
sofiansyaifulrizal@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the governance of the value of the Building Village Index in Probolinggo Regency through communication and information technology (ICT) which includes the development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration through the Directorate General of Development and empowerment of rural communities in infrastructure services. The analysis used to support this research is quantitative with Descriptive Statistical Analysis approach, as well as the calculation of the Developing Village Index. From the calculation of the Developing Village Index value, it is known that Paiton Probolinggo Regency has a higher Village Development Index (IDM) value compared to Sukapura District, North Jakarta, with different ICT infrastructure characteristics. Of course, this study has limitations in assessing the overall village index in Probolinggo Regency with limited research funds. And the contribution of this research is deeply felt by the community by knowing that village index governance is being built in Probolinggo Regency through more transparent information and communication technology (ICT) that can provide evaluation and build villages. Together with various parties, village officials, community leaders, youth villages and related parties, villages can be more advanced with excellent and measurable technology-based services.

Keywords: *ICT Contribution, Infrastructure and Village Index.*

Design Thinking for Sustainable Indian Rural Development: Exploring an Actionable Implementation Approach

Niket Mehta¹, Arpit Singla²

Assistant Professor, Department of Animation and Multimedia, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi) Noida Campus, India¹

Masters in Design, OCAD University, Toronto, Canada, and Innovation Strategy consultant²
niket@bitmesra.ac.in¹, arpit.s.singla@gmail.com²

Abstract

Purpose: Rural communities in India face a multitude of complex and diverse challenges that inhibit their growth contributing to the overall poverty and underdevelopment that is prevalent in many rural areas across the country. Design Thinking helps address the complex social, economic, and environmental challenges to create more effective and sustainable social innovation solutions by bringing together diverse stakeholders, engaging the community, and developing solutions that are tailored to the unique needs of rural areas. The aim of this research is to examine the application of design thinking principles and uncover innovative approaches and strategies to design a practical implementation guiding framework.

Methodology/approach: Authors have drawn data from academic papers published globally combining their own personal experience in India and Canada with design research methods such as stakeholder matrix and iterative inquiry to understand context and synthesize findings.

Results/findings: By identifying the essential components for success, this paper proposes a comprehensive implementation framework that leverages Design Thinking to help address unique challenges faced by rural communities in India.

Limitations: Lack of primary data inhibiting the ability to explore new avenues of inquiry.

Contribution: It has implications for policymakers, local authorities, social entrepreneurs, non-profit organizations, and other stakeholders interested in promoting sustainable and inclusive rural development.

Novelty: An actionable guidance encompassing the understanding of local context, engaging stakeholders, prototyping and testing solutions, and actively involving the community expanding the understanding and applicability of design thinking for rural development.

Keywords: *Design Thinking, Rural Development, Social Innovation, Problem Solving, Sustainable Development*

Community Social Capital for Sustainable Citarum River Management

Rudi Saprudin Darwis¹, Wildan Muhammad Nur Ikhsan²

^{1,2}Departement of Social Welfare, Universitas Padjadjaran

¹*rudi.darwis@unpad.ac.id*, ²*wildan18001@mail.unpad.ac.id*

Abstract

This study aims to describe the social capital of the community around the Citarum River which is needed for sustainable river management. The research was carried out at Sector 7 area in the Citarum Harum Program, especially Baleendah District, Bandung Regency. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observation, documentation studies. The results of the study show that in sustainable the Citarum River management, the community has (1) bonding social capital in the form of bonds of togetherness originating from similar community backgrounds based on shared responsibility values, (2) bridging social capital in the form of social networks with stakeholders from the task force element (task force) the Citarum Harum Program, the government and community groups based on cooperation and tolerance, and (3) linking social capital in the form of community involvement with other stakeholders in managing the Citarum River environment on the basis of beliefs and norms governing the role of each party. Considering that the Citarum River passes through a very wide and diverse area, this research has not been able to describe social capital in the characteristics of different communities. This research provides input to the government and community development actors regarding the importance of social capital of communities around the river being involved in sustainable river environmental management. This research can show that there are strengths possessed by the community around the river which can contribute to sustainable river environmental management.

Keywords: *Social capital, environmental management, Citarum.*

Strategy for Increasing Sustainable Economic Development by Utilizing Village Potentials: A Case Study of Mangli Village, Kaliangkrik Sub-District, Magelang District, Central Java

Sapto Nisworo¹, Deria Pravitasari²

Lecturer in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Tidar, Indonesia^{1,2}

Abstract

Mangli Village, Kaliangkrik sub-district, Magelang district is an underdeveloped village in Indonesia, the village is at the coordinates of latitude: -7.4157 and longitude: 110.1077, 22 km from the city of Magelang, 18 km from the district capital of Magelang, is the highest village on the eastern slope of Mount Sumbing. The area is 233.41 hectares, the area of fields is 137 hectares, with a population of 1623 people and a total of 526 households. Most of them graduated from elementary and junior high schools and were even illiterate. The majority of the population are farmers who depend on rainwater, the types of crops developed are vegetables and tobacco. Clean water for daily use is not sufficient, depending on other village springs. Water collection is carried out in the prayer room, the community members have to be miserable. The village development method will be carried out by recording village potential in detail, together with the community preparing a development roadmap, gradually and consistently, making Mangli village a fostered village, to jointly carry out mentoring, collaborative community service and thematic KKN tailored to the needs village. Another source invites government and private parties to jointly carry out constructive activities for the progress of Mangli village. One thing that makes the spirit is when we carry out the survey, village officials are unanimously ready to be guided for the progress of the village. Another thing, Mangli Village has a more attractive natural view than Nepal Van Java, which is about 2.5 km away.

Keywords: *Economy, development, sustainable strategy.*

An Integration of BSC and AHP for creating VOE's Barriers of Entry Strategy

Roby Syaiful Ubed^{1*}, Taufik Raharjo²

Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN^{1,2}

robbyubed@pknstan.ac.id^{1*}, taufik.raharjo@pknstan.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study is to create social construct related to Village-owned Enterprise (VOE) performance measurement tools and to establish a hierarchy of strategy formulation using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) to create barriers to entry strategy.

Methodology/approach: Methods used in this research are interviews, observation, and literature reviews to gain overall information to achieve the research goals. The sample chosen purposively from well-known village and VOE in Yogyakarta Province. Based on the data obtained, a BSC simulation was conducted and then followed by strategic analysis using AHP.

Results/findings: A social construct of VOE's performance measurement model based on social enterprise BSC introduced by Bull (2007) and Somer (2005) was established in this study. A simulation was also conducted by measuring performance measurement in the chosen VOE. The total score of 96,49% was obtained as a VOE's performance measurement result. In addition, the strategy to create barriers of entry was also established in this research. The analysis showed that product differentiation strategy is the strategy with the highest score (0,66394). To obtain the strategy, head of village, as Village vision creator, must create vision (0,47037) focusing on how satisfy the VOE's consumers (0,35131).

Limitations: The limitation of the study is that the number of sample observation might be added in the future research.

Contribution: The benefit of this study is aimed for the Yogyakarta Provincial Village Community Empowerment Service. This research can be used as a study to make strategic policies for the Yogyakarta Provincial government in improving VOE performance.

Novelty: This study contributes to the strategic management of social enterprise, particularly VOE in Indonesia. The use of social BSC and AHP in one article to measure performance of VOE is still limited in Indonesia.

Keywords: Village-owned Enterprise, Social Enterprise, Social Enterprise Balanced Scorecard, Barrier to entry, Analytical Hierarchy Process.

Design of Village E-Budgeting Information Systems

Imam Indratno^{1*}, Ina Helena Agustina², Irland Fardani,³ Sena Hari Kuntoro,⁴

Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Islamic University of Bandung^{1,2,3,4}
akudandiriku1@gmail.com^{1}, Inahelena66@gmail.com², irlan128@gmail.com³,
senaharikuntoro@gmail.com⁴,*

Abstract

Budget transparency is a major problem in the operation of village fund allocations. For this reason, it is necessary to develop a system that can answer the budget transparency problem. The E-budgeting system is an information system used in budgeting and monitoring and evaluation to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the budgeting process. Currently, the government is using a village financial system, a product of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is felt to lack transparency and accountability in village budget management. Besides, the village financial system is also run offline or in the form of a desktop application. The design objective is to develop a financial system to improve the transparency and accountability system of web-based budgets. The method used in the design system is the Waterfall method. This method is used to analyze a model systematically. The model development step starts with system design, database design, menu structure design, and interface design. The result of this design is a web-based budget application. The result of application improvement is that all budget management processes can be accessed publicly. Another result is the standardization of the unit price of goods, thereby reducing the opportunity for markups to purchase goods

Keywords: *E-budgeting design, waterfall method, public access, unit price standardization, web-based.*

Energy Transition: Looking at Village Perceptions of the Energy Independent Village Program in Mojokerto Regency

Tri Ratna Rinayuhani¹, Rachman Sidharta Arisandi², Eko Sutrisno³
triratnarinayuhani@unim.ac.id¹

Abstract

The Indonesian government has set a new and renewable energy target of 23% by 2025. An increase in the renewable energy mix will be achieved with a gradual but sustainable energy transition process. The village will have an important role in the energy transition program, especially in rural areas. This article will describe the village government's perception of the energy transition through the Energy Independent Village program in Mojokerto Regency. The energy transition process based on village perceptions will be described both in terms of understanding of the concept, planning and success in realizing an Energy Independent Village. The theory of social capital will be an analytical tool in viewing village perceptions in Mojokerto Regency in realizing an Energy Independent Village. Descriptive qualitative will be the method in this research so that researchers can describe more clearly and clearly the dynamics of the energy transition in Mojokerto Regency by taking several villages as the main focus of discussion. The results obtained show that many village governments in Mojokerto Regency still think that the renewable energy transition is not an important agenda for villages to handle. However, because only a few villages will be discussed in this study, this limitation will be balanced with an overview for other villages. This research will be input for the government of Mojokerto Regency on the issue of the energy transition as well as for the central government through the Ministry of Villages in assessing the village's ability to face the energy transition process. The novelty of this research lies in the village's perception that it has traditionally seen that progress in infrastructure and the community's economy is important to achieve, not self-sufficiency over sustainable energy development as an alternative indicator in achieving integrated village development.

Keywords: *Energy Transition, Village Perception, Energy Independent Village.*

Analysis of Village Population Data Using Common Size Method

Fitri Asih¹, Chandra Lukita², Marsani Asfi³, Amroni⁴, Turini⁵

Catur Insan Cendekia University^{1,2,3,4},

fitri.asih.ak.21@cic.ac.id, chandra.lukita@cic.ac.id, marsani.asfi@cic.ac.id, amroni@cic.ac.id, turini@cic.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to (1) collect data on the total population in Singkup Village, (2) recapitulate population data based on, (a) Gender, (b) Education, (c) Type of Occupation, (d) marital status, (e) Age, (3) submit a report on the results of recording Village population data to the Head of Singkup Village, Pasawahan District and hold discussions about the follow-up of the results of this research. The method that the writer uses in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data collection methods used were observation and interviews. The data were processed using the Microsoft Excel application with the common size method. The results of this study indicate that the population in Singkup Village, Pasawahan District - Kuningan Regency is 1,848 people. The male population is 954 people (52%), and women are 894 people (48%). The types of work for the residents of Singkup Village include: farmers, private employees, Soldiers, Civil Servants, Domestic Servants. Businessman. The limitation of this study is that there are no graphs made from the results of processing population data in Singkup Village. The contribution resulting from this research is to broaden the insights and knowledge of students and lecturers in analyzing population data processing using the common size method. The novelty of this study is that the researchers held discussions with the Village Head about what the Village Head would do in responding to residents who did not have permanent jobs.

Keywords: *Analysis, Data, Population, Village, Common Size.*

Kartini Bangun Negeri (KABARI): Community Engagement Program in Strengthening Inclusive Tourism Ecosystems in Heritage City of Lasem, Central Java

Intan Putri Cahyani^{1*}, Uljanatunnisa²

UPN Veteran Jakarta^{1,2}

intanputri@upnvj.ac.id^{1*}, uljanatunnisa@upnvj.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: To investigate how the Kartini Bangun Negeri Program (KABARI) as a SocioCreative Entrepreneur Batik-based Community Engagement Program strengthens the inclusive tourism ecosystem in Lasem Heritage City.

Methodology/approach: The research utilized a mixed-method approach, involving surveys and case studies with 119 respondents, including young batik makers, women in the Creative Economy, and fashion/craft designers. Structured interviews were conducted with the management of the Lasem Heritage Foundation and the Head of the Bank Indonesia Central Java Representative Office, while FGD included representatives from various local communities and craft activists.

Results/findings: Community Engagement serves as the driving force behind the strengthening of an inclusive tourism ecosystem, particularly in cultural tourism of Batik in Lasem. Through Kartini Bangun Negeri (KABARI), community engagement intertwines as an immunity booster post-Covid-19 along with the other 4 Cs: Culture, Creative Ideas, Collaboration, and Circular Economy. By emphasizing the Nusantara textile culture, the KABARI program assists the community in creating creative social entrepreneurship for the process of producing outstanding creative products until monetization, aiming to preserve cultural heritage, the environment, and provide hope for the creative community in Lasem Heritage City.

Limitations: As a multi-year program, further research is needed to determine the effectiveness and potential sustainability of the KABARI program.

Contribution: Providing empirical evidence of the impact of community engagement on cultural tourism and how community engagement can be leveraged as a driving force behind the development and preservation of cultural heritage, the environment, and the creative community.

Novelty: By employing a mixed-method approach, this study offers a comprehensive understanding on how community engagement can serve as an immunity booster, fostering resilience and sustainability in the tourism sector.

Keywords: *Community Engagement, Cultural Tourism, Inclusive Tourism, Lasem Heritage, Woman Empowerment.*

Digital Transformation for Inclusive Education in Rural Eastern Indonesia: Realizing Equity and SDGs

Febrianty^{1*}, Jenri Ambarita², I Gede Eko Putra Sri Sentanu³

Insitut Teknologi dan Bisnis PalComTech¹

Universitas Brawijaya²

febrianty@palcomtech.ac.id^{1*}, jenriambarita7@gmail.com², sentanu@ub.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: The objective of this research is to discuss the implementation of digital transformation in inclusive education in rural areas of Eastern Indonesia to achieve digital equity. Since 2020, the government has initiated a series of changes in the field of education with the Free Learning policy. In the academic year 2022/2023, as part of this policy, the Free Curriculum program was officially launched and gradually adopted by schools. In line with this, the year 2023 serves as a crucial moment and milestone for the government to seriously accelerate digital economic development, as directed by the President. Digitalization has become one of the pillars needed to withstand global uncertainties (Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia). This means that digital equity is essential for the implementation of inclusive education in rural areas, not only focusing on major cities or tier 1 locations. Therefore, digital equity is the right of all Indonesian citizens. This digital equity has a strong relevance to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as it encompasses several goals included in the SDGs, particularly in education and technology access. The following is a more detailed explanation of the relevance between digital equity and SDGs: SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.

Methodology/approach: The method used was an online survey conducted among teachers teaching in the Eastern regions of Indonesia. Random sampling was utilized to select respondents, with a sample size of 200 individuals. The respondents were teachers who teach and serve in the eastern regions of Indonesia. To analyze the collected data, the research employed the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique, specifically using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach. The variables in this study included technology infrastructure, teacher readiness, digital literacy, sharing knowledge, awareness, and the effectiveness of interventions.

Results/findings: The results of this research are expected to provide concrete and strategic recommendations on how digital equity can be implemented in the context of inclusive education in rural areas of Eastern Indonesia. This includes enhancing accessibility, strengthening teacher competencies, providing relevant educational content, and fostering community participation and engagement.

Limitations: This research is limited to the results of an online survey conducted among teachers who could only be reached through online surveys.

Contribution: This research is expected to provide input and recommendations for stakeholders in the form of a conceptual framework or building blocks to achieve digital equity for the entire Indonesian population, particularly in inclusive education.

Novelty: This research involves the variables of "sharing knowledge" and "awareness."

Keywords: Digital Equity, Eastern Indonesia, Education, Inclusive, Teachers.

Transcendental Integrative Planning in Rawabogo Village with a Hermeneutic Approach

Imam Indratno^{1*}, Alma Verdiana², Raihan Faris Sabil Purawinata³

Universitas Islam Bandung^{1,2,3}

akudandiriku1@gmail.com^{1*}, alma.verdiana@gmail.com², raihanpuraw10@gmail.com³

Abstract

Since 2011, Rawabogo Village has been designated as a tourism village with customs and cultural heritage. However, the development of tourism village planning has yet to show significant progress. This study aims to design a transcendental integrative planning based on exploring phenomena in Rawabogo Village. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a symbolic and critical hermeneutic approach, which produces transcendental integrative planning. Data is collected through remote observation and understanding of the information unit. The results provide an explanation and understanding that Rawabogo Village has the potential to be developed as a tourism village with the oral traditions of the Mount Nagara Padang site and local cultural life as the main attraction. This attraction must be aligned with stakeholder planning and understanding by sustainably implementing economic, innovation, cultural landscape, and community strategies. This strategy will have implications for tourism village planning in Rawabogo Village. This transcendental integrative planning is a new contribution to the development of village planning and development paradigms because it does consider not only instrumental approaches but also communication and phenomenological approaches that are appropriate to village phenomena. Customs and cultural heritage are a phenomenon and significant potential that needs to be packaged sustainably to become a tourist attraction in Rawabogo Village.

Keywords: *Transcendental integrative planning, cultural, hermeneutic, tourism village, sustainable.*

Analysis of Tourism Villages Sustainability Managed by Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa)

Herwini Wahyu Susanti ¹, Irman Lukmana ², Y. Anggri Putra Kurniawan ³, Alfandi Pramandaru ⁴

Senior Community Development Worker Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration¹

Graduate School Student of IPB University²

Junior expert statistician Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration³

Junior Policy Analyst Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration⁴

Abstract

The development of tourism villages is the Government's strategy to reduce inequality and equity in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration has set policy directions and strategies to increase investment in rural superior products, and one of them is through facilitating the development of Tourism Villages managed by Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa). This study aims to analyze the level of sustainability of Tourism Villages from the economic, social, environmental, cultural and institutional dimensions in seven Tourism Villages, namely: Sukalaksana Village, Garut District, Kebundadap Timur Village, Sumenep District, Dadapan Village and Kalipelus Village, Pacitan District, Jarum Village, Klaten District, Alam Endah Village, Bandung District and Serang Village, Purbalingga District. This research used a qualitative approach, and data was collected from primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through field observations and in-depth interviews, while secondary data came from reports and studies. Furthermore, the data was analyzed using Rappfish Multi Dimensional Scaling. The results of the analysis of the sustainability status of the Tourism Village show that the economic dimension of Serang Village has a score of (58.49%) moderately sustainable, the social dimension of Dadapan Village has a score of (42.62%) less sustainable, the environmental dimension of Kebundadap Timur Village has a score of (52.61%) moderately sustainable, the cultural dimension of Alam Endah Village has a score of (36.21%) less sustainable and the institutional dimension of Serang Village has a score of (68.22%) moderately sustainable.

Keywords: *Tourism Village, Rappfish, Multidimensional Scaling, Sustainability, BUM Desa.*

Implementation of Village Fund in an Underdeveloped Village: A Case Study of Tende Village, Galang Sub-district, Tolitoli Regency

Ahmad Syahrrial Semen Dawai^{1*} Abdul Wahid Safar B²

Universitas Gadjah Mada¹, Universitas Madako Toli - Toli²

Ahmad.syahrrial.s@mail.ugm.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the implementation of village fund management in Tende Village, Galang Sub-district, Tolitoli Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Moreover, this study is qualitative research with a case study approach. The data collection techniques used were observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation from primary and secondary sources. This study discovered that the implementation of village funds at the planning level could accommodate community aspirations. Development in the infrastructure sector had a significant impact on the community. However, there was a negative side to the implementation of the village fund, which is the dominance of the sub-district-level activity implementation team (TPK), which excluded the community from implementation, particularly when it regarded infrastructure development. Furthermore, due to the limited bureaucracy, the disbursement of village funds took a considerable amount of time. In addition, village funds had implications for decreasing the social capital of village communities. This study has limitations in a qualitative approach in that the location of the focus (locus) was limited in investigating the implementation of village funds in an underdeveloped village. Additionally, this study contributes to broadening knowledge about the implementation of village funds in underdeveloped areas from the perspective of social development studies. The novelty of this study lies in its perspective on the implementation of village funds, particularly in underdeveloped areas.

Keywords: *Village funds, implementation, development, underdeveloped areas.*

Strengthening SDG's through Participatory Response of Cianjur Earthquake

Wahyu Sugeng Triadi¹, Arif Rianto Budi Nugroho^{2*}, Eko Teguh Paripurno³

Master of Disaster Management, UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta^{1,2,3}

triadiws.psmb@upnyk.ac.id¹, arif.rianto@upnyk.ac.id^{2*}, paripurno@upnyk.ac.id³

Abstract

The November 21, 2022, Cianjur earthquake was triggered by the newly identified Cugenang Fault movement by BMKG. Earthquakes have caused serious disruption in livelihood. The sectors that suffer serious disruption during emergency response are the WASH and shelter sectors. In an effort to emergency response, several institutions in the penta-helix element attempted to handle the community-based shelter and WASH sector in the village of Wangunjaya, Cugenang district. This effort is one of the inclusion practices in disaster management that in line with the sustainable development goals (SDG's). With participatory methods using the participatory rural appraisal tool, this research is conducted to seek participatory emergency response and document every process undertaken by the community. The primary objective of participatory emergency response is that communities, as disaster refugees, are able to manage emergency responses independently based on their community agreement. The result of this process is that the community can managing an emergency response independently with a disagreement. In the effort to handle the shelter sector, the community is able to manage the development of decent emergency housing independently and in cooperation. In the WASH sector, communities are able to manage clean water resources damaged by earthquakes in cooperation, supported by health promotion and environmental management to build common awareness. From this study, it can be concluded that disaster management efforts in communities within the framework of sustainable development can be achieved with the full participation of the community and based on local potential and culture.

Keywords: *Earthquake, emergency, response, participatory, SDG's*

Food Security Based on the Agricultural Sector Potential of Tomini Bay

Funco Tanipu¹, Agus Bahar Rachman^{2*}

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Science, State University of Gorontalo¹

Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, State University of Gorontalo^{2*}

agusrachman@ung.ac.id^{2*}

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the potential and the strategy of agricultural sector developing to improve the economic growth of the agriculture community in Tomini Bay. The research is located in North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Central Sulawesi Province. The method uses the descriptive analysis using SWOT analysis. The research result shows that the potential of agriculture resources in North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Central Sulawesi Province, can support the development of Tomini Bay region based on the agriculture, animal husbandry, plantation, and fisheries sub sector in order to accelerate the economic growth for food security in Indonesia. The potential agriculture resources that can support the development of Tomini Bay area are the potential of agriculture, infrastructure, social economy, and geographic conditions in four provinces. The strategies are building the marketing network for agriculture products, improving the farmer human resource capacity, controlling the agriculture product quality, and increasing the social awareness to maintain the ecosystem sustainability. To optimize the utilization of Tomini Bay, it is suggested to improve the involvement of the regional government, the central government, and also the private sector and the whole community.

Keywords: *Food Security, Economics, Tomini Bay.*

The Role of Community Groups in the Utilization of Local Resources in the Development of Tourism Villages

Gisela Adio Ros Maria¹, Rudi Saprudin Darwis²

¹Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung

²Departemen Kesejahteraan Sosial Universitas Padjadjaran

gisela18004@mail.unpad.ac.id¹, rudi.darwis@unpad.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to illustrate the role of community groups in utilizing local resources as an integral process in developing sustainable community-based tourism. This research was conducted in Cibuntu Tourism Village, Pasawahan District, Kuningan Regency, West Java.

Methodology: This research was conducted using secondary data analysis obtained from reports on tourism village activities, village potential, and other secondary data from literature review of relevant journal articles. In addition, researchers conducted direct observations and in-depth interviews with stakeholders involved in the development of Cibuntu Tourism Village. The analysis was conducted based on the dynamics of community groups in the development of tourism villages at the research site.

Results/Findings: The results showed that the role of community groups carried out in the utilization of local resources, including the establishment of community institutions, such as Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) and Sanggar Seni Karuhun Manggung, hospitality training for community groups, coordination between community groups, and so on.

Limitation: Community groups are an important element in developing tourism villages as one of the tourism destinations that involve active community participation as a whole and holistically. The activities and roles carried out by community groups are closely related to the utilization of local resources, such as natural resources, social resources, and cultural resources.

Contribution: These roles allow the community to utilize existing local resources in accordance with their potential. Thus, the process is expected to provide sustainable benefits for the sustainability of Cibuntu Tourism Village.

Novelty: The novelty of this study is that researchers can identify the role played by Cibuntu Tourism Village community groups in the utilization of local resources in the development of tourism villages.

Keywords: *Community group dynamics, local resources, Cibuntu Tourism Village.*

Empirical Analysis of the Agricultural Sector and Village SDGs in East Java Province

Sunarmo^{1*},

Applied Economics, Padjajaran University¹,
sunarmo22001@mail.unpad.ac.id^{1*},

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the relationship, response, and contribution between the GRDP of the agricultural sector (PDRBP) to the Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP), Islamic public bank financing to the farming industry (PBS), agricultural sector financing by Islamic people's financing banks (PBPRS), and inflation (INF) and SDGs Village, especially indicators related to the agricultural sector.

Methodology/approach: The research analysis uses the Vector Error Correction Model and descriptive statistics

Results/findings: The results showed that NTP had a positive relationship with GRDP. At the same time, PBS and PBPRS contributed positively to GRDP in the farming sector, while inflation positively correlated to GRDP in the farm industry. However, INF is still relatively stable. The response to PDRBP shows that NTP and PBS received a positive response, while PBPRS and INF received an adverse reaction in the short term. Meanwhile, poverty statistics show that rural poverty is 13.90%, while urban poverty is 7.78%. The average SDGs score for villages from 4149 villages in East Java is 44.87.

Limitations: This research focuses on the factors that influence the growth of the agricultural sector and the achievement of Village SDGs in East Java

Contribution: Hopefully, this research will be useful for academics, practitioners, especially in sectoral and sustainable development. In addition, this research can also contribute to policymakers in formulating economic development policy strategies in the province of East Java.

Novelty: Apart from examining the agricultural sector in East Java, this research also relates it to statistical data reporting the SDGs. Combining two models in one study is still relatively few.

Keywords: Agriculture, Village SDGs in Eeast Java, Analysis.

The Functioning of SDGs Desa Program for Disability Economic Resilience

Laily Furaida^{1*}, Ravik Karsidi², Drajat Tri kartono³, Sapja Anantanyu⁴

Doctoral Student of Development Extention Program Sebelas Maret University¹, Lecturer of

Development Extention Program Sebelas Maret University^{2,3,4}

mbaklel@student.uns.ac.id^{1*}, *ravik@uns.ac.id*², *drajattri@staff.uns.ac.id*³,

*sap_anan@staff.uns.ac.id*⁴

Abstract

This paper aims to provide an overview about the functioning of SDGs desa program for disability empowerment due to their economic resilience. This paper is a brief review of rural development program based on SDGs desa program in Indonesia and the possibility that can be done with it. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method which is carried out by analyzing various studies related to the implementation of the SDGs desa program for disabilities. The finding based on SDGs perspective analysis shows that the implementation of SDGs desa program in strengthening the process of economic resilience for disability still need more supervision from various interested parties. The role of rural social support in a synergistic manner will determine how far is the functioning possibility of the program are carried out.

Keywords: *Disability, empowerment, SDGs desa, rural development.*

Analysis Strategies to Promote Village Products Based on Local Wisdom; Lesson from Indonesia

Didip Diandra^{1*}, Hario Sulistianto², Agung Priyono³, Zainur Hidayah⁴, Romi Adetio Setiawan⁵,
Debby Arisandi⁶

Business Administration Study Program, Tanri Abeng University, Jakarta^{1,2}

Management Study Program, Tanri Abeng University, Jakarta³

Master of Management Study Program, Universitas Terbuka, Tangerang⁴

Faculty of Economics and Business Islam, UIN Fatmawati Soekarno, Bengkulu^{5,6}

didip.diandra@tau.ac.id^{1*}, hario.s@tau.ac.id², agung.priyono@tau.ac.id³, zainur@ecampus.ut.ac.id⁴,
romiadetio@mail.uinfasbengkulu.ac.id⁵, debby.arisandi@mail.uinfasbengkulu.ac.id⁶

Abstract

Purpose: This research aims to analyse the best strategies to promote village products in Indonesia and to have better understanding of the role of local wisdom in promotion village products. Frequently, developing unique strategies could enhance local economy and create new jobs for the whole communities and people.

Methodology/approach: This study employs a qualitative research method based on regions and local communities in promotion village products. Multiple case study analysis and critical review of previous research is conducted in this study. The paper will analyse different point of view of local approaches to their respective promotion strategies and structures.

Results/findings: This study advances integrative framework to represent the best strategies in promotion village products in Indonesia. Promotion based on local wisdom may leads to a new strategic cooperation between villages, else, elevate village sustainable growth.

Limitations: The research approach done in this paper is based on the analysis of western part of Indonesia case studies. Therefore, future research of other geographical backgrounds may also encourage eastern part of Indonesia with its uniqueness and rich cultures.

Contribution: Promotion products is a part of marketing mix strategy. The presented promotion strategies based on local wisdom my distinct from other strategies in other country, which can support local communities to express their culture through products in the long-term framework and well recognized.

Novelty: The presented promotion strategies of local products with its uniqueness and culture collaboration provides the foundation of village entrepreneurial identity which further gain prosperity of rural economy.

Keywords: *Strategy, promotion, village products, local wisdom.*

Optimizing Pentahelix Collaboration in Developing Local Economic Potential in Ponu Transmigration Area

Dwitantri Rezkiandini Lestari¹, Fera Wahyu Pinanti Islamiyah², Rafi Refinaldi³

Directorate of Development of Transmigration Area^{1,3}

Directorate of Regulation of People Distribution²

dwitantri74@gmail.com, ferawpi12@gmail.com, rafi.refinaldi@gmail.com

Abstract

Based on the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan, Ponu Transmigration Area is included in 52 national priority transmigration areas and has several potentials related to salt commodities and marine tourism. The potential of the salt produced has premium quality using by geomembrane technology. On the other side, there are also problems in Ponu Transmigration Area, such as the clean water crisis and a dry climate. This condition caused agricultural land become dry and crop failure. Based on these potentials and problems, in realizing a sustainable transmigration area that can become embryos of economic growth, a development strategy and concept is needed. This article examines the appropriate and suitable theories and concepts to be applied in Ponu Transmigration Area. The analytical methods used are content analysis through the study of various sources and stakeholder analysis that examines a pentahelix collaboration of each stakeholder involved. The limitation of this study is the lack of detailed quantitative data and information about local economic capitals, especially that are gained from its potential sectors such as salt-farming and marine tourism. Thus, the study aims to produce some recommendations qualitatively in order to strengthen the economic potential. These will contribute to the arrangement of the future Ponu Transmigration Area's economic development planning. The novelty of this study is to produce a new set of policies and adaptive capacities concept related to drought disaster and economic development in Ponu Transmigration Area.

Keywords: *Ponu Transmigration Area, Economic Development, Salt, Marine Tourism, Pentahelix.*

The Strategic Role of Taba Penanjungan Village, Central Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province in Supporting Sustainable Development in Indonesia

Sussy Nofita Sari¹, Desak Made Trisna Juliantari Dewi², Nyoman Diah Utari Dewi³

Universitas Ngurah Rai

Sussynofitasari14@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the strategic role of Taba Penanjungan Village, Central Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province in supporting sustainable development in Indonesia. By using descriptive qualitative analysis research method. The results obtained from the research are that with the directives from the President, the strategic role of Taba Penanjungan Village, Central Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu province in supporting sustainable development in Indonesia by: 1) strengthening economic resilience for quality and equitable growth by increasing innovation and investment quality is the main capital to encourage higher, sustainable and prosperous economic growth in a just and equitable manner. 2) Developing Regions to Reduce Inequalities and Ensure Equity through Regional development is aimed at increasing economic growth and fulfillment of basic services by harmonizing development plans and spatial use. 3) Improving Quality and Competitive Human Resources, because Humans are the main capital of national development towards inclusive and equitable development in all regions. Improving the quality and competitiveness of human resources, namely human beings who are healthy and intelligent, adaptive, innovative, skilled and with character.

Keywords: *The Strategic Role of Villages, and Sustainable Development in Indonesia.*

Wiwitan Tradition as Part of Local Wisdom of Village Communities in Indonesia and Its Influence on Rice Production

Wahyu Adhi Saputro¹, Alyta Shabrina Zusryn², Herdiana Anggrasari^{3*}, Ali Hasyim Al Rosyid⁴

Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia¹

Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Yarsi University²

Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, "Veteran" University of National Development
Yogyakarta, Indonesia^{3,4}

herdiana.anggrasari@upnyk.ac.id

Abstract

Local wisdom is an aspect that grows in traditional agricultural systems, especially in rural communities. Local wisdom is also considered as local knowledge that contains various knowledge to answer problems. The local wisdom that still exists today and has become a hereditary legacy is the wiwitan tradition. This tradition is carried out mostly by farmers who come from the island of Java, Indonesia. This tradition is carried out by the village community as a ceremony that is considered by local farmers to benefit and is considered to be able to prevent bad things. Most of the farmers in the village community are rice farmers. Rice production is an important part of fulfilling the food needs of farmer households. The purpose of this study was to see the influence of the wiwitan tradition on rice production owned by farmers. The research was conducted using analytic descriptive method. This study uses primary data derived from in-depth interviews with 32 farmers in Banyumas Regency (Central Java Province) and Sleman Regency (Special Region of Yogyakarta Province). Data analysis used in this research is production analysis and analysis of the Cobb-Douglas Production Function Analysis with the Regression Model. Based on the research results, most of the farmers still carry out the wiwitan tradition as a local wisdom tradition. The results of the study stated that farmers who practice the wiwitan tradition have quite good production. The results of the study also stated that rice production was simultaneously influenced by seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor within the family, labor outside the family, farming experience, dummy local wisdom of Wiwitan. The brief limitation of this research only refers to the location of farmers who still carry out the wiwitan tradition. This research contributes to and understands that local wisdom in Indonesia must be maintained and passed down from generation to generation as long as it does not violate existing ideology. This research contributes to several fields such as agriculture and cultural sciences. The novelty of this study is to include the wiwitan tradition variable in the regression model as a dummy variable.

Keywords: *Local Wisdom, Production, Rice, Wiwitan.*

Sustainable Rural Development: Improving the Quality of Human Resources through Vocational Villages

Retnayu Prasetyanti^{1*}, Noor Shaky Iskandar²

National Institute Public Administration School of Administration Jakarta^{1,2}
retnayu.prasetyanti@gmail.com^{1*}, nooriskandar6274@gmail.com²

Abstract

Purpose: Sustainability has been embedded in the path of rural development because it mainly supports the socio-economic sector, and empowerment in pursuing equitable development. Thus, vocational villages are very important for rural areas to create sustainable rural development ecosystems. The vocational village acts as a center for individual/group development through courses and training, especially for managing business units based on local excellence in social, economic, cultural and environmental dimensions.

Methodology/approach: This study uses a qualitative approach with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) as a sequential analysis method. This study provides primary data sources from Panggungharjo Village, Yogyakarta. Secondary data obtained from various literature. All collected and displayed by the Vos viewer software.

Results/findings: This article defines a vocational village development model based on social capital and capacity building scenarios. The vocational village model relies on values, beliefs, norms and networks to develop individual talents while empowering rural institutions. These findings emphasize three main aspects of improving the quality of human resources in rural areas, namely political capacity, bureaucratic capacity, and socio-cultural capacity. This model also highlights the role of the penta-helix.

Limitations: The lack of sources of information in news articles, scientific articles, and official government websites that raise the issue of vocational villages.

Contribution: This research aims to contribute to the betterment of practical, academic, and conceptual-theoretical discussion of sustainable rural development issues.

Novelty: This article developed a locally rooted model of a vocational village for pursuing sustainable rural development.

Keywords: Sustainable rural development, vocational village, social capital, collaborative rural governance.

Villages SDG's Response to Mental Health: Better Late than Never

Saut Gracer Sijabat

NIPA School of Administration Polytechnic Jakarta
saut.s@stialan.ac.id

Abstract

There is little variation in mental health conditions between urban and rural communities. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia collected data for two out of four mental health disorders based on place of residence, with rural areas having a higher prevalence than urban areas in schizophrenia/psychosis and mental-emotional disorders. Villages with poor socioeconomic levels have a higher incidence of mental health disorders, as well as individual characteristics such as biological, psychological, and cultural factors. **Purpose:** The purpose of this article is to present village-based mental health policies in response to sustainable development goals.

Methodology/ approach: The qualitative research approach was used in conjunction with bibliographic techniques in the Publish or Perish program.

Results/ findings: According to the findings of this study, the focus of sustainable development goals, namely living a healthy and affluent life, has not been on mental health. This is evident from the breadth of mental health research, which continues to characterize four different mental health illnesses using the DSM V TR categorization. Furthermore, no central nor regional mental health initiatives have yet addressed rural areas. This is seen by the central and regional office commitment to health policies and expenditures that remain focused on physical health. The Covid-19 epidemic has also significantly reduced the regional health budget.

Contribution: Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations were made, including developing a wise mental health policy in rural areas, increasing mental health commitments and budgets, mobilizing communities to respond to rural mental health policies, and improving treatment facilities and mental health response services.

Novelty: Although the goals of sustainable development place a special emphasis on living healthy and prosperous lives, not enough data on mental health has been collected, and mental health policies based on village wisdom have not become a theme that many central and regional governments have implemented.

Keywords: *Mental health, Village SDG's, Good health and well-being.*

Analysis of Land Use Change using Land Change Modeler to Support Food Security in Upper Citarum Watershed

Shantosa Yudha Siswanto^{1*}, Marenda Ishak Sonjaya Sule², and Dwiki Ramadhan Rahman³

Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

shantosa@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

The Cikeruh, Citarik, and Cirasea sub-watersheds are part of the Citarum watershed which is included in the 15 priority watersheds for critical land recovery. One of the causes of land criticality is the conversion of land use that is not in accordance with the capabilities of the available land. The purpose of this study was to determine land use conversion that occurred in the Cikeruh, Citarik, and Cirasea Sub-watersheds during 1990-2015 and to predict land use conditions in the research area in 2029. This research was conducted through a descriptive quantitative analysis approach through the interpretation of Landsat 5 TM and Landsat 8 OLI satellite imagery supervised classification methods with the maximum likelihood algorithm and Utilization of the IDRISI application, Land Change Modeler (LCM) for predictive modeling of future land use. The types of use of built-up land, paddy fields and open land are predicted to increase by 3,761.26 Ha (29.02%), 441.10 Ha (4.84%), 267.04 Ha (4.55%), respectively.

Keywords: *land use change, remote sensing, land change modeler, logistic regression , multi-layer perceptron*

Utilization of Steel Slag in Improving Soil Characteristics

Rina Devnita¹, Apong Sandrawati², Mahfud Arifin³

Faculty of Agriculture – Universitas Padjadjaran^{1,2,3}

*rina.devnita@unpad.ac.id*¹, *apong.sandrawati@unpad.ac.id*², *mahfud.arifin@unpad.ac.id*³

Abstract

Steel slag is a by-product in the process of refining iron by Blast Furnace (BF) or Electric Arc Furnace (EAF). This by-product can be used for various fields such as construction, industry and agriculture. This study aimed to observe the use of steel slag in agriculture as fertilizer, lime and ameliorant in the soils. The method used was the experimental design used steel slag in several level: 0, 2.5%, 5% and 7.5%, used for fertilizer, lime and ameliorant. The result showed that steel slag functioned as fertilizer by contributing Ca, Mg, P (essential nutrients) and Si (non-essential nutrient) to the soils. Steel slag functioned as lime by increasing soil pH 0.2-0.4 unit. Steel slag also functioned as ameliorant by releasing P from retention in Andisols, and from fixation in Ultisols. Using steel slag in agriculture had many advantages by improving several soil characteristics, and increasing the productivity of maize, tomato, red chilly and broccoli. However, using steel slag has to be considered carefully due to several heavy metals as hazardous and toxic materials embedded in steel slag even though in trace or very low percentages. This study of this research is expected contributed to government who would like to improve characteristics in sub optimal soils. The novelty is the using of steel slag in agriculture that not been used widely yet.

Keywords: *Fertilizer, lime, ameliorant.*

Indigenous Development: UNDRIP, SDGs, and Aligning Baduy Dalam's Perspectives

Mochamad Felani Budi Hartanto¹, Enkin Asrawijaya²

Research Center for Society and Culture, The National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)^{1,2}
moch063@brin.go.id¹, enki001@brin.go.id²

Abstract

There is hope among indigenous people that their rights will be protected and recognized through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which reflect human rights principles. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development holds critical importance for indigenous people, as it should ensure their engagement at all levels, in line with the slogan "no one left behind" that is being promoted globally. However, indigenous people across the globe are often deemed poor based on these indicators and metrics. It is important to note that they are not against development; rather, they have a different perspective on development. The ratification of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) by the Indonesian Government has led to a reframing of policies and implementation concerning indigenous people, particularly for the Baduy Dalam, one of the indigenous peoples in West Java, Indonesia. By utilizing UNDRIP as an analytical framework and comparing it with the SDGs and their indicators, this paper aims to accomplish two objectives: first, to explore whether the Baduy Dalam development concept aligns with the development concept of the SDGs, and second, to examine how they communicate their own development needs and concepts to the government. The study conclude that the Baduy Dalam has their own perspective of development which based on the self-determined and obey with their religion, ancestors and natural compliance.

Keywords: *Indigenous People, SDGs, Human Rights.*

Wastes Free Work Alliance, an CSR Program to Resolve Plastic Waste at Nunukan Shore

Ken Retno Budipratiwi
PT Pertamina EP Tarakan Field
kenretnob@gmail.com

Abstract

Nunukan Regency is the biggest seaweed producer at North Kalimantan with production up to 3000 tons a month. Highest selling price up to Rp. 24.000,- per kilos and high demand, seaweed attracted locals to invest into the aquaculture. Unfortunately, high demand and high producing is followed by increasing bottle trash usage at the shore. The farmers using used plastic bottles as buoy to their seaweed ropes. At least 1 tons a day of bottle trash is produced from seaweed aquaculture activities. Ironical, seaweed is one of main commodities but bring harm to the environment and ecosystem. PT Pertamina EP Tarakan Field (Tarakan Field) offered an alternative solution through corporate social responsibility (CSR) program called Wastes Free Work Alliance and located at Mamolo Shore, Tanjung Harapan Village, Nunukan Island. Alongside with Bank Sampah Karya Bersama as company's CSR beneficiaries, used bottle plastic is recycled into environment friendly seaweed buoy balls as an innovation. This innovation program is new at Nunukan areas. Collaborated with local government and related stakeholders, this program is not only solving environmental issues, but also empowering community. Through this program, more than 3 tons plastic bottle is recycled into more than 13000 seaweed buoy that are cheaper than usual used bottles. More than 200 seaweed farmers using recycle seaweed buoy balls and became environmentally oriented empowered. This program helped government in reducing generation wastes. This innovation is awarded first place in North Kalimantan Innovation Competition. Plastic waste problem is an environment issues that needs an actual and long-term solution. The aim of this article is simply to share how Tarakan Field, as an oil and gas industry, committed to solve plastic wastes issues at Mamolo Shore through CSR program. This article summaries what Tarakan Field have done in the past 3 years to resolve environment issues and to empower rural community. Environmental issues in the end became our responsibility to resolve collectively.

Keywords: *corporate social responsibility, plastic bottle wastes, seaweed aquaculture, recycled product, community empowerment*

Preliminary Steps in Institutionalizing Multi-Stakeholders Platforms: A Case Study of Tebo Regency, Jambi, Indonesia

Danang Yudha Prakasa^{1*}, Astria Zahra Nabila², Fransiskus Surdiasis², Riyadi Suparno²
Universitas Prasetya Mulya¹, Tenggara Strategics²
danang.yudha@pmbs.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: The objective of this research is to provide alternative institutional forms for the multi-stakeholder platform that will be established in Tebo, Jambi, Indonesia. The platform is crucial in promoting and contributing to Tebo's Green Growth vision that focuses on the development of a productive and low-carbon-emission economy while encouraging sustainable production, protection of key natural resources, as well as community empowerment.

Methodology/approach: The study utilizes a combination of desk study and field study methods to comprehensively investigate alternative institutional forms of multi-stakeholder platform. The desk study involves an extensive review and analysis of existing literature, including published materials, academic papers, reports, and online resources. We carried out three separate field studies to Tebo Regency, during which we conducted a series of in-depth interviews and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders from Tebo administration, the private sector, farmer groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/civil society organizations (CSOs).

Results/findings: Building credibility and trust between parties, maintaining transparency, delegating tasks to intermediaries to ensure neutrality and fairness as well as advancing decision-making processes and effective communication are some of the preliminary steps which should be taken. Functional and divisional design can be alternative structure.

Limitations: This research has limited application in the societies at large, considering that local sociopolitical, cultural, economic and legal circumstances could significantly impact the suitability of certain institutional forms. Additional data is needed for communities outside Tebo Regency.

Contribution: this study's contributions extend to policy makers, government officials, practitioners, stakeholders, the research community, local communities, civil society organizations, and international development organizations. It contributes to various disciplines and study areas, including public administration, governance studies, sustainable development, and participatory decision-making, enhancing knowledge and informing practices related to multi-stakeholder platforms and their institutionalization.

Novelty: This research serves to enhance our understanding of the institutionalization process and offers valuable insights for practitioners seeking to establish successful multi-stakeholder platforms in similar contexts.

Keywords: Multi-Stakeholder platform, Institutionalization, Sustainability.

Empowerment of PKK Members as a Strategy for Reducing the Prevalence of Stunting in the City of Tasikmalaya

Hesty Marsya Lopuhaa^{1*}, Arwanto Harimas Ginting²

Institute of Home Affairs

hestylopuhaa102@gmail.com¹, arwantoharimasginting@ipdn.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of conducting this research is to find out the role or purpose of empowering community organizations in this case PKK members and existing government policies in handling *Stunting* prevention. In addition, the purpose of this research is to serve as evaluation material in order to optimize the activities and programs of the PKK Mobilization Team related to *Stunting* which is in line with one of the goals of sustainable development (SDGS) in the world, namely creating a healthy and prosperous life.

Methodology/approach: Data was collected through literature review and consultation with village officials and community groups participating in empowerment. Literature review is used to understand *Stunting* prevalence reduction strategies. Interviews were conducted to get an overview of knowledge and perspectives related to *Stunting*. Data reduction was carried out, while the results of the analysis were explained and clarified with descriptive descriptions.

Results/findings: This study reveals that PKK members, in this case, are partners with the Tasikmalaya city government who have been empowered and empowered with several programs to accelerate *Stunting* reduction, but their ability to implement it effectively has not been maximized.

Limitations: This research was only conducted in the city of Tasikmalaya in West Java, which is a city with a high prevalence of *Stunting*. It is necessary to add the location and status of other villages in further research.

Contribution: This study contributes to the field of healthy living and welfare of the Indonesian people in handling *Stunting* starting from the smallest scope, namely the family and surrounding community organizations. The findings and recommendations are relevant to policy makers, city governments, and researchers in local governance and community empowerment.

Novelty: The novelty of this research lies in how the concept of empowering PKK members at the city government level. By overcoming existing obstacles in program empowerment, *Stunting* prevention will decrease and sustainable development goals will be achieved.

Keywords: Empowerment, PKK, Stunting, Sustainable Development.

The Existence of the Kota Angin's Communities in the Sustainable Development of Villages in Tourism

Ufahirah Pramelya P¹, Arwanto Harimas Ginting²

Fakultas Politik Pemerintahan, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri
imelufa@gmail.com, arwantoharimasginting@ipdn.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to increase the understanding and maintain the existence of the community in realizing sustainable development based on governance in the department of tourist.

Methodology/approach: Data collected based on studies conducted using sociological approaches and literature reviews aimed at getting data on how communities were able to keep local communities in tourism viable by qualitative research methods. The results of the analysis are interpreted through a descriptive narrative that can be explained in detail and easily understood.

Result/findings: It has been shown that village communities have had their own governance in the wake of sustainable development in tourism and are able to manage risks effectively along with governments

Limitations: The study could not be done in all the villages in the district of Majalengka, supplementary research needed to be done in order to achieve maximum results

Contribution: The study has contributed to tourism, governance, and balance of management between local governments and communities in bringing about sustainable development

Novelty: The new research is based on the concept of management of the people in tourism through existing limitations and the balance of governance with governments.

Keywords: Sustainable development, tourism, society.

Analysis of the Effect of Village Funds and Capital Expenditure on Income Inequality

Adhalina Wahyu Dwi Hapsari¹, Wawan Hermawan², Adhitya Wardhana³

Padjadjaran University^{1,2,3}

adhalina21001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the effect of village fund and capital expenditure on income inequality.

Methodology/approach: The data used in this study is secondary data collected from the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bureau of Statistic. This study used 115 samples from 23 cities/districts in the Special Province of Yogyakarta and West Java Provinces in 2018-2022. Data is processed using panel data regression using Eviews Software.

Results/findings: The results of the study show that the village fund has a negative and significant effect on income inequality. Meanwhile, the capital expenditure also has a negative effect on income inequality, but not significantly. This study adds transfer to regions, poverty, and unemployment as control variables. The variables of transfers to regions and unemployment have a positive and significant effect, while poverty has a positive but not significant effect on income inequality.

Limitations: The limitation of this study is that the influence exerted by the independent variables on the dependent variable is not large enough.

Contribution: The results of this study can be used by the government in making policies related to the allocation of village funds and capital expenditures to improve people's welfare by reducing the level of income inequality.

Novelty: The novelty in this study is to use samples from DIY and West Java Province, which are two provinces in Java Island which have the highest level of income inequality among other provinces in Java Island and the value is above the level of income inequality nationally.

Keywords: Village Fund, Capital Expenditure, Income Inequality.

Analysis of Political Participation of the People in Cileles Village, Sumedang Regency

Hana Sausan¹, Dilla Maulida², Bethoven Ferry Ibrahim³, Muhammad Rio Rama Prasetya⁴

Department of Political Science, Universitas Padjadjaran

hana20016@mail.unpad.ac.id¹, dilla20001@mail.unpad.ac.id², bethoven20001@mail.unpad.ac.id³,

muhammad20006@mail.unpad.ac.id⁴

Abstract

Cileles Village is a sub-urban area located in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency, with unique community characteristics. Based on data from the 2019 election, the people of Cileles Village are indicated to have a patterned political preference. This paper describes the political phenomenon that occurred in Cileles Village using political participation theory. Participation is a process of community or organizational involvement based on public awareness without coercion from certain parties. According to the United Nations, participation is the creation of opportunities for all members of society to influence the development process and enjoy the results. This research uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. The phenomenological approach seeks to understand the essence of phenomena directly and reduce experience to description. Data collection was carried out through interviews, focus group discussion, and secondary source references from village government archives. The agenda for data collection is carried out for two months with activities at Al-Falah Senior High School, Karang Taruna, Pemerdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK), and villagers in general. The results of the study stated that the people of Cileles Village tend to use electoral voting rights based on the influence of important figures in the village rather than digging for further information related to the party and candidates to be carried. In addition, other factors that influence the political attitudes of the people of Cileles Village, including religion, economy, and village environmental groups.

Keywords: *Political Participation, Political Behavior, Village Government.*

Leveraging Digital Transformation and the SMAC Framework to Advance SDGs

Azalia Mawarindani Indra^{1*}, Febrianty²

Insitut Teknologi dan Bisnis PalComTech

azalia.mawarindani@palcomtech.ac.id^{1*}, febrianty@palcomtech.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: To define digital capabilities for SMEs to enable urban and village SMEs to thrive in the digital age, resulting in increased profits and competitive advantage in support of SDGs implementation.

Methodology/approach: This study utilizes qualitative research methods, including literature review on digital transformation and the SMAC concept. The focus is on Micro Enterprises in the Food, Fashion, and Crafts sectors in South Sumatera.

Results/findings: The study defines the dimensions of digital capabilities for SMEs based on the concepts of Digital Transformation and the SMAC concept, namely : Business Model, Knowledge and Innovation, Process and Operation Support, Channel and Marketing and Sales, Customer and User Experience.

Limitations: The limitation of this study is the potential generalizability of the findings, as the research focuses on specific SME sectors and may not fully represent all SMEs.

Contribution: This study offers a roadmap for SMEs in both urban and rural communities with limited digital literacy, empowering them to navigate the digital age. By enhancing their digital capabilities, this research contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goals no 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by promoting equitable economic development in rural areas. It enables SMEs to leverage digital technologies and participate in the digital economy, fostering inclusive growth in underserved communities.

Novelty: The novelty of this study lies in adapting the concepts of Digital Transformation and the SMAC model to suit the context of SMEs, specifically Micro Enterprises in the Food, Fashion, and Crafts sectors. This Digital Capability concept contributes to the understanding of digital capabilities for SMEs and offers practical insights for their digital journey with some limitation such as rural area, and simplified understanding of digital capabilities application. Digital Transformation and the SMAC Framework can be powerful tools to support the implementation of SDGs. Applying digital technology and leveraging the SMAC framework intelligently can accelerate progress in achieving the proposed goals of sustainable development set forth by the SDGs.

Keywords: *Digital Transformation, Digital Capability, Digital SMEs, SDGs, SMAC, Digital Trends.*

Achieving Universal Access of Clean Water in Disadvantaged Region

Dwi Supatmi¹, Alvian Nurhadi², Alifan Darul Ilma³

Kementerian Desa PDTT, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

dwi.supatmi@kemendesa.go.id¹, alvian.nurhadi@kemendesa.go.id², alifan.darul@kemendesa.go.id³

Abstract

Matakus Village is one of villages in Tanimbar Regency, Maluku Province, which is located in the disadvantaged region, border area, and outermost island. One of the priority issues faced by the region is related to the provision of decent clean water to the community. Before intervention is given, local communities use rainwater to fulfill their daily needs of clean water while managing those scarcity to ensure everyone receives a bare minimum clean water for primary needs. Thus, the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration builds clean water facility in 2021 to solve these issues. The development process of the facility is divided into four steps, those are preparation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. The output of the development is construction of a water spring, water pump, reservoir, public hydrant pump, and solar cell. The outcome of this project is fulfillment of access to clean water for 485 people or 102 households in Matakus Village, the increase of public health, and building the awareness of sustainable development. This project can be replicated in various regions with the same issue and identical geographical characteristics to create universal access to clean water for all people as mentioned in point 6 of SDGs.

Keywords: Access, Clean water, Water Facility, Disadvantaged Regions.

Reflecting Unwise Part of Local Wisdom in Term of Earthquake Safe Construction

Dyah Nunki Yalesrie^{1*}, Yohana Noradika Maharani², Eko Teguh Paripurno³, Johan Danu Prasetya⁴

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta^{1,2,3,4}
214211005@student.upnyk.ac.id^{1*}, yohanam@upnyk.ac.id²

Abstract

Earthquake caused by newly identified, Cugenang Fault, has brought drastic change in Cianjur Regency. The number one question was why so many buildings especially residential collapse. Economy factor seems not the main reason of low quality and substandard construction since not only small but also big houses suffer major damage. The purpose of this study is to gain understanding of Cianjur community's characteristic in building their houses. The approach used was comparing documentation of house ruins and damages with the building code, and then carefully review to find pattern in the design or construction technique. Brick wall without concrete band was used as gable ends together with wooden truss as the main roof structure. This unfamiliarity has been found as the cause of gable ends loss in most of surveyed area. This roof structure is vastly used and believed as good design by the community though it is not meeting the standard. The research finds the part of local custom that needs to be changed and suggesting several solutions. Therefore, there is no study on whether the community will accept the recommendation or implement it in near future. This study can benefit government, NGOs, and engineers in developing reconstruction program in Cianjur. Hopefully this study can ignite curiosity for further research or in next disaster events. After disaster strike, all attention focused on the scale of damage and how to build back safer. This study explore on aspect which rarely reviewed to get thorough understanding for more accurate improvement.

Keywords: *Earthquake, vulnerability, local wisdom, indigenous, rural development.*

Impacts of Rural Development on Human Development in Indonesia

Yuniarto Hadiwibowo^{1*}, Tanda Setiya², Nur Aisyah Kustiani³

Polytechnic of State Finance STAN^{1,2,3}

yhadiwibowo@pknstan.ac.id^{1*}, tanda.setiya@pknstan.ac.id², nur.aisyah@pknstan.ac.id³

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the relationship between rural development and human development in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia for has spent large amount of fund for villages and implemented comprehensive indicator for village development that combine social, economy and ecological approaches.

Methodology/approach: We estimate the relationship between rural development and human development in 434 municipalities in Indonesia during 2019-2021. We distinguished between rural development in Java and Bali with other regions. We employ panel methods to estimate the relationships.

Results/findings: Rural development contributes positively on human development. However, the impact of village funds on the human development are not as expected. There are room for improvement for the the village fund policy.

Limitations: While the focus is on village development, the analysis are based on municipalities data because data some data on the village level is not readily available.

Contribution: This study contribute to the current understanding of the impacts of rural development and village fund especially on human development.

Novelty: This study includes all municipalities in Indonesia using currently available data. The analysis of rural development using the Developing Village Index is still lacking.

Keywords: *Human Development Index, Developing Village Index, Rural Development.*

Accelerating Village Infrastructure Development: A Stimulator of Economic Resilience in West Lampung

Nety Hermawati¹, Zumaroh², Dwita Tarisa Putri³

¹ State Islamic Religious Institute (IAIN) Metro, Lampung, Indonesia,
nety.hermawati@metrouniv.ac.id

² State Islamic Religious Institute (IAIN) Metro, Lampung, Indonesia, zumaroh@metrouniv.ac.id

³ Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia, dwita.tarisaptr@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to measure the acceleration of economic resilience in West Lampung, Lampung province through infrastructure development. One of the objectives of setting priorities for the use of Village Funds is the realization of an equitable growing economic village. Village infrastructure and innovation according to needs is an indicator of Village SDGs 9. By using a socio-juridical approach to public policies set by the West Lampung regional government in an effort to accelerate economic development. The regional government of West Lampung district establishes an Infrastructure development policy that supports Food Security activities with an allocation according to the Village Regulation and the district head's regulations of a minimum of 20% of the Village Fund Allocation in 2022. Findings in the field show that infrastructure development is able to provide a stimulus for improving economy. On average, the *Pekon* (village) in West Lampung has budgeted for the construction of the Rabat Beton road and connecting bridges between community agricultural/plantation locations. Thus simplifying and speeding up transportation routes and reducing travel time in the distribution of agricultural/plantation products. However, there are still obstacles where the topography is hilly and far from the location of the material which causes the price of building materials to be more expensive than other regencies. So if calculated, value of infrastructure in West Lampung is more wasteful and expensive than other districts. This study is limited to social studies on local government policies on infrastructure development priorities in an effort to achieve economic resilience. It is hoped that the review produced in this study will contribute to village assistants, regional apparatus managing village funds and the Ministry of Villages in setting priority scales for the use of village funds so that the acceleration of infrastructure development as a stimulant for the realization of economic resilience is more focused and on target.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Village Fund, Economic resilience, Village SDGs 9.*

Women and Economic Resilience: Reconception of the Role of Women in Village Development

Zumaroh¹, Roykhatul Ma'wa Hr²

Institut agama Islam negeri (IAIN) Metro, Lampung, Indonesia¹
Rumah Perempuan dan Anak (RPA) Wilayah Lampung, Indonesia²
zumaroh@metrouniv.ac.id¹, roykhah@gmail.com²

Abstract

This research aims to measure the role of women in village development to create family economic resilience as a form of reconception of the role of women in society. The existence of village funds provides opportunities for women to be involved in village development through various empowerment programs as an effort to strengthen village women. By conducting a survey of women members of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) and female village fund officials in the Punggur sub-district of Central Lampung, this study explores the role of women in village development. Referring to previous research on empowering rural communities through village funds, this research is more focused on women's involvement in village development. As the goal of SDGs Village 5 as an indicator of the success of a women-friendly village. Based on the data obtained by the facts, the role of women is now increasingly shifting from household activities. Women are also increasingly active in carrying out the role of accompanying their husbands in improving the family economy. However, there are obstacles experienced by women in carrying out their roles in the economic sector. The uneven awareness of women about their own potential in economic activities means that many rural women are still not optimal in their work to realize economic resilience and are more comfortable with domestic tasks. However, on the other hand, the support of the husband of the head of the household who provides opportunities for women to develop themselves through involvement in development activities in the village is able to strengthen women so that they become more independent. The independence of village women is an added value in creating family economic resilience. With this study, the contribution made to the village ministry and village fund management apparatus is to optimize efforts to build women's awareness and motivation to be active in various village development activities.

Keywords: *The role of women, Empowerment, Village funds, Economic resilience, Village development.*

Key Factors of Success of Higher Education in Village Community Development (Study in Palaan Village -Ngajum, Malang District)

M. Yusuf Azwar Anas^{1*} Adita Nafisa²,

Raden Rahmat Islamic University^{1,2}

yusufazwar9@uniramalang.ac.id^{1*}, aditanafisa@uniramalang.ac.id²

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the key factors that determine the success of village community development programs that have been implemented by universities.

Methodology/approach: A quantitative approach is used to determine important factors in determining the success of village community development. A sample of 209 samples includes residents and stakeholders who are involved in program implementation, both in tertiary institutions and villages. Data was collected by questionnaire and analyzed by SPSS application.

Results/findings: This study found that there are two important variables that must be considered in building village communities based on average scores, namely the priority of programs or activities to be carried out so that development has a focus that can be jointly supported. Both stakeholder commitments are very important things to note, because building a village community requires support from various parties, both the village government, the community, the local government and also the university. The results of this study also show that the 10 variables that support village community development can be grouped into two factors, namely the preparation of village community development plans and the ability to communicate with stakeholders and commitment to results.

Limitations: The research was limited to Palaan Village, Ngajum District, Malang Regency, which became a laboratory village at the Islamic University of Raden Rahmat Malang and was devoted to the "Kampung Pineapple" tourism village development program.

Contribution: This research contributes to the strategy of developing a tourist village, and is used by the government, NGOs or universities that are companions or will develop villages, so it is important to pay attention to important factors so that the program can be successful.

Novelty: An egalitarian and populist communication model is able to provide confidence and motivation for villagers to be involved in village development.

Keywords: *Community Development, Success Factors, and Village Development.*