

Cader Phenomena as a Determining Group for the Success of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas

Moh. Dulkiah

¹Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author E-mail: moh.dulkiah@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

This research examines how the cadre phenomenon as a group determines the success of a sustainable development program in rural areas. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Research data collection was carried out through observation and in-depth interviews with development cadres, government apparatus, community leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders, and the community in the 3 (three) research villages, namely Cidenok Village, Sumberjaya Village, and Garawangi Village, which all three are part of Sumberjaya District, Majalengka Regency, West Java Indonesia. This study found that cadres are one of the determining groups for the success of sustainable development programs in rural areas. The participation of cadres is seen not only in aspects of the government but also in community activities. Cadres who have fast, active, and good adaptation and apply core values can be trusted by the community in disseminating development information and inviting active participation. The success of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in rural areas requires the role of stakeholders both horizontally and vertically between the community and the government. This study concludes that the involvement of cadre groups has a significant role in the successful implementation of the sustainable development program in rural areas.

Keywords: Cadre, Sustainable Development Goals, Village, Cadre Group

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana fenomena kader sebagai sebuah kelompok penentu keberhasilan suatu program pembangunan berkelanjutan di wilayah pedesaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Penggalan data penelitian dilakukan melalui observasi dan wawancara mendalam kepada para kader pembangunan, apparatus pemerintahan, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh pemuda, tokoh agama, dan masyarakat yang berada di 3 (tiga) desa tempat penelitian, yakni Desa Cidenok, Desa Sumberjaya, dan Desa Garawangi yang ketiganya bagian dari Kecamatan Sumberjaya Kabupaten Majalengka, Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kader menjadi salah satu kelompok penentu bagi keberhasilan program pembangunan berkelanjutan di wilayah pedesaan. Partisipasi kader terlihat tidak sekedar pada aspek pemerintahan, tetapi juga pada kegiatan-kegiatan kemasyarakatan. Kader yang memiliki adaptasi yang cepat, aktif, dan baik serta menerapkan core values, maka dapat dipercaya oleh masyarakat dalam melakukan diseminasi informasi pembangunan dan mengajak berpartisipasi aktif. Keberhasilan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs) di wilayah pedesaan membutuhkan peran stakeholders baik secara horizontal masyarakat maupun vertical antara masyarakat dan pemerintah. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa keterlibatan kelompok kader memiliki peran signifikan bagi keberhasilan penerapan program SGDs di wilayah pedesaan.

Kata Kunci: Kader, Sustainable Development Goals, Village, Kelompok Kader

INTRODUCTION

Along with the efforts of every country under the auspices of the United Nations to prioritize progress (Obaideen et al., 2022), problems in various aspects arise as a result of setting aside the urgency (Shaw et al., 2016) of sustainable development in each country (Prof et al., 2016), departing from the development of problems in developing countries that are increasingly complex (Omer & Noguchi, 2020),

* Copyright (c) 2023 **Moh. Dulkiah**

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Received: October 10, 2022; Revised: February 16, 2023; Accepted: February 20, 2023

a global sustainable development agenda or sustainable development goals (SDGs) on 25 September 2015 by the United Nations (UN). As one of the supporting countries SDGs (Santika et al., 2020), Indonesia has a slightly different state form from other UN countries, namely an archipelagic state (Wijaya & Furqan, 2018) so that in the implementation of the 17 objectives in SDGs need a further mapping of the area. The village is the smallest territory in a country with a social entity for the country's progress, especially in Indonesia (Iskandar, 2020). With the form of an archipelagic state consisting of tens of thousands of villages (C. Allen et al., 2018), Indonesia improvised in the implementation area SDGs be localized SDGs villages (Eakin et al., 2014). The aim is to ensure that the SDGs' socialization process and implementation are in accordance with its main motto, namely "No One Left Behind even in rural areas (Hák et al., 2016).

As a goal of sustainable development, society is bound by the label of social beings. Not only within the scope of the state, even within the village, but there is also a social class stratification of society which is divided into three main classes, namely, upper, middle, and lower class (Barone et al., 2022). Correlation with SDGs, especially, SDGs village is if this sustainable development (Onu, 2020) tends to focus on the development of the lower class (Nundy et al., 2021) with cross-subsidies from the upper class, then where is the position and what is the role of the middle class? (Trinh, 2022). The central government's commitment to the localization of SDGs to village areas (ElMassah & Mohieldin, 2020) supported by the action of adding to its development goals (Iskandar, 2020), namely "Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture" to be the 18th goal (Reza, 2021). Unlike the SDGs in general, in village SDGs, a more intense goal mapping is carried out into two sub-sections: SDGs I and SDGs II. Village I's SDGs themselves include (1) Villages Without Poverty and Hunger (SDGs points 1 and 2), (2) Villages concerned with health (SDGs points 3, 6, and 11), (3) Villages concerned with Education (SDGs point 4), and (4) Women-friendly village (SDGs point 5). The SDGs for village II include (5) Economic village grows evenly (SDGs points 8, 9, 10, and 12), (6) Villages that care for the environment (SDGs points 7, 13, 14, and 15), (7) Networked villages (SDGs point 17), and finally (8) Cultural responsive villages (SDGs points 16 and 18) (Andari, 2021). The 18 goals of SDGs in this village are quite interesting (Prayitno et al., 2021) because the government is committed to seriously supporting their implementation with a special budget of Rp. Seventy-two trillion (Raharjo, 2020) for the "Village Fund" program. As the smallest area, in addition to its development program, further discussion is needed regarding how the community responds to village SDGs (Okitasari & Katramiz, 2022) through the adaptation process in their daily life.

In implementing village sustainable development goals (TPB)/SDGs, according to Bappenas, many achievements were achieved globally and nationally, including the best 2017 VNR category from 5 other countries (Rudiyanto, 2020). Realizing that implementing the 18 SDGs in this village can maintain its good achievements, Bappenas emphasizes the importance of strong cooperation between government officials, non-government stakeholders, and the community itself (Panuluh & Riskia Fitri, 2016). Therefore, the role of various researchers in Indonesia is needed to examine it from a different perspective, namely the achievement of the SDGs down to the village level through the adaptation of the community (Chatzistamoulou & Koundouri, 2020). Research related to sustainable development in rural areas has been carried out by many researchers before. Research with the title "Analysis of SDGs Alignment with the Seresam Village Development Program in Seresam Village, Indagiri Hulu Regency" (Surya, 2019). The research looks at the alignment of existing programs in the village. The village has many programs, but not all programs are compatible. Yunginger and Dako's research related to the Climate-based Village Program Strategy bottom-up is participative in encouraging the achievement of the SDGs targets in Hutadaa Village to find a model of participation from the community in sustainable development programs (Yunginger & Dako, 2021).

While the Staff study emphasizes the correlation aspect between the goals of sustainable development and the socialization process in society at a macro level (Staff, 2021), Moinuddin and friends' research is more about implementing sustainable development programs with the time aspect of measuring success (Moinuddin et al., 2021). Bosselo's research seeks to reveal sustainable development in relation to each province's time zone, which is divided into three different time zones for village SDGs (Bossello et al., 2018). Meanwhile, Dittmar looks more at the factors that influence the results of community adaptation patterns (Dittmar et al., 2016). Haas and Ivanovskis' study looks more at sustainable development with indications of inequality in implementing the SDGs (M. Haas & Ivanovskis, 2022). Nong's research examines community adaptation to village SDGs programs in Indonesia (Nong et al., 2021). Schmidt's study looks at the process of sustainable development from design to implementation in general (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019). Kituyi's study sees the importance of community adaptation as an effort to support the program is important (Kituyi, 2016). For example, according to the growth paradigm, the active adaptation of the community in the form of an activist role in distributing social assistance to villagers to eradicate the goal of "No Poverty and Zero Hungry" greatly influences the poverty reduction rate. Mahadi and Zhafri see community responses as passive adaptation in the form of participation in cooperation activities or other development assistance at the household scale (Mahadi & Zhafri, 2021).

Most of the previous studies emphasized programs, results, roles, and success rates of sustainable development in rural areas. Meanwhile, studies on the determinants of the success of sustainable development programs in rural areas conducted by cadres have not been widely studied, so this research fills this void. Because of this, this study seeks to examine the adaptation pattern of cadre groups as groups that succeed in village government activities. Regarding adaptation patterns, further studies are needed based on the meaning of adaptation itself (Castro & Sen, 2022). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), adaptation is an adjustment to the environment, work, or study (H. BaylSmith & Griffin, 2015). In sociology itself, adaptation is a process born of social interaction (Midgley, 2020). When people are put together in the same environment and carry out social interactions (Gui et al., 2022), the next step is adjusting to their environment, namely social adaptation (Jamaludin, 2016).

In the present study, the pattern of adaptation may emerge from two different processes, namely, the community's response (passive adaptation) and the community's role (active adaptation) (Chen et al., 2013). These two forms of adaptation are part of the four development paradigms (Jamaludin, 2016), namely: (1) The growth paradigm (growth paradigm); (2) the Development paradigm of growth and equity (growth and equity strategy development); (3) The paradigm of sustainable development; and (4) development approach paradigm (human development) (Kiely, 2013). The first paradigm is the growth paradigm, which is the principle of thought that the struggle to increase state income is to catch up, of course, to create a better society (Schmelzer, 2015). The second paradigm is growth and equity (growth and equity strategy development), where the main orientation is the management and investment of human resources and social development. However, the drawbacks depend on other countries (Zagonari, 2018).

The next paradigm is sustainable development, which focuses on protecting the environment and pursuing renewable and unrenowable (Ghatee & Zarrinpoor, 2022). Finally, the paradigm of the development approach (human development) is usually echoed in democratic countries. This last paradigm emphasizes environmentally friendly development that favors the people, not the elites. If discussed further, this last paradigm seeks to complement all previous paradigms into one that maintains a stable level of national income, optimizes human resources, and sustainable and pro-people environmentally friendly development. The phenomenon of classifying society (Kim et al., 2021) into

hierarchical (vertical) classes seems to have been a phenomenon that has existed for a long time (Nolte, 2015). If it is stated in terms of age, it may almost match the age of the appearance of sociology itself (Meer & Holmwood, 2016). Before being referred to as social stratification, this phenomenon of community classification has been applied in various circles of society, especially what still exists today, the Hindu caste system (Bidner & Eswaran, 2015) and economic class.

Citing the views of Emile Durkheim (Bulgaru, 2013) regarding society itself, through structural theory, he views society as a harmonization (Maunah, 2016). The community will be able to achieve a common goal (Y. S. Jeong, 2018) when they reach an agreement to know each other's functions and duties. Another opinion states that Durkheim's functional theory tends to emphasize the process of ensuring that the placement of class status in society (Nolte, 2015) must be filled with important and quality role holders. This means that in order to achieve the goal of harmonization earlier (Muñoz & Dick, 2015), the grouping of society into classes is determined by the society itself. Even though it has disadvantages in ignoring functionalism, the function of Durkheim's theoretical views (K. Allen & O'Boyle, 2017) in this study is to describe the orientation of the formation of the SDGs of the village itself (Mwebesa et al., 2021). The 18 SDGs goals can run optimally when every social class knows and understands their status, function, and role (Fuhrmann-Riebel et al., 2021) in supporting their implementation.

When discussing the phenomenon of stratification (Panayotakis, 2014), social scientists usually relate it to Marx's theory of class conflict. However, this research will adopt the views of Weber, which is a critique of Marx's theory. The origins of the multidimensional phenomenon of modern stratification (Liang et al., 2018) are usually credited to the work of Max Weber (Bowles, 2013). Much of Weber's view of social stratification (Zhao et al., 2020) is often associated with his long critique of Marx's class theory. It can be said that Weber's opinion regarding stratification is quite correct and varied in many ways related to Marx's theory (H.-W. Jeong, 2022). More details will be explained through the points below. First, the process of separation with a "multidimensional approach" by Weber and Marx regarding "economic determinism", then replacing it with a multidimensional approach that emphasizes the dimensions of social status (Fuhrmann-Riebel et al., 2021) and class politics (power). Second, the process of replacing Marx's structural social analysis with Weber's analysis of stratification social action. Third, Weber emphasized the importance of attitudes, values, and aspirations in his views (which were ignored by Marx in his emphasis on rationality). He argues that motivation that is irrational and non-logical is very important for studying stratification theory (Zhao et al., 2020). In other words, Weber's view of stratification is that this social phenomenon is not the product of economic factors alone but can also be caused by non-economic factors. Finally, Weber wanted to correct Marx's explanation of the origins of capitalism and the moral and political superiority of present and future capitalists.

In summary, stratification in sociology is seen as a process of systematically unequal distribution of power, wealth, and status. Although on the other hand, power, wealth, and status are often considered the main dimensions of stratification (Barone et al., 2022). The difference in the first view for Marx, wealth in this stratification phenomenon is said to be the main dimension in which power and social status are derived. For Marx, structural property ownership is the relevant empirical domain (H.-W. Jeong, 2022). The second difference is in Durkheim's view, which sees issues of social status (often associated with certain norms) as the main dimension in stratification (K. Allen & O'Boyle, 2017). The derivative is income in the form of wealth, so according to him, the relevant empirical domain is work structurally (job structure) (Williams et al., 2020). The main reason that correlates Durkheim's functionalist theory (Nolte, 2015) in looking at this stratification phenomenon (K. Allen & O'Boyle, 2017) is that as a precursor to the theory, Durkheim ignores the role of asymmetric social relations so that harmonization (Maunah, 2016)

which was discussed earlier is more dominant for the stratification process of finding social status based on certain occupations (Williams et al., 2020).

In this village's SDGs, as implementers of the 18 existing goals, sociologists describe social classes through geological metaphors about the layers of the earth's surface (Yuswohady & Gani, 2015). Society is divided into classes according to the theories of the three theorists above in terms of layers, social strata, or structured hierarchies (Pattinasarany, 2016). For the stratification itself, the opportunity for people to move strata from one to another has existed for a long time. For example, the opportunities for people during the hunting and gathering era, divided into groups of tribal chiefs, shamans, and so on, continued to exist (Yuswohady & Gani, 2015). On the other hand, pre-industrial society also experienced opportunities for stratification by the feudal system (Chilvers, 2020), which we know as the status of kings, nobles, and enslaved people. The drawback is that the phenomenon of stratification in the past tends to emphasize the permissibility of this by religion, and the process of class transfer is obtained based on natural selection. From the thought of Durkheim, Marx, and Weber, we divide forms of stratification into two different forms based on the system of obtaining them (Barone et al., 2022).

First, the shape ascribed status (Tubergen et al., 2016) has long been implemented by the agrarian community with a system that we know now called the "caste system" (Bidner & Eswaran, 2015). Caste divides society into several professional groups and can only be obtained based on bloodline, meaning that this system is not only obtained from birth and is maintained through closed marriages. Second, form achieved status (Tubergen et al., 2016), which was introduced by the industrial community as grouping people into classes based on their respective businesses. The correlation with this research is that the middle class (Trinh, 2022) as village implementers of SDGs (M. Haas & Ivanovskis, 2022) is part of the social class grouping of people based on their business for their economic income (Ravallion, 2012). As achieve means to be achieved or earned, this form of stratification (Panayotakis, 2014) is applied in every society whose classification process is based on economic class and is open (Tubergen et al., 2016). The question is, is there still a society that does not apply a class system? According to economic sociology, the answer is only people who do not have economic strata that do not apply a class system. Even though the hunting and gathering era society did not have a clear class system (Yuswohady & Gani, 2015), no pre-industrial or even industrial society today is divided without class (Trinh, 2022). This is the background of the most common social stratification (Bowles, 2013) that occurs in Indonesia as an industrialized country, namely the division of its people into three main class groups based on their economic level, namely: upper class, middle class, and lower class (Song et al., 2016).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Majalengka Regency, namely in three villages in Sumberjaya District, including Cidenok Village, Sumber Jaya Village, and Garawangi Village. The three villages were chosen because they represent villages with development cadres in rural areas. The method used is descriptive qualitative, with the characteristics of the data presented in the form of descriptions in the form of narrative text, words, expressions, opinions, and ideas collected by researchers from various sources using previously selected data collection techniques. This method also explains circumstances, events, objects, and something related to variables that can be described with the problem under study. Therefore this study describes the phenomenon of cadres with sustainable development.

Data sources consist of primary sources, namely interviews and secondary sources obtained from various documents. Interviews were conducted with 12 cadres who were key informants in this study. Interviews were also conducted with government officials, community leaders, religious leaders, youth

leaders, and the community. The determination of informants was carried out purposively, and then an interview process was carried out for the selected cadres.

The documentation study is used to obtain various written sources regarding natural phenomena, such as journals, books, holograms, newspapers, and internet sites—data analysis using descriptive analytics. Researchers attempt to describe how the role of cadres in encouraging and succeeding in sustainable development in rural areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the interviews, the authors formulated cadres as a group of village community members who are considered to know, will, and can mobilize the community to participate in various village programs. In contrast, sustainable development aims to increase the standard of living of the people to be better and prosperous. As part of community groups, Cadres have their own phenomena in rural areas.

The involvement of cadres in village development is part of the form of participation. The participation of cadres as part of the community is involved starting from planning implementation, financing, utilization, maintenance, and development of development results. His involvement is based on the Village Head's Decree. To foster more active participation, cadres become the spearhead for village heads in the success of development activities.

At the research location, the Village Head seeks to form development cadres from community members with certain competencies. The Cidenok Village Head selects development cadres from community groups with a relatively high level of education, at least from junior high school and senior high school. There are even cadres who are university graduates. The same thing was also found in other research locations, namely Sumberjaya Village and Garawangi Village. At least more than 10 cadres are active in development activities in each village.

From the economic aspect, the cadre group came from circles that were considered to have the medium ability. The average cadre is not from the lower class, who are more preoccupied with meeting their personal or family needs. Cadres are also not from the upper class and are busier with their work. Based on the results of observations, the houses of the cadres are relatively in a permanent condition and have better jobs than those in the economically weak community.

From a biological perspective, the sex of the cadres is usually female. Based on field observations, all cadres in the three villages studied were women. Not a single cadre came from the male gender.

From the social aspect, development cadres come from groups that can relate and interact well with the surrounding community. One of the informants who came from cadres said that the existence of cadres needed to have the ability to relate and interact well with the community because they were messengers. Other informants also added that cadres determine the success of all programs implemented by the village. Community leaders and youth leaders also conveyed similar information. According to one community leader, a development program can't be successful without cadres. Cadres usually provide various services, such as integrated postal services for children and pregnant and lactating women. Cadres also help with various activities carried out in the village.

The village head assigns tasks to cadres in his area. First, the cadre seeks to grow and develop and mobilize initiatives of participation and self-help among the general public. Cadre activities like this are by village minister regulation No. 3/2015 Article 18. Cadres also have the opportunity to participate in training related to development, empowerment, and other skills. Researchers found an increase in this ability in all the villages studied. Second, cadres are involved in collecting the necessary data as a basis for

preparing village development plans. Third, cadres try to disseminate and socialize village development programs to village communities. Fourth, cadres ensure that the stages of development program activities in the village are carried out, starting from planning, implementation, accountability, and preservation of programs in their respective villages. Fifth, cadres encourage and ensure the application of participatory principles of transparency and accountability at every stage of the development program in the village, starting from planning, implementing accountability, and preserving. Sixth, cadres attend development forum meetings. Seventh, cadres help and facilitate resolving disputes in the village. Eighth, cadres make effective use of information boards related to development in the village. Ninth, cadres encourage the community to participate in the implementation of activities, including supervision. Tenth, cadres disseminate sanctions and other decisions determined in inter-village and village meetings to the community.

The involvement of cadres in development activities in the village is also related to various other activities. In their daily activities, cadres assist the village head in organizing village development. The cadres also collect the necessary data to prepare village development plans. Cadres assist in completing the necessary data updating questionnaires, including recapitulating community data. Cadres develop and mobilize initiatives of active participation and cooperation.

Cadre activities are also related to participating in the implementation of village meetings, disseminating and disseminating village development programs to the community by effectively using information media and social media, websites, Whatsapp, and so on related to project board information on development program activities in the village. Their involvement starts from planning, implementation, accountability, and preservation in a participatory, transparent, and accountable manner, monitoring the progress of preparing village development planning documents. The cadres also encourage the community to participate in the implementation of activities, including supervising the establishment of community complaint posts following training on cadre capacity building and development planning and implementation techniques.

Cadres try to pioneer or pioneer ideas for community empowerment activities. Cadres are also a driving force in motivating, encouraging, and mobilizing community participation. Cadres also try to facilitate and provide input or accompany the activity target group. Active cadres will process activity planning in a participatory manner, from collecting data on potential assets, priority needs issues and village development activity plans. Cadres who have good and broad networks will also make connections between various interests or between needs and resources for participatory development activities. Advocacy efforts will also be carried out, namely providing advocacy, representing community groups that need assistance or services, and encouraging decision-makers to listen, consider and be sensitive to community needs. Not only that, but cadres also become activity executors by organizing community members and carrying out technical matters in implementing community development and empowerment activities that community members cannot carry out. This cadre group seeks to improve or renew community empowerment activities in a better or superior direction.

Cadres can be considered an educated group from the middle class through their many tasks, roles, and abilities. Cadres with multi-talents will be able to bring the community to play an active role in development. One of the cadres said that the development of human resources in the village has so far been concentrated on capital support from both the central and regional governments. Providing financial capital so far has been one of the thoughts of many parties and the demands of actors in all sectors. Meanwhile, on the other hand, people are still poor. This is because poverty is a multidimensional problem, he emphasized. Other cadre informants also have thoughts related to poverty. According to Al (the cadre's

pseudonym) that poverty has various forms, including a lack of adequate income and productive resources to ensure survival; hunger and malnutrition; poor health; limited access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and increased mortality from disease; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environment; and social discrimination and exclusion.

One of the cadres argued that the problem of poverty is a complex problem that covers various sectors. As a result of its complexity, poverty alleviation requires programs that are relevant to the needs of the community. A development, to be successful, must pay attention to the local context of the community concerned. With synergy, development planners from the government, who usually lack local knowledge, can obtain it from various civil society groups, while local communities, who usually lack legal resources and legitimacy, can obtain it from the state.

Cadres also see that the village has a strategic position in the government system because the village is the smallest administrative unit and is directly related to community services. Village boundaries vary according to the point of view. The village can be interpreted as a place or area where the inhabitants live together to maintain and carry on their life (geography). The village has a strong mother tongue and is relatively low regarding development, education, and economy. Implementation and application of village autonomy are expected to bring about changes in realizing development goals. As the smallest government, the village needs to have an established government system and the importance of carrying out village management in an effort to realize effective and efficient village government. A village is a form of community unit or community concentrated in a residential environment that interacts with each other. Their lifestyle is relatively homogeneous, and they depend on nature. The social ties are simple, and the customs are strong. Meanwhile, historically, the village was an embryo for forming a political society and government in Indonesia before this country was formed. The economic perspective sees the village as a community of people who have a unique production capital and become a barn for raw materials and a source of labor.

The village has an autonomy called village autonomy which needs to be emphasized that village autonomy is not given by the state but comes from the village itself. This perspective is based on the history of the constitutional government long before the country's formation. However, the positive law governing villages emphasizes that the state has given autonomy to villages, even though this autonomy has existed. The existence of the Village Law is considered to be able to construct village management and development.

One included in the scope of village management is the formation, deletion, merger, funding, change of status, and designation of villages. Initially, village finance was regulated through Permendagri No. 113 of 2014 concerning Village Finance management. This Permendagri is oriented towards facilitating the implementation of village financial management so that its application does not give rise to multiple interpretations. Villages can be managed effectively and efficiently. In addition, its management puts forward three pillars: transparency, accountability, and participation. Therefore, the process and mechanism for preparing the Village Revenue Expenditure Budget to explain who is responsible, to whom is responsible, and how to be accountable. Therefore, it is necessary to stipulate general guidelines for accountability procedures contained in Permendagri No. 35 of 2007. In its development along with village autonomy, village financial arrangements have changed.

Village financial management, according to Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, is all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money and all property in the form of money and goods related to implementing village rights and obligations. Implementing village autonomy is expected to carry the spirit of change in realizing the goals of village community welfare.

In village financial management in Law no. 6 of 2014, the village head is the holder of management authority in village finance. In carrying out his powers, the village head delegates some of his power to village officials through article 75, paragraph 2. Village financial management is based on Article 93, paragraph i. PP Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law No. 6 Years covering planning, administration, reporting, and accountability.

Village regulations place the basic principles for implementing, supervising, and monitoring village development, which includes supervision by supra-village, supervision by village institutions, and supervision from the community. Another supra-village supervision is from the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP). This is based on Law no. 15 of 2014 concerning auditing the management and responsibility of State Finances, where village finances originating from the central government and regional governments are included in the category of state finances because their sources are the APBN and APBD. PP No. 60 of 2008 concerning the Government's Internal Control system also provides authority for the BPKP to oversee village financial management because the source is APBN and APBD. The BPD also has the right to supervise because the BPD is part of the oversight function of the village head's performance (articles 55 and 82 of the Village Law).

The rights obtained by cadres are in the form of finance allocated in each activity. They receive wages according to village financial regulations. Village finance is a central financial hierarchical structure from the government above. District, provincial, and central governments have a large share in allocating village financial resources. The Village Law states that village income consists of original age income, assistance from district, provincial, and central government, donations from third parties, and village loans. This finance is village-oriented to build, not to build a village. A developing village means a village that has the desire to build. Building a village means that other parties can fight for economic and educational infrastructure in the village to become a center of growth.

The development of village social capital can be implemented in increasing community and village income. The village government can develop Village Owned Enterprises according to the needs and potential of the village, namely: First, the needs of the community in meeting basic needs. Second, the availability of village resources that have not been utilized optimally, especially village properties. Third, the availability of human resources that can manage BUMDes as an asset drives the community's economy. Fourth, there are units of village economic activity.

The participation of cadres as part of a community group is demanded in order to have self-help. Community self-help in the village is in the form of assistance or donations from the community, both in the form of material and non-physical money in the form of energy and thoughts. The concrete form of community self-help in the three villages studied was in the form of community cooperation, namely community cooperation activities in various development fields aimed at strengthening community unity and integrity and increasing the community's active role in development.

As part of the middle class that can determine the success of sustainable development, Cadres can help the lower class (poor people). The lower class is a group that cannot meet their needs for clothing, food, and shelter in a day. Village SDGs also make indicators for the lower class through three dimensions, namely health (child mortality and nutrition), education, and standard of living (ability to suffice cooking materials, toilets, sanitation, electricity, and so on) (Yunginger & Dako, 2021).

Even though each country has its own definition of what middle class means, from the SDGs indicator regarding the lower class, we can conclude that cadres are part of the middle class. The middle class is a group of people who are said to be able to fulfill Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs: self-actualization, esteem, love, and belonging, safety needs (a sense of security), and psychological needs

(Bowen, 2021). In looking at the views of the middle class scientifically, it is necessary to take two approaches, absolute and relative. Lester Thurow from MIT's Sloan School of Management (Herradi & Leroy, 2022) defines the middle class in the United States as a group of people with incomes ranging from 75% to 125% and the median income per capita (Schettino & Khan, 2020). So, the lower limit for entering the lower-class category is 75%, while the upper limit for the upper-class category is 125%. The Center also applies this for Global Development to describe the income range of developing countries, including Indonesia.

Meanwhile, William Easterly defines the middle class by dividing society into four equal consumption expenditure groups (quintiles) from poor to rich. A society can be categorized as middle class if it excludes the lowest quintile (20% of the poor) and the top quintile (20% of the rich). This middle class spends per capita in the second, third, and fourth quintiles categories (Yuswohady & Gani, 2015). Thus, the cadres become part of the middle class whose activities have contributed greatly to the success of development in the village. Cadres are a determining group and have a significant role in achieving the success of any program, including sustainable development.

This research has limitations in measuring how much influence it has on the success of sustainable development programs. Researchers understand that this qualitative study can only see a phenomenon and that there is an impact arising from the involvement of cadres in sustainable development. Therefore, other researchers can carry out further research related to the measurement.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of cadres as part of the determinants of the success of sustainable development in rural areas is demonstrated by their large duties and roles. Village development cadres have many tasks ranging from forwarding information messages to community groups from villages, service implementing officers, village development assistants, and community group advocacy. The role played by cadres as the spearhead of activity programs in the village has made cadres intermediaries or mediators for community groups. The emergence of community support in sustainable development is caused by the involvement of cadres in conveying messages and being able to mobilize the community. On the other hand, community participation experienced difficulties due to weak cadres assisting village apparatus. The role of this large cadre cannot be separated from its position as the middle class, which can mediate between lower-class and upper-class groups. The involvement of cadres has a significant role in driving the success of sustainable development in rural areas.

REFERENCES

- Allen, C., Metternicht, G., & Wiedmann, T. (2018). Initial progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a review of evidence from countries. *Sustainability Science*, 13(5), 1453–1467. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-018-0572-3>
- Allen, K., & O'Boyle, B. (2017). *Durkheim: A Critical Introduction*. Pluto Press. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1v2xvw6>
- Andari, R. N. (2021). Resensi: SDGs Desa, Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja Dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.31845/jwk.v24i1.713>
- Barone, C., R.Hertel, F., & Smallenbroek, O. (2022). The rise of income and the demise of class and social status? A systematic review of measures of socio-economic position in stratification research. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 78(100678). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2022.100678>

- Bidner, C., & Eswaran, M. (2015). A gender-based theory of the origin of the caste system of India. *Journal of Development Economics*, 114, 142–158.
- Bosello, F., Carraro, C., & Cian, E. De. (2018). *Defining Adaptation: A Multidimensional Concept. In An Analysis of Adaptation as a Response to Climate Change*. Copenhagen Consensus Center.
- Bowen, B. (2021). The Matrix of Needs: Reframing Maslow's Hierarchy. *Health*, 13(05), 538–563. <https://doi.org/10.4236/health.2021.135041>
- Bowles, D. (2013). Toward an Integrated Theory of Social Stratification. *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 72(1), 32–58. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23526075>
- Bulgaru, I. (2013). *Emile Durkheim's Sociological Thinking Evolution from a Pedagogical Perspective*. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 76, 262–266. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.04.110>
- Castro, B., & Sen, R. (2022). Everyday Adaptation: Theorizing climate change adaptation in daily life. *Global Environmental Change*, 75(102555). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2022.102555>
- Chatzistamoulou, N., & Koundouri, P. (2020). *SDGs Patterns Across the Globe: From Theory to Practice*. Springer
- Chen, T., Liu, Y., & Chen, J. hui. (2013). An integrated approach to active model adaptation and on-line dynamic optimisation of batch processes. *Journal of Process Control*, 23(10), 1350–1359. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jprocont.2013.09.010>
- Chilvers, S. (2020). *Feudalism and Feudal Society*. *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography (Second Edition)*, 83–90. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102295-5.10462-7>
- Dittmar, E. L., Oakley, C. G., Conner, J. K., Gould, B. A., & Schemske, D. W. (2016). Factors influencing the effect size distribution of adaptive substitutions. *Proceedings: Biological Sciences*, 283(1828), 1–8. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24762571>
- Eakin, H. C., Lemos, M. C., & Nelson, D. R. (2014). Differentiating capacities as a means to sustainable climate change adaptation. *Global Environmental Change*, 27, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.04.013>
- ElMassah, S., & Mohieldin, M. (2020). Digital transformation and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Ecological Economics*, 169(106490). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106490>
- Fariied, A. I., Basmar, E., Purba, B., Dewi, I. K., Bahri, S., & Sudarmanto, E. (2021). *Sosiologi Ekonomi (1st ed.)*. Yayasan Kita Menulis.
- Fuhrmann-Riebel, H., D'Exelle, B., & Verschoor, A. (2021). The role of preferences for pro-environmental behaviour among urban middle class households in Peru. *Ecological Economics*, 180(106850). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2020.106850>
- Ghatee, A., & Zarrinpoor, N. (2022). Designing an oil supply chain network considering sustainable development paradigm and uncertainty. *Chemical Engineering Research and Design*, 182, 692–723. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cherd.2022.06.026>
- Gui, F., Hua Tsai, C., Vajda, A., & Carroll, J. M. (2022). Workout connections: Investigating social interactions in online group exercise classes. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 166(102870). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhcs.2022.102870>
- Hák, T., Janoušková, S., & Moldan, B. (2016). Sustainable Development Goals: A need for relevant indicators. *Ecological Indicators*, 60, 565–573. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2015.08.003>
- Herradi, M. El, & Leroy, A. (2022). The rich, poor, and middle class: Banking crises and income distribution. *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 127(102695). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jimonfin.2022.102695>
- Iskandar, A. H. (2020). *SDGs Desa: Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan (1st ed.)*.

- Jamaludin, A. N. (2016). *Sosiologi Pembangunan (1st ed.)*. Pustaka Setia.
- Jeong, H.-W. (2022). *Theories of Social Conflict*. Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, & Conflict (Third Edition), 1, 459–465. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-820195-4.00181-3>
- Jeong, Y. S. (2018). From Decommunisation to Re-commonisation. *Development and Society*, 47(2), 169–194. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/90022836>
- Kiely, R. (2013). *Sociology and developmen (2nd ed.)*. Routledge.
- Kituyi, M. (2016). From Decisions to Action: Achieving the SDGs. *Horizons: Journal of International Relations and Sustainable Development*, 7, 190–199. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48573676>
- Liang, J., Du, T., Li, X., & He, M. (2018). Generation of mode-2 internal waves in a two-dimensional stratification by a mode-1 internal wave. *Wave Motion*, 83, 227–240. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wavemoti.2018.09.014>
- M. Haas, P., & Ivanovskis, N. (2022). Prospects for implementing the SDGs. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 56(101176). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2022.101176>
- Mahadi, A., & Zhafri, N. (2021). *Introduction — Making the SDGs Matter: Leaving No One Behind*. Institute of Strategic and International Studies, 12. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep29683.6>
- Maunah, B. (2016). Pendidikan Dalam Perspektif Struktural Fungsional. *Journal of Education and Teaching*, 10(2), 159–178. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30957/cendekia.v10i2.136>
- Meer, N., & Holmwood, J. (2016). John Holmwood: Sociology of Structure, Sociology as Structure. *Sociology*, 5(5), 1002–1011. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26556382>
- Mejía, P., & Meléndez, M. (2014). Middle-Class Entrepreneurs And Inadequate Prospects For Social Mobility Through Entrepreneurship In Colombia. *Latin American Journal of Economics*, 51(2), 279–305. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/90003523>
- Midgley, J. (2020). *Pembangunan Sosial: Teori dan Praktik (Irfan (ed.); 1st ed.)*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Moinuddin, M., Zhou, X., Anna, Z., & Satriatna, B. (2021). Integration of climate actions and SDGs at the sub-national scale: Results from stakeholder consultation in West Java. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep38972>
- Muñoz, A., & Dick, E. (2015). Information Operations: The Imperative of Doctrine Harmonization and Measures of Effectiveness. www.jstor.org/stable/resrep02416
- Mwebesa, M. E., Yoh, K., & Doi, K. (2021). Developing the logical cross-sectoral framework of local SDGs project targeting safety and sustainability. *IATSS Research*, 45(1), 49–59. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iatssr.2021.03.005>
- Nolte, P. (2015). Social Inequality in History (Stratification and Classes). *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (Second Edition), 338–344. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.62021-4>
- Nong, P., Raj, M., Trinidad, M. G., Rowe, Z., & Platt, J. (2021). Understanding racial differences in attitudes about public health efforts during COVID-19 using an explanatory mixed methods design. *Social Science & Medicine*, 287(114379). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114379>
- Nundy, S., Ghosh, A., Mesloub, A., Albaqawy, G. A., & Alnaim, M. M. (2021). Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on socio-economic, energy-environment and transport sector globally and sustainable development goal (SDG). *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 312(127705). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127705>
- Obaideen, K., Shehata, N., Sayed, E. T., Abdelkareem, M. A., S.Mahmoud, M., & A.G.Olabi. (2022). The role of wastewater treatment in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) and sustainability guideline. *Energy Nexus*, 7(100112). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nexus.2022.100112>

- Okitasari, M., & Katramiz, T. (2022). The national development plans after the SDGs: Steering implications of the global goals towards national development planning. *Earth System Governance*, 12(100136). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esg.2022.100136>
- Omer, M. A. B., & Noguchi, T. (2020). A conceptual framework for understanding the contribution of building materials in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 52(101869). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2019.101869>
- Onu. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals: Guidelines for the Use of the SDG*. United Nations Department of Global Communications, May, 1–68.
- Panayotakis, C. (2014). Capitalism, Meritocracy, and Social Stratification: A Radical Reformulation of the Davis-Moore Thesis. *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 73(1), 126–150. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43818655>
- Panuluh, S., & Riskia Fitri, M. (2016). Perkembangan Pelaksanaan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) di Indonesia September 2015-September 2016.
- Pattinasarany, I. R. I. (2016). *Stratifikasi dan Mobilitas Sosial (1st ed.)*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Prayitno, G., Subagiyo, A., Dinanti, D., & Sari, N. (2021). *Smart Village: Mewujudkan SDG's Desa Berbasis Keterpaduan Pengelolaan dan Inovasi Digital (1st ed.)*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Raharjo, M. M. (2020). *Pengelolaan Dana Desa (1st ed.)*. Bumi Aksara.
- Ravallion, M. (2012). Why Don't We See Poverty Convergence? *The American Economic Review*, 102(1), 504–523. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41408782>
- Reza, M. (2021). SDGs Desa dan Rekonstruksi Paradigma Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. SDGs Desa. <https://sdgsdesa.kemendes.go.id/sdgs-desa-dan-rekonstruksi-paradigma-pembangunan-berkelanjutan/>
- Santika, W. G., Anisuzzaman, M., Simsek, Y., Bahri, P. A., Shafiullah, G. M., & Urme, T. (2020). Implications of the Sustainable Development Goals on national energy demand: The case of Indonesia. *Energy*, 196, 117100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2020.117100>
- Schettino, F., & Khan, H. A. (2020). Income polarization in the USA: What happened to the middle class in the last few decades?. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 53, 149–161. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strueco.2019.12.003>
- Schmelzer, M. (2015). The growth paradigm: History, hegemony, and the contested making of economic growthmanship. *Ecological Economics*, 118, 262–271. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.07.029>
- Schmidt-Traub, G., Hoff, H., & Bernlöhr, M. (2019). International spillovers and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Measuring how a country's progress towards the SDGs is affected by actions in other countries. *Sustainable Development Solutions Network*, 17. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep25834>
- Shaw, R., Prabhakar, S., & Chiba, Y. (2016). SDGs, DRR and CCA: Research Report SDGs, DRR and CCA: Potential for Strengthening Inter-linkages. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep02906>
- Song, J., Cavusgil, E., Lid, J., & Luo, R. (2016). Social stratification and mobility among Chinese middle class households: An empirical investigation. *International Business Review*, 25(3), 646–656. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2015.04.009>
- Staff, Sdg. (2021). 5 Desa, Sosialisasi Aplikasi SDGs Tahun 2021. 11 Mei. <https://sdgsdesa.kemendes.go.id/5-desa-sosialisasi-aplikasi-sdgs-tahun-2021/>
- Surya, R. Z. (2019). Analisa Keselarasan SDGs dengan Program Pembangunan Desa Seresam Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu. *Jurnal Selodang Mayang*, 5(2), 79–84. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47521/selodangmayang.v5iNomor%202.130>
- Suyanto, B. (2013). *Sosiologi Ekonomi: Kapitalisme dan Konsumsi di Era Masyarakat Post-Modernisme (1st ed.)*. Kencana - Prenada Media Group.

- Trinh, B. (2022). The moral middle-class in market socialism: An investigation into the personhood of women working in NGOs in Vietnam. *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 50(2), 104–111. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajss.2021.12.002>
- Tubergen, F. van, Al-Modaf, O. A., Almosaed, N. F., & Al-Ghamdi, M. B. S. (2016). Personal networks in Saudi Arabia: The role of ascribed and achieved characteristics. *Social Networks*, 45, 45–54. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2015.10.007>
- Wijaya, N., & Furqan, A. (2018). Coastal Tourism and Climate-Related Disasters in an Archipelago Country of Indonesia: Tourists' Perspective. *Procedia Engineering*, 212, 535–542. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2018.01.069>
- Williams, M., Zhou, Y., & Zou, M. (2020). *The Changing Occupational Quality Structure. In Mapping Good Work: The Quality of Working Life Across the Occupational Structure (pp. 103–120)*. Bristol University Press. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv16754nr.12>
- Yunginger, R., & Dako, A. (2021). Strategi Program Kampung Iklim Berbasis Bottom Up Participative Dalam Mendorong Pencapaian Target SDGs Di Desa Hutadaa. *Sibermas (Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat)*, 10(2), 407–423. <https://doi.org/10.37905/sibermas.v10i2.10408>
- Yuswohady, & Gani, K. E. (2015). *8 Wajah Kelas Menengah*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=PRhIDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=8+wajah+kelas+menengah&ots=tXUOhXZIKB&sig=S_AWuz5tKXH0y6BbUdNlnA3ghiU&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Zagonari, F. (2018). Responsibility, inequality, efficiency, and equity in four sustainability paradigms: Policies for a shared sea from a multi-country analytical model. *Marine Policy*, 87, 123–134. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2017.10.016>
- Zhao, Y., Chau, K. Y., Shen, H., Duan, X., & Huang, S. (2020). The influence of tourists' perceived value and demographic characteristics on the homestay industry: A study based on social stratification theory. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 45, 479–485. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2020.10.012>