

Implementation of SDGs and Village Development Dynamics: The Case of Bonjeruk Village, Central Lombok

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has become a key strategy in addressing the challenges of economic inequality and environmental degradation at the village level. This study aims to assess the success of implementing the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bonjeruk Village, Jonggat Sub-district, Central Lombok Regency, by focusing on community participation based on Cohen and Uphoff's theory, which includes the dimensions of planning, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. A descriptive quantitative approach was applied by distributing closed-ended questionnaires using a Likert scale to 21 respondents selected through simple random sampling, supported by observations and interviews to strengthen the analysis. The results indicate that community participation is relatively high, particularly in the utilization stage of the tourism village program, with an average score of 3.37. This is reflected in the dominance of "agree" responses, where 52.4% of respondents acknowledged that village tourism activities contribute to economic welfare, 57.1% strongly agreed that information on tourism development programs is well communicated, and 52.4% confirmed the support of the village government through resource provision. The active involvement of the community in strategic planning, program implementation, economic benefit distribution, and program evaluation illustrates a collaborative success between the village government, the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), and local communities. The findings suggest that structured and sustainable community participation through institutions, mechanisms, and clear regulations is the key to the successful implementation of the Village SDGs in Bonjeruk, positioning the village as a model for sustainable and collaborative tourism village development.

Keywords: Village SDGs, Community Participation, Pokdarwis, Tourism Village

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan berkelanjutan telah menjadi strategi utama dalam mengatasi tantangan ketimpangan ekonomi dan degradasi lingkungan di tingkat desa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai keberhasilan implementasi Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Desa (SDGs) di Desa Bonjeruk, Kecamatan Jonggat, Kabupaten Lombok Tengah, dengan berfokus pada partisipasi masyarakat berdasarkan teori Cohen dan Uphoff, yang meliputi dimensi perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pemanfaatan, dan evaluasi. Pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif diterapkan dengan mendistribusikan kuesioner tertutup menggunakan skala Likert kepada 21 responden yang dipilih melalui simple random sampling, didukung oleh observasi dan wawancara untuk memperkuat analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa partisipasi masyarakat relatif tinggi, khususnya pada tahap pemanfaatan program desa wisata, dengan skor rata-rata 3,37. Hal ini tercermin dari dominasi respons "setuju", di mana 52,4% responden mengakui bahwa kegiatan pariwisata desa berkontribusi pada kesejahteraan ekonomi, 57,1% sangat setuju bahwa informasi program pengembangan pariwisata dikomunikasikan dengan baik, dan 52,4% mengkonfirmasi dukungan pemerintah desa melalui penyediaan sumber daya. Keterlibatan aktif masyarakat dalam perencanaan strategis, pelaksanaan program, penyaluran manfaat ekonomi, dan evaluasi program menggambarkan keberhasilan kolaboratif antara pemerintah desa, Kelompok Sadar Pariwisata (Pokdarwis), dan masyarakat setempat. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa partisipasi masyarakat yang terstruktur dan berkelanjutan melalui kelembagaan, mekanisme, dan regulasi yang jelas adalah kunci keberhasilan implementasi SDGs Desa di Bonjeruk, memposisikan desa sebagai model pengembangan desa wisata yang berkelanjutan dan kolaboratif.

Kata kunci: SDGs Desa, Partisipasi Masyarakat, Pokdarwis, Desa Wisata

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INTRODUCTION

Development plays an important role in improving the quality of life and obtaining equitable prosperity. Development in this case is a program that is implemented continuously and focuses on the impact produced on the internal scope of social and economic actions (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018). Furthermore, the implementation of sustainable development as a form of global and national responsibility is summarized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program with 17 main goals (Bappenas, n.d.). As a global program to create a better society for the future, it does so through economic growth, social development and environmental protection (Dhimal et al., 2017; Sarvajayakesavalu, 2015). In the process of realizing the SDGs, which consist of 17 goals, 169 targets and 289 indicators, Indonesia is ranked 4th highest in ASEAN and 75th in the world with a score of 70.2 in 2023 (Mambrasar, 2024). However, in realizing the 17 goals of the SDGs, Indonesia faces major problems related to increasing economic inequality, environmental degradation, and protection of vulnerable groups including at the smallest scale, namely villages (Indonesia.go.id, 2024).

The existence of these challenges has motivated Indonesia to strengthen the goal of realizing sustainable development through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 (Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia, n.d.). The regulation was then followed up by the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) by issuing Permendesa PDTT No. 13 of 2020 which focuses on village SDGs that organize access to SDGs from the center to the village (Ghufran & Kordi K.H., 2020; Komdigi, 2020). The Village SDGs consist of 18 main goals, namely 1) Villages without poverty; 2) Villages without hunger; 3) Healthy and prosperous villages; 4) Quality village education; 5) Involvement of village women; 6) Villages with clean water and sanitation; 7) Villages with clean and renewable energy; 8) Equitable village growth; 9) Appropriate village infrastructure and innovation; 10) Villages without gaps; 11) Safe and comfortable village residential areas; 12) Environmentally conscious village consumption and production; 13) Climate change responsive villages; 14) Villages care for the marine environment; 15) Villages that care about the land environment; 16) Village of peace and justice; 17) Partnership for village development; 18) Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture (Nafi, 2023). The existence of SDGs Village is projected to contribute 74% of the achievement of national SDGs (Komdigi, 2020). Villages play an important role in effective empowerment efforts to achieve optimal change and are a key element in the structure of government, so they have a major contribution to the success of central government programs (Agus Bahrudin & Mayang Rahmanda, 2024). These projections are monitored through three main components of the Village Development Index (IDM) assessment consisting of a social resilience index, an economic resilience index, and an environmental resilience index, the results of which are categorized into independent villages, developed villages, developing villages, underdeveloped villages and very underdeveloped villages (idm.kemendesa.go.id, n.d.). The development of tourist villages in Indonesia has been growing rapidly as an effort to realize the Village SDGs. A well-developed tourist village fosters productive economic activities and accelerates eco-cultural conservation through the

activation of arts and culture, thereby strengthening the resilience of multicultural norms (Yulianto, 2025). Bonjeruk Village is one of the villages that has implemented the Village SDGs and has been classified as an independent village in Jonggat Sub-district, Central Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara (Kementerian Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia, 2024). Bonjeruk Village holds significant potential and high economic value through the establishment of BUMDes Bonjeruk and its tourist village, which offers captivating natural beauty (Kusuma, 2024). The selection of Bonjeruk Village as the focus of this study is significant because the village has not only achieved the status of an independent village but has also successfully integrated economic potential, ecotourism, and cultural values within the framework of the Village SDGs, making it a model of best practice for other tourist villages in Indonesia.

The potential in Bonjeruk Village has opened more than 40 business opportunities, increased employment and community empowerment that contributes to village development. The ranking obtained by Bonjeruk Village is projected to increase in 2025 but still with the same ranking target, namely as an independent village (Kementerian Desa Pembangunan Daerah dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia, 2024). The existence of the Bamboo Market in Bonjeruk Tourism Village is a form of utilizing local potential that supports the economic growth of the village community. The reason is, the raw materials for food at the Bonjeruk Village Bamboo Market still rely on the supply of market players and Bonjeruk Village farmers (Maharani, 2023). Thus, the existence of this tourism village encourages an increase in community income through the tourism sector based on culture and natural resources. The existence of this potential also provides a new challenge in the form of limited supporting infrastructure, lack of sustainable waste management, and lack of environmental education for the community. The existence of this potential is known to have a negative impact on the environment which ultimately results in a decrease in environmental quality (Pramudyanto, 2014).

An environmental perspective, Bonjeruk Village needs to strengthen its commitment to the preservation of natural resources, including environmentally friendly tourism area management and ecological footprint reduction. This strategy is in line with the Village SDGs, which aim to create a sustainable village environment while empowering the local community (Taufik, 2022). Through a sustainable development approach, Bonjeruk Village can become a role model of a tourist village that not only prioritizes economic aspects, but also maintains social harmony and environmental sustainability. The success of development in a village is closely related to the level of community participation in the village, either from the system or as individuals, which is an important factor in the development process (Marlita & Widodo, 2020). From the social side, related to the implementation of community participation, there are still gaps in access to development benefits. Community participation is one of the important factors in realizing the development projections of Bonjeruk Village to become an independent village, both in terms of planning and program implementation (Adisasmita, 2006; Rukminto, 2003; Sugandi, 2011).

Initially, participation aimed to give people the power to alleviate poverty in developing countries (Adiyoso, 2009). The increasing economic growth that affects people's lives forces them to play an important

role in development (Soetomo, 2006). In other words, in the development process, community involvement and participation is a right that must be implemented (Abe, 2002). Participation itself is the active involvement of the community in running the program and making decisions that have been determined through the contribution of resources or cooperation in an organization, as well as their involvement in experiencing the benefits of development and assessing the implementation of the program (Cohen & Uphoff, 1977). Community participation and involvement in running a development program is an increase in community knowledge for the long-term sustainability of the program (Michel & Marquardt, 1996; Muhammad, 2022). Community participation in local government is essential for community development, both at the local and national level (Khaenamkhaew et al., 2023). The existence of community participation can raise awareness about conservation and revitalization efforts, using tourism as a powerful tool (Boonwanno et al., 2020). Community participation in tourism is essential to support tourism because it provides sustainable benefits for the survival of the community (Reindrawati, 2023).

Participation is divided into seven levels which include passive participation, informative participation, participation through consultation, participation based on material incentives, functional participation, interactive participation and self-mobilization (Pretty & Jules, 1995). More details, Cohen & Uphoff (1977) the implementation of the Village SDGs in Bonjeruk shows community participation in agreeing on the vision of tourism village development. Discussions with the tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) and BUMDes Bonjeruk became an important arena for formulating development strategies based on local potential. However, the problem that arises is the lack of involvement of marginalized groups, such as women and youth, in the strategic decision-making process. Secondly, participation in implementation where the implementation of the Bonjeruk tourism village program requires significant mobilization of natural, human, and financial resources. Bonjeruk Village Pokdarwis plays a key role in involving the community in the implementation of tourism activities such as the management of the Bamboo Market and the development of local culture-based attractions. However, constraints such as limited funds, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of technical training for the community often hinder the optimization of program implementation. Third, participation in benefit-taking can be seen from the economic impact that has begun to be felt by local businesses, such as Bamboo Market traders and home industry players. However, the distribution of benefits has not been fully equitable, especially for community groups that are not directly involved in tourism activities. This shows the need for a benefit redistribution strategy so that the economic impact can be realized. However, the distribution of benefits has not been fully equitable, especially for community groups that are not directly involved in tourism activities. The fourth stage of evaluation of Bonjeruk tourism village development programs is often sporadic and unsystematic. Pokdarwis has reflected on some programs, but the lack of community involvement in the overall evaluation has resulted in limited input for future program improvements. In addition, evaluations have not deeply integrated the Village SDGs indicators, making it difficult to measure the extent to which programs have supported the achievement of sustainability goals.

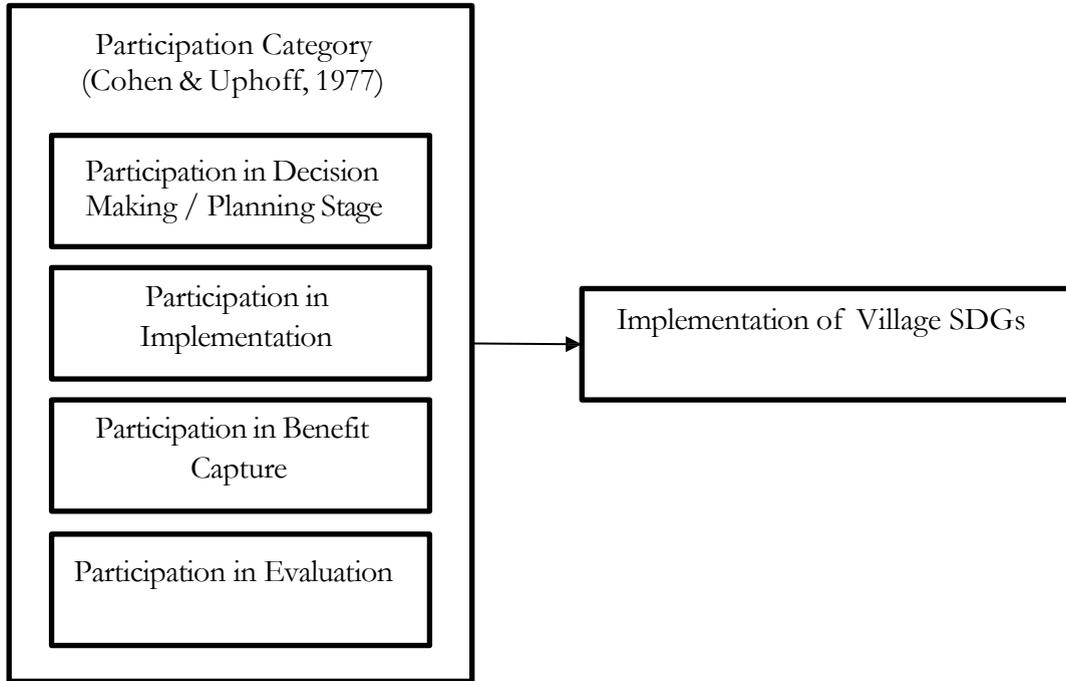
The participation approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of community involvement in the development cycle, so that it can serve as an indicator of the quality of participation in the context of development programs (Nurman, 2015). In the context of tourism village development as a form of implementation of the Village SDGs, Bonjeruk Village faces several problems related to the Participation Gap in the implementation of which the involvement of certain groups, such as women and youth, in all stages of tourism village development is not optimal. Based on this background, researchers are interested in examining the level of success of the implementation of the Village SDGs in Bonjeruk Village, especially as a tourist village. Furthermore, this research refers to the level of community participation and involvement in supporting the successful implementation of the Village SDGs in Bonjeruk Village.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive quantitative research, which seeks to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject (L.J Moleong, 2022). Using closed questions based on a Likert scale, which makes it possible to measure community perceptions of the implementation of the Village SDGs. With the Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators, which in turn the indicators are used as points to compile instrument items which can be in the form of statements. This Likert scale includes five answer options, ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree, to measure the respondent's level of agreement or disagreement with the proposed statement. The respondents in this study consisted of 21 people who were selected to represent the population of Bonjeruk Village. The research sample consisted of 21 respondents who were determined using total sampling technique, because all members of the Bonjeruk Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) were made respondents. This number represents the community of Bonjeruk Village with diverse professional backgrounds, so it is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of community participation. Of the 21 respondents, there were 15 men (71.4%) and 6 women (28.6%). This gender composition reflects the more dominant involvement of men in decision-making or activities related to the development of tourism in Bonjeruk Village, although women also participate in several activities that are more related to social and cultural aspects.

To explore further, secondary data will be obtained through observations and interviews using the snowball sampling technique, where the researcher determines one research sample, then from the designated sample can determine the next research sample with various related parties, such as the village government, Pokdarwis members, and the local community (Kumara, 2018). Observations were conducted to directly observe the process of SDGs implementation in the field, while interviews aimed to dig deeper into the perceptions and experiences of the community regarding their role in the development of tourism villages. This secondary data will enrich the analysis and provide a deeper contextual understanding of the social and cultural dynamics in Bonjeruk Village.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher's processed data, 2025

Table 1. Variables and Question Items

Participation Indicator (Cohen & Uphoff, 1977)	Question Item
Participation in Decision Making / Planning Stage	I participated in the planning of village tourism development
	The education of Pokdarwis members is at least high school
	I feel that developing village tourism is a village development process
	I feel that developer village tourism is a village development process
	I feel ownership over the process of developing a tourism village
	I often attend meetings or meetings related to village tourism development
	I understand what the program/activities are in developing a tourism village
	Bonjeruk Village has a plan to deal with future challenges (natural disasters) in tourism
Participation in Implementation	I participate in tourism village development activities in the form of labor (for example: collaboration)
	I participate in daily operational activities at tourist attractions
	As a villager, I actively participate in village tourism development activities

	I am a member of a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) or other community groups related to village tourism
	Pokdarwis always has new innovations applied in tourism services in Bonjeruk Village
	Pokdarwis gets support from outside parties (NGOs, community organizations, etc.) in developing village tourism
	Pokdarwis has used technology in promoting village tourism through the internet
	Pokdarwis participates in tourism skills training program activities in Bonjeruk Village
	Bonjeruk village government actively invites the community to participate in the development of village tourism
	Bonjeruk village government often holds meetings or socialization related to village tourism programs
	Bonjeruk village government supports creative initiatives from Pokdarwis members
	Bonjeruk village government is transparent in the use of budget funds for tourism
	Bonjeruk village government issued a policy on environmental protection in natural tourism areas
	External parties (donors, central government, international organiz
	I am often involved in activities to implement village tourism programs.
Participation in Benefit Capture	I get economic benefits from village tourism activities
	Tourism provides a prosperous economic impact for the surrounding community
	I get enough information about tourism development programs
	The bonjeruk village government provides resources (funds, training, facilities) to support the development of village tourism
	I feel that the development of tourism villages facilitates access to employment
	Road infrastructure in Bonjeruk village, especially for tourism, is adequate
	I feel that tourism villages make social services (education / health) better
	The condition of public facilities (toilets, parking lots, places to eat / lodging) in
	Bonjeruk village for tourism is adequate
	Natural resources have been well managed in Bonjeruk village
	There is already internet for tourism activities in Bonjeruk village.

	Bonjeruk village community is open to visitors from various cultural backgrounds
	Bonjeruk village community is able to adapt to changes in tourism trends
Participation in Evaluation	I have participated in the monitoring and evaluation of village tourism programs
	I identified the strengths of the implementation of village tourism development
	I identified the weaknesses of the implementation of village tourism development
	I participated in the evaluation or assessment of Bonjeruk village tourism development
	I often provide criticism of suggestions regarding the quality and service of Bonjeruk village tourism
	I often provide input or suggestions in village tourism development planning meetings
	I often provide criticism and suggestions regarding village tourism programs after their implementation.

Source: Researcher Data Processing (2024)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The development of Bonjeruk Village as a tourist village cannot be separated from the dynamics of tourism growth experienced by many destinations in Indonesia. Initially, Bonjeruk was known for its natural attractions and unique history, which attracted a limited number of adventurous tourists. As the number of tourists increased, the community began to get involved by providing tourism facilities and services, until eventually the village transformed into a more organized tourist destination. To understand this transformation process, see Table 1, which explains the stages of the tourism development model.

Stages	Explanation
Explanation	New tourist destinations are discovered and visited on a limited and sporadic basis, particularly by adventure travelers. At this stage, there is a high level of contact between tourists and the local community as tourists use existing local facilities. Due to the limited number of visitors and infrequent visits, the socio-cultural and socio-economic impact at this stage is still very small.
involvement	With the increase in the number of visitors, some local communities began to provide various facilities specifically for tourists. Contact between tourists and local communities remained high, and communities began to change existing social patterns in response to economic changes. This marked the beginning of an area becoming a tourist destination, characterized by the emergence of advertisements and promotions.

Source : Butler (1980)

The stages shown in Table 1 indicate that tourism development is not only related to an increase in the number of tourists, but also to social, economic, and cultural transformations in local communities. In

the early stages, community involvement was still spontaneous, utilizing existing facilities. However, as visits increased, community participation became more focused through the provision of special facilities and the adaptation of socio-economic patterns. Understanding these stages is important because it can form the basis for formulating strategies for sustainable tourism village management, so that the benefits of tourism can be felt evenly by the community.

General Description of Respondents
Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Item	Characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	15	71,4%
	Female	6	28,6%
Age	17 - 21	5	23,8%
	22 - 26	7	33,3%
	27 - 31	6	28,6%
	32 - 36	2	9,5%
	> 36	1	4,8%
Education	SD	0	0%
	SMP	0	0%
	SMA	15	71,4%
	S-1	5	23,8%
	S-2	1	4,8%
Jobs	Farmer	3	14,3%
	Self-employed	5	23,8%
	Private Employee	3	14,3%
	Othe	10	47,6%

Source: Data processed, 2025.

Respondents obtained in this study were 21 people, dominated by 15 men while the rest were women. The educational background of the respondents in this study was dominated by 71.4% as high school graduates with an age of 20-30 years old who have a background in farming, self-employment, private employees and others. This composition reflects the diversity in Bonjeruk Village, which may influence their participation in the development of the tourism village.

Research Results

The concept of participation involves community involvement in strategic decision-making processes, such as the formulation of the vision, mission and initial steps to achieve development goals. Based on the research results, the involvement in the planning process with a score of 3.37% shows that the level of participation tends to be high. The dominance of Strongly Agree and Agree answers shows that the Bonjeruk Village community has a high level of participation in the planning aspect of tourism village development. This reflects the active involvement of the community in supporting the development process, especially in providing ideas and constructive input. This high level of participation cannot be separated from the sense of collective responsibility that grows among the community as part of a joint effort in advancing the

tourism village, as evidenced by 81% of the community feeling a sense of responsibility.

One factor supporting this high level of participation is the education of Pokdarwis members, most of whom have at least a senior high school background. Adequate education enables them to better understand the concepts of tourism village planning and management. With sufficient insight, they can effectively engage in designing relevant and sustainable development strategies. A sense of ownership towards the development of tourism villages is also a key element that strengthens community participation. The realization that village development is a shared responsibility creates intrinsic motivation that encourages residents to actively contribute. This can be seen in the high level of attendance at meetings and discussions related to planning, which is also an indicator of a strong culture of participation in Bonjeruk Village, with 52.4% of the community agreeing with this.

The community showed a good understanding of the tourism village development programs. This reflects transparent communication and harmonious relationships between village tourism managers, such as Pokdarwis and the village government, and the local community. This understanding further strengthens community trust and support for village development efforts. Community awareness of the importance of sustainable planning is another supporting factor. Bonjeruk Village is considered to have clear strategic steps to face future challenges, including potential risks such as natural disasters. The village's readiness to face these challenges creates a sense of trust among the community that the planning carried out has a clear and directed direction..

Overall, the indicators of participation in planning according to Cohen and Uphoff's theory were successfully implemented in Bonjeruk Village. The active participation of the community in every stage of planning is an important foundation in the successful implementation of the Village SDGs. These results show that collaboration between the community, tourism managers, and village government is able to create an inclusive and sustainable participation mechanism.

The average result of 3.62% on the indicator of participation in implementation with the majority of answers "strongly agree" shows the high level of involvement of the Bonjeruk Village community in the implementation of various tourist village development programs and activities. This indicates that the community is not only conceptually involved in planning, but also actively contributes to the direct implementation of tourist village development programs. This participation includes physical labor, such as gotong royong activities, to participation in the daily operations and development of village tourism services.

A total of 47.6% of respondents strongly agreed that they actively participate in village tourism development activities, while 81% of respondents are members of tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) or other community groups directly related to village tourism. This high number reflects that Pokdarwis plays a central role in mobilizing the community to be actively involved. In addition, Pokdarwis continues to bring innovation to tourism services and consistently receives support from external parties, such as NGOs and community organizations. This external support helps strengthen community capacity,

including through skills training relevant to tourism needs.

The use of technology by Pokdarwis is also an important element in program implementation. They have utilized the internet to promote village tourism, thus increasing the competitiveness of Bonjeruk Village tourism. This shows the community's adaptation to modern technology, which is a strategic step in sustainable tourism management. Support from the village government is also a key factor in the successful implementation of the village tourism program. A total of 61.9% of respondents stated that the village government actively invites the community to participate in the development of village tourism. In addition, the village government often holds meetings or socialization related to the tourism program, supports the creative initiatives of Pokdarwis members (71.4%), and is transparent in the use of budget funds for tourism. Environmental protection policies issued by the village government also show attention to the sustainability of natural tourism ecosystems.

The involvement of external parties such as donors, the central government, and international organizations contributed significantly in supporting village tourism development projects. A total of 61.9% of respondents stated that external parties have played a role in the development of tourism projects, while 57% stated the involvement of external parties in the implementation of village tourism programs. Overall, the indicator of participation in implementation reflects a strong synergy between the community, Pokdarwis, village government, and external parties in managing and developing Bonjeruk Village tourism. This high level of participation not only supports the successful implementation of tourism programs, but also creates a solid foundation for the sustainability of tourism village management in the future.

The average result of 3.37 on the participation in benefit-taking indicator with the dominance of “agree” answers shows that the Bonjeruk Village community has felt various benefits from the development of tourism villages. One of the main benefits felt is the economic impact, where 52.4% of respondents agreed that village tourism activities provide economic welfare for the surrounding community. This indicates that Bonjeruk tourism village has made a real contribution to improving the standard of living of the local community through job creation, increased income, and new economic opportunities.

In addition, 57.1% of respondents strongly agreed that sufficient information related to the village tourism development program was available. This reflects the success of the village government and Pokdarwis in ensuring transparency of information and communication with the community, so that they can understand and access the benefits of tourism development. Village government support in the form of providing resources, such as funds, training and facilities, was also acknowledged by 52.4% of respondents as a factor that made it easier for communities to optimize existing opportunities.

Improved infrastructure is also a significant indicator of usefulness. A total of 47.6% of respondents agreed that the road infrastructure in Bonjeruk Village, especially those that support tourism activities, is adequate. In addition, the condition of public facilities such as toilets, parking lots, eating places, and lodging is also considered to have met the needs of tourists. This shows that tourism development not only

provides economic benefits, but also improves social services such as education and health.

Another benefit lies in the good management of natural resources, with 42.9% of respondents agreeing that Bonjeruk Village's natural potential has been optimally utilized through tourism village management. The existence of internet access is also an added value for tourism activities, enabling digital tourism promotion and expanding market reach. In terms of culture, the Bonjeruk community has succeeded in preserving local traditions and cultural arts as a tourist attraction. This shows that tourism development is not only oriented to economic aspects, but also to the preservation of cultural values. In addition, the Bonjeruk community shows openness to visitors from various cultural backgrounds, as well as the ability to adapt to changing tourism trends.

Overall, the indicators of participation in benefit-taking reflect that tourism development in Bonjeruk Village has had a positive impact, both economically, socially, and culturally. This shows that the community is not only a beneficiary, but also actively supports the sustainability of the tourism village as part of development that is oriented towards common welfare.

The indicator of participation in evaluation in the development of Bonjeruk tourism village shows an average answer of 3.25%, which means that respondents predominantly “agree” to their involvement in the evaluation process. This participation can be seen in various aspects of the evaluation, ranging from monitoring to providing suggestions for improving the tourism program. A total of 47.6% of respondents agreed that they participated in monitoring and evaluating the village tourism program. This shows that there is community involvement in assessing the extent to which the program has run according to plan. In addition, 47.6% of respondents also agreed that they participated in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of village tourism development. This participation reflects the community's awareness of the importance of analyzing the results of tourism activities, both to maintain successful elements and to improve less optimal aspects.

More specifically, 42.9% of respondents strongly agreed, and another 42.9% agreed that they participated in the evaluation or assessment of Bonjeruk village tourism development. This shows that the community has a high awareness to be actively involved in the formal evaluation process organized by the management or village government. In addition to formal evaluations, the community also showed involvement in providing criticism and suggestions regarding the quality and services of village tourism. This participation was carried out both in planning meetings and after program implementation. The openness of the community in providing input reflects the existence of a good dialogue space between the community, Pokdarwis, and the village government, which ultimately contributes to improving the quality of tourism village development in a sustainable manner. This high level of participation shows that the Bonjeruk community is not only a beneficiary, but also acts as an active partner in the management and development of village tourism, ensuring better program sustainability in the future.

Discussion

The development of Bonjeruk Village as a tourist village in Central Lombok has had a significant impact on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. This success is inseparable from organized community participation in various dimensions, such as planning, implementation, benefit-taking, and evaluation, as defined by Cohen and Uphoff. This strong participation shows that the Bonjeruk Village community has a collective awareness to achieve the same goal, which is inclusive and sustainable development. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level requires active community involvement to ensure the sustainability of inclusive and local needs-based development. Bonjeruk Village, which has developed into one of the leading tourist villages in Central Lombok, reflects the successful implementation of SDGs through a community participation approach. Based on Cohen and Uphoff's concept, community participation in Bonjeruk can be analyzed through four main dimensions: planning, implementation, benefit-taking, and evaluation.

In terms of planning, the average score of 3.37 indicates a high level of community involvement. A total of 81% of the community feels responsible for the development of the tourism village, which shows a sense of ownership. The educational level of Pokdarwis members, most of whom have at least a high school education, supports their capacity to understand planning concepts. This sense of ownership is also reflected in the meeting attendance rate, with 52.4% of respondents agreeing to attend regularly. Thus, the planning dimension not only produces strategies for tourism village development but also strengthens a culture of participation that is in line with the SDGs.

In terms of implementation, the results of the study show the highest average score of 3.62, which indicates the direct involvement of the community in various village tourism development programs. As many as 47.6% of respondents strongly agree that they are actively involved in development activities, while 81% are members of Pokdarwis or community groups directly related to village tourism. Pokdarwis plays a central role in mobilizing the community, introducing innovative tourism services, and utilizing digital technology for promotion. The support of the village government is also evident, with 61.9% of respondents stating that the government actively encourages community involvement, and 71.4% assessing that the government supports Pokdarwis initiatives. This shows the synergy between the community, Pokdarwis, and the village government that drives the successful implementation of the program.

In terms of benefits, the average score of 3.37 shows that the Bonjeruk community has experienced various positive impacts. A total of 52.4% of respondents agreed that the development of tourism villages has improved the economic welfare of the community, including through employment opportunities and small businesses. Information transparency was also rated as good, with 57.1% of respondents strongly agreeing that information on tourism programs is easily accessible. Supporting infrastructure such as roads, toilets, and public facilities are considered adequate by 47.6% of respondents. In addition to economic and infrastructure benefits, the community also considers that the development of tourism

villages helps preserve local culture and encourages the optimal use of natural resources. Thus, participation in this dimension has resulted in equitable benefits, both economically, socially, and culturally.

In terms of evaluation, the average score of 3.25 indicates that community participation is quite high. A total of 47.6% of respondents agreed that they participated in program monitoring and evaluation, as well as in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the tourism village. In fact, 42.9% of respondents strongly agreed, and another 42.9% agreed that they were involved in formal evaluations held by the village government and Pokdarwis. Evaluation was also carried out through the provision of criticism and suggestions in meeting forums. This shows that there is good dialogue between the community, Pokdarwis, and the village government, although the evaluation results show that there are still aspects that need to be improved, such as the potential for community unpreparedness in dealing with the dynamics of interaction with tourists from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Overall, the results of the study show that community participation in Bonjeruk was highest during the implementation stage, while the evaluation dimension still needs to be strengthened. These findings confirm that the implementation of SDGs in Bonjeruk Village has been effective through a participatory approach. Community participation is not only a means of engagement, but also the foundation for the success of sustainable tourism village development. Through collaboration between the community, Pokdarwis, the village government, and external parties, Bonjeruk has become a model tourism village that is able to integrate economic, social, cultural, and environmental development in accordance with SDG principles.

Summary

The implementation of the Village SDGs in Bonjeruk Village, Jonggat District, Central Lombok, is reflected in community participation in the development of tourism villages as measured through the four dimensions of Cohen and Uphoff's participation. The results showed that the implementation dimension obtained the highest average score of 3.62, with 47.6% of respondents strongly agreeing to be actively involved and 81% recorded as members of Pokdarwis or tourism groups. The dimensions of planning and benefit-taking both obtained an average score of 3.37, where 81% of respondents felt that they had a responsibility in the development of tourist villages, 52.4% agreed to actively attend planning meetings, and 52.4% agreed that there was an increase in economic welfare from tourism activities. Meanwhile, the evaluation dimension obtained the lowest score of 3.25, although 42.9% of respondents strongly agreed and 42.9% agreed to participate in formal evaluations.

The problems faced by the Bonjeruk Village government in the development of tourism villages include the lack of participation in the evaluation aspect, the limitation of infrastructure where only 47.6% of respondents consider public facilities to be adequate, and the limited capacity of human resources in mastering technology and innovation. Thus, the implementation of the Village SDGs in Bonjeruk can

be said to be going quite well with strength in the implementation aspect, but its sustainability still requires strengthening, especially in evaluation, infrastructure, and community capacity building.

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