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Patterns of Middle-Class Communities Adaptation to the Village SDGS Program in Bogor Regency

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Abstract

Village is the smallest territorial space in Indonesia with a complex socio-economic problem. For this reason, the village SDGs was born as a micro-based global development agenda expected to realize village development efficiently. This program has the main objective of "No One Left Behind" with 18 main objectives that cover all levels of society. Among the best ideas in the 18 goals, the conclusion is still focused on sustainable village development through eradicating lower-class social issues with upper-class support. Then the question arises, "What is the role of the middle class, and how do they adapt to these 18 goals?". This study uses a mixed explanatory design method and quantitative and qualitative methods. The phenomena that occur are studied and analyzed through sequential techniques to conclude that the adaptation pattern of the middle-class community is distinguished based on their response to the village SDGs program.

Keywords: basic services; sustainable development; environmental dimension; economic development; adaptation pattern

INTRODUCTION

The realization that every country member of the United Nations (UN) has the same goal, tries to alleviate problems in economic, social, and environmental problems (Iskandar, 2020). For this reason, Indonesia together with 193 other countries attended the UN Headquarters on September 25, 2015 to agree on the global development program (SDGs) as the "Sustainable Development Agenda" which is considered capable of being a guide for the next 15 years (2016 to 2030) to achieve 17 goals and 169 goals targets so that polemics in each country can be ended (Linawati et al., 2021).

The development goals of the SDGs themselves are directed to fulfill the concept of the predecessor program development (MDGs) because they rely on the results (outputs), benefits (outcomes), and impacts that are expected by each implementing country (Norichika & Biermann, 2017). In the SDGs Briefing Paper (Panuluh & Fitri, 2016) he argues that despite having the same mission of changing each country globally, SDGs have differences from their predecessors, namely the MDGs (Millennium Sustainable Goals). The advantages of the SDGs are in the effort to comprehensively accommodate various development problems by involving all countries and non-government stakeholders. In SDGs in general, three strategies were found to implement local development, namely optimizing the program by name by address (BNBA) as a civic aspect: SDGs no. 1-6, micro (village) based development: SDGs no. 7-15, and openness to participation from many parties: SDGs no. 15-17 (Reza, 2021). This has inspired the narrative of the SDGs towards the village level so that seven micros (village)-based development agendas are arranged, namely: economic resilience for quality and equitable growth; regional development to reduce inequality and ensure equity; quality and competitive human resources (HR); mental revolution and cultural development; infrastructure for the economy and basic services, the environment, disaster resilience, and climate change; to the stability of politics, law, security, and the transformation of public services (Afandi et al., 2021).

Therefore, as an administrative area dominated by rural areas, Bogor Regency requires developing a work plan following the SDGs development agenda on a micro or village basis (Sutopo et al., 2014). Based on the legal basis of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Permendes No. 13 of 2020 by the Ministry of Villages regarding village funds, Bogor Regency also focuses on optimizing the use of village funds to achieve the SDGs (Midgley, 2020). The SDGs in Bogor Regency are considered quite exciting and brilliant to be research material for social researchers (Santika et al., 2020). With the establishment of the One Billion One Village Infrastructure Financial Assistance Program (Samisade), the village economy is hoped to recover efficiently (Rulandari, 2021). So that the main goal of SDGs "No One Left Behind" or no one region is left behind, with 18 main objectives can be realized through the program. Prioritizing the program on village economic development is considered capable of being a lens in identifying 18 portraits that are the main issues of developing (Mulyaningsih & Sudibyo, 2022).

Before this, several previous studies found potential rooted in the SDGs. One of them argues that the role of the community is not only as an active participant in programs that the government has launched but also adaptation through actions at the household scale (Susanti et al., 2021). In contrast to the research above, other writers state that the community's role can also be born out of the government's empowerment efforts in certain aspects, for example, The first research raised the topic "The Role of the Community in Achieving the Target Sustainable Development Goals for Clean Water and Sanitation Decent Villages". The title chosen follows the main statement that the benchmark for the success of the SDGs is the amount of community involvement. The development SDGs requires the role of people from various classes, because development without the role of the lower class is empty and development only with the role of the upper class is blind (Filho et al., 2020). This creates a gap regarding the role of classes in SDGs and ignores that the middle class is the executor of the village SDGs in general. Through descriptive quantitative methods, the previous research concluded that the form of community adaptation in supporting the SDGs on "Decent Drinking Water and Sanitation" was in the form of a household scale such as energy, material, and thoughts that were poured into actions (Susanti et al., 2021).

In contrast to the research above which examines the role of the community in the household scale independently, the second study raises the issue of the role of society between classes born from government programs. The program is GERILYA (*Gerakan Inovatif Pengelolaan Limbah dan Pustaka* --Waste Management Innovative Movement and Libraries) with mobile library media. Through the literature review method, it can be concluded that an environmental organization's use of mobile library media has resulted in a new program that aims to accommodate community adaptation to their productivity through eco-bricks (works from organic waste) and compost. Despite eliminating the specifications for the classes that carry out the Guerrilla program, this study emphatically denies that the role of the community in SDGs can also be born from government programs (Lintang & Dhokhikah, 2020).

Unfortunately, among the studies that have been discussed, the question arises about "How do people adapt to the SDGs based on their respective class status?" and "If the SDGs tends to focus on the development of the lower class and invites the role of the upper class to support it, then how does the middle class adapt to this?". With efforts to mediate the way the general public plays a role and adapts through existing programs as well as household scale, this research was conducted through the perspective of middle class stratification as part of the class in Bogor Regency society which has the potential to advance SDGs (Jati et al., 2019).

The results of observations of these phenomena will be discussed through a mixed explanatory where the results of the analysis of this study will use a sequential explanatory that seeks to find answers quantitatively so that the findings of this study will be in numerical form, then strengthened by qualitative findings in the form of conclusions from interviews as well as literature studies (Caroline et al., 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Adaptation in Sociological Perspective

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 13 of 2020 concerning Optimizing the Use of Village Funds to achieve the 18 objectives of SDGs, Bogor Regency has participated in and monitored the progress of the preparation of this Permendesa by developing a work plan in accordance with the development agenda in line with the SDGs manual SDGs itself, it is not easy to achieve 18 goals at once (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Kota Bogor, 2020). So a detailed mapping step is needed regarding what points are the focus of development in the village area.

SDGs map development based on the typology of the village into two sub-sections, namely SDGs 1 and SDGs 2 (Iskandar, 2020). The typology of villages under the auspices of SDGs 1, namely: (1) Villages without poverty and hunger (SDGs points 1 and 2), (2) Villages that care about health (SDGs points 3, 6 and 11), (3) Villages that care about education (SDGs point 4), and (4) Women-friendly villages (SDGs point 5). Furthermore, the typology of villages under the auspices of SDGs 2, namely: (5) Villages that grow evenly (SDGs points 8, 9, 10, and 12), (6) Villages care for the environment (SDGs points 7, 13, 14, and 15), (7) Networked villages (SDGs points 17), and finally (8) Culturally responsive villages (SDGs points 16 and 18).

Implementing these 18 goals requires strong collaboration between all government officials, stakeholders, and the local community (Chatzistamoulou & Koundouri, 2020). Residents in Bogor Regency have various statuses and roles, and based on income level, the group is divided into several classes. Upper class for the upper class of society, middle class for the middle class, and lower class for the lower class of society (Andari, 2021). SDGs aim to increase the mobility potential of the lower course towards the middle class with the help and support of the upper class. The big question in this research is how the middle class will adapt to the SDGs Desa program and maintain its class status.

It begins with the word "adaptation", generally defined as how living or social beings adapt to their surroundings. The Oxford English Dictionary defines adaptation as adjusting one thing to another, especially in a new or changing environment (Cutchins et al., 2018). Of course, there are other opinions about adaptation which can be defined as a social adjustment by individuals in dealing with their environment due to changes and frictions in the surrounding environment (Setiani & Haryanto, 2019).

According to Robert K. Merton, the meaning of adaptation is based on each typology divided into four (but 3 of them are deviant adaptive behavior): conformity, innovation, ritualism, and retreatism. Conformity is a type of adaptation where people adjust to changes and follow the ways and goals of community groups that have adapted to these changes. As for innovation, it is defined as a community adaptation process where the adaptation process is carried out using a method that is prohibited by the community even though it still follows its original goal (Tamba, 2015).

The third type of adaptation, namely innovation, defines the adaptation process as an act of reducing or ignoring cultural goals but is still bound in a standardized way (according to society's goals). Finally, the type of retreatism in which the adaptation carried out no longer achieves cultural goals and has left the institutionalized way (which is what people usually do). People typically do the last type with mental disorders (ODGJ), homeless people, or people who are under the influence of alcohol and drugs (this last group of people is often ignored as part of society) (Wibowo, 2017).

Based on official data from the Village Information System (SID) of the Ministry of Villages, the Village SDGs consist of development innovations such as Village Owned Enterprises (BUMD), population censuses according to SDGs, distribution of Village Revenue and Expenditure Budgets (APBDes) to village development with an indication of high poverty (Administrator SDGs Desa Kabupaten Bogor, 2021). The administrative area of Bogor Regency houses 435 villages with community adaptation patterns that are adapted to class stratification. Generally, development such as BUMDes and others are actively carried out by the middle class as a form of adaptation to the progress of social class stratification.

Class Stratification in Bogor Regency

Theoretically, the class division here refers to the theory of stratification in sociology. It must be admitted that class stratification is part of a relatively outdated sociological discussion. Public awareness of its emergence has

existed for a long time even before the independence of the State of Indonesia, through the Caste System in Hinduism for example (Klinken & Nordholt, 2007). Because of its position as an "obsolete" phenomenon, this class stratification has attracted the attention of several theories in sociology.

The first is through Durkheim's functionalist approach, which examines how stratification contributes to society. A stratification is a tool that develops unconsciously where important positions are only filled by groups of people who meet the requirements (Noer, 2021). That is, because the form of stratification is universal (applies to all levels of society), ensuring the quality of the people who will play an essential role in it is necessary. Although Davis's opinion has been criticized for ignoring the tensions and divisions that may arise due to inequality (Grusky, 2019).

According to Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore, what lies behind the stratification theory is the correlation between stratification and other social orders and the belief that there is no "classless" society (Baboo, 2017). Another statement also states that the system of social stratification or stratification has differences with social status where the stratification here tends to classify community groups vertically or stratified. The second approach is through Marx's theory of social conflict, which states that social stratification deals with tensions due to inequality in society. In every society, groups always fight for valuable resources, competing for wealth, social status, and power, even though there are often successful and unsuccessful ones. The group's struggle resulted in the birth of a stratification system (Pattinasarany, 2016).

According to Marx, capitalist society is divided into two social classes, namely the proletariat (the owners of capital) and the bourgeoisie (the workers) both of which are based on inequality in the economic aspect. To survive in the industrial world, the proletariat will try to continue to work for the bourgeoisie as the owner of capital. According to Marx, this continues to be the history of class struggle (Noer, 2021).

Weber's perspective on social stratification developed the third approach. In contrast to Marx's view, which emphasizes class division into two classes based on industrial economic inequality, Weber develops stratification into three dimensions: class, status, and power. If Marx bases class differences and tends to dichotomize them, then Weber views class division as based on differences in style and life opportunities (Pattinasarany, 2016).

Middle Class as Pioneer of Village SDGS Progress

The middle class is the second class of society who has income above the lower class (lower class), and can meet their own needs, but the income figure is still below the upper class. As a social class with this middle position, the middle class is believed to have a higher potential for progress than other classes, especially in their active participation in the village SDGs program (Gani, 2015). We can see this from the increase in middle-class classifications through several previous studies.

According to Nico Warouw and Cornelis Lay, the study of the middle class states that the class lives in middle-class cities consisting of bureaucrats, traders, middle-class entrepreneurs, employees, and professionals. At the national level, during democratic conditions, these professions were included in the lower-middle category, but in their area, they were seen as "elite" (Lay, 2012). This research confirms the complex meaning of the middle class, which is quite contrasting and is a strong reason why there is no clear definition of the middle class, especially in Bogor Regency. Some scientists agree to use the term "intermediate class" to describe middle-class phenomena, but the most agreed is the term "middle class" or "lower middle class" (Klinken & Nordholt, 2007).

Referring to Abraham Maslow's concept of basic needs, the benchmark for the mobility process of the lower class to the middle class is the ability to pass through basic needs (Hierarchy of Needs). Therefore, groups of people who have successfully entered into more advanced such as self-esteem, social status, social needs, and so on, become a requirement to enter the middle-class category (Gani, 2015). Among the many aspects needed to increase the status of the class to the middle class, education is believed to be an essential qualification to enter the middle-class category. People who decide to complete their studies to the highest level have a higher chance of entering public service agencies and large companies. At the same time, the lower class who are not mobilized will be trapped in professions classified as low (Ridho, 2017).

Based on data from the latest Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report, in 2012 to 2020, the middle class has increased from 64%, or around 41.6 million people, to 68.2%, or approximately 140 million people (Yaputro, 2013). This development gave birth to a new classification of the division of the middle class into seven sections based on the amount of monthly expenditure, such as in Table 1.

Table 1. Amount of Monthly Expenditure in Bogor Regency, West Java

No	Class Category	Amount of Monthly Spending
1	Poor Middle	< Rp 1.000.000
2	Aspirant middle	Rp 1.000.000 – Rp 1.500.000
3	Emerging middle	Rp 1.500.000 – Rp 2.000.000
4	Middle	Rp 2.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000
5	Upper middle	Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000
6	Affluent	Rp 5.000.000 – Rp 7.500.000
7	Elite	> Rp 7.500.000

Source: Administrator SDGs Desa Kabupaten Bogor (2021)

Sequential Explanatory Model

This research uses mixed methods with an explanatory design. According to Creswell and Clark, explanatory design is one of the mixed methods designs that seeks to place a greater emphasis on quantitative than qualitative (Samsu, 2017). The research variable this time is the pattern of adaptation of the middle-class community with the stages of research design used is the follow-up explanation model.

The first stage is the collection of quantitative data, divided into two: primary data is obtained through a random sampling technique of cluster sampling (for collective quantitative data), and secondary data is obtained through in-depth interviews (for qualitative supporting data). Bogor Regency has a population of 5,427,068, with a middle-class population of 40%. The middle class in Bogor Regency (if rounded) reaches 2,171,000 people and will be the total population of this study (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). As for determining the sample before determining the frequency of cluster sampling for distributing questionnaires using the Slovin with a margin of error of 5% (0.5), such as in Table 2.

Table 2. The Slovin formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \times e^2}$$

	$(1 + 2.171.000 \times 0,5^2)$
	$(1 + 2.171.000 \times 0,0025)$
n	$(1 + 5.427,5)$
	(5.429)
	$2.171.000 / 5.429$
	$= 399,889 (400)$
n	400

Source: Slovin (1960)

From the results of the 400 samples above, the calculation phase was carried out by formulating the Sampling Fraction Per Cluster to determine the sub-population of 400 samples for 40 districts, such as in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Sampling Fraction Formula Per Cluster

Formula name	Formula
Sampling Fraction per Cluster	$f_i = N_i / N$
Cluster Sampling	$N_i = f_i \times N$

Source: Kalton (1979)

Note:

- Fi : Sampling Fraction Per Cluster
 Ni : Number of Middle Classes per District
 N : Number of Middle Class in Bogor Regency

Table 4. Calculation Results of Fraction Sampling and Sampling Cluster

Subdistrict	Total population	Number of Middle Class	Sampling Fraction	Cluster Sampling
		40% of the Total Population	$f_i = N_i/N$	$N_i = f_i \cdot N$
Babakan Madang	114.641	45.856	0,02	8
Bojong Gede	287.554	115.022	0,05	21
Caringin	131.012	52.405	0,02	10
Cariu	51.619	20.648	0,01	4
Ciampea	168.359	67.344	0,03	12
Ciawi	114.853	45.941	0,02	8
Cibinong	363.424	145.370	0,07	27
Cibungbulang	145.706	58.282	0,03	11
Cigombong	97.651	39.060	0,02	7
Cigudeg	133.931	53.572	0,02	10
Cijeruk	91.662	36.665	0,02	7
Cileungsi	288.347	115.339	0,05	21
Ciomas	170.486	68.194	0,03	13
Cisarua	127.096	50.838	0,02	9
Ciseeng	110.592	44.237	0,02	8
Citeureup	214.668	85.867	0,04	16
Dramaga	110.374	44.150	0,02	8
Gunung Putri	298.084	119.234	0,05	22
Gunung Sindur	126.834	50.734	0,02	9
Jasinga	106.343	42.537	0,02	8
Jonggol	143.512	57.405	0,03	11
Kalapanunggal	127.561	51.024	0,02	9
Kemang	104.872	41.949	0,02	8
Leuwiliang	124.670	49.868	0,02	9
Leuwisadeng	77.382	30.953	0,01	6
Megamendung	107.137	42.855	0,02	8
Nanggung	98.492	39.397	0,02	7
Pamijahan	157.113	62.845	0,03	12
Parung	123.078	49.231	0,02	9
Parung Panjang	118.176	47.270	0,02	9
Ranca Bungur	60.711	24.284	0,01	4
Rumpin	146.007	58.403	0,03	11
Sukajaya	66.922	26.769	0,01	5
Sukamakmur	85.565	34.226	0,02	6
Sukaraja	206.323	82.529	0,04	15
Tajur Halang	123.454	49.382	0,02	9
Tamansari	108.913	43.565	0,02	8
Tanjungsari	57.027	22.811	0,01	4
Tenjo	73.272	29.309	0,01	5
Tenjolaya	63.645	25.458	0,01	5
Total	5.427.068	2.170.827	1	400
Number of Middle Class, when rounded up		2.171.000		

Source: Results of research in the field

Based on the data above, Bogor Regency has 40 sub-districts. So the quantitative data collection technique used is a survey in the form of a questionnaire to 400 samples (calculated through the Slovin). The type of questionnaire (questionnaire) given is closed with the answer choices provided (Iskandar, 2020), such as in Table 5.

Table 5. Assessment Score Answer Questionnaire

Answer Type	Value Scale	Total Score Value
Very active	4	16
Moderately Active	3	12
Passive	2	8
Total Questions		4

Source: Results of research in the field

Based on the above range of scores, the results of the middle-class community responses from each sub-district in Bogor Regency, such as in Table 6.

Table 6. Implementation of the SDGs based on the Community Adaptation Pattern

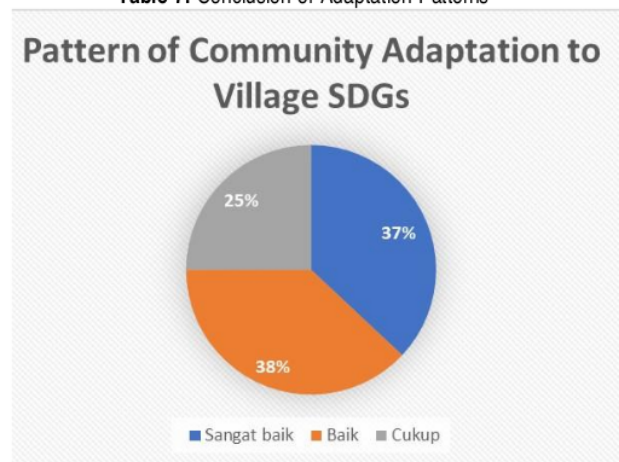
Subdistrict	Cluster Sampling	Total Score	Total Cluster Score
	$N_i = f \cdot N$		
Babakan Madang	8	12	101
Bojong Gede	21	16	339
Caringin	10	16	154
Cariu	4	12	46
Ciampea	12	12	149
Ciawi	8	16	135
Cibinong	27	8	214
Cibungbulang	11	8	86
Cigombong	7	16	115
Cigudeg	10	16	158
Cijeruk	7	16	108
Cileungsi	21	12	255
Ciomas	13	12	151
Cisarua	9	8	75
Ciseeng	8	12	98
Citeureup	16	8	127
Dramaga	8	12	98
Gunung Putri	22	8	176
Gunung Sindur	9	8	75
Jasinga	8	16	125
Jonggol	11	12	127
Kalapanunggal	9	8	75
Kemang	8	16	124
Leuwiliang	9	16	147
Leuwisadeng	6	16	91
Megamendung	8	8	63

Nanggung	7	16	116
Pamijahan	12	8	93
Parung	9	12	109
Parung Panjang	9	16	139
Ranca Bungur	4	12	54
Rumpin	11	8	86
Sukajaya	5	16	79
Sukamakmur	6	12	76
Sukaraja	15	12	182
Tajur Halang	9	16	146
Tamansari	8	12	96
Tanjungsari	4	12	50
Tenjo	5	16	86
Tenjolaya	5	12	56
Total	400	500	4781

Source: Results of research in the field

The third stage is data analysis with the type of sequential analysis of quantitative data, such as in Table 7.

Table 7. Conclusion of Adaptation Patterns



Source: Results of research in the field

To clarify how the community's adaptation pattern is based on the data above, a second data collection was carried out through a qualitative method in the form of in-depth interviews (Caroline, 2019). The results of in-depth interviews with informants concluded that the minimal difference between the percentage of the adaptation pattern of the middle-class community was influenced by their literacy level towards the SDGs. The phenomena in various countries, democracy, until the revolution period became the beginning of the transition of this middle-class community mobilizing from the bottom to the middle (Jati, 2017). The community's efforts to increase literacy in the SDGs are evidence that the middle class is part of class stratification in Bogor Regency with the most potential for change, development and progress.

CONCLUSION

From the beginning, the village has a strategic role as the minor locus of development; in other words, the national story starts from the village. The reflection as a state based on cooperation in Pancasila reflects the community's behavior and social capital. As an interesting social entity, the village is always present in many discussions and talks in almost all levels of society. Until the ideology is born, the benchmark for micro development must begin with village development (SDGs village). Even though it is considered a micro area, the village houses various levels of society. Economic, social, and industrial products inevitably bring a fresh flow of change in the domination of the community class in the village from the lower class to the middle class. SDGs are present as development innovations that should overshadow all levels of society. However, its implementation often focuses on eradicating the lower classes' social problems with the upper classes' support. So the question arises where is the role, and how does the middle class adapt to SDGs? The middle class is a class of society with a pattern of adaptation that tends to be stable. Regardless of how evenly distributed the socialization of the program takes place, SDGs do not rule out that this program has achieved significant improvements. The middle class can take an essential role in implementing various SDGs and become promoters in the field (as a result of their adaptation). This is what makes the end of the SDGs the first and second points of the village (eradication of poverty and hunger) to increase the status of the lower class to the middle class.

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