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THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING IN SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The primary purpose of this article is to discuss about the community role in sustainable development and to expand understanding of the prospects for sustainable community development activity. This article explores the idea of sustainable community development and the type of development to improve the quality of life within communities. Authors identified that sustainable community development depends on community engagement and planning. The activities include meeting the social and financial needs of its residents while preserving and sustaining the environment's ability to support it. Based on that perspective, the article focuses on the role of community participation and community based planning for sustainable community development in an unprecedented variety of environments. Various studies have found on sustainable development policies and guidelines, however; there is a lack of mechanism tools to guide sustainable community development. Based on the secondary data sources such as books, journal articles, reports, newspapers, laws, policies and online documents, the study distinguishes between the difficulties of the environmental issues of sustainable community development and the local community contribution, and found that there is a clear gap between the protection of environment and the community engagement for sustainable community development.

Keywords*: Community-Development; Community-Engagement; Community-Planning; Sustainable-Development*

INTRODUCTION

Imagine a community with perfect air, water sources and water supply that fully meets the needs. Also there are fresh food sources, thriving natural life and a pleasant environment. Within this community, a vigorous sense of investment and cooperation continues to emerge, and people have an impact on the future of that community. The community renovates the urban area, reduces transmission, and increases local charm and pride. Public transportation has successfully reduced vehicle congestion and pollution, reduced transportation costs, and increased the acceptance of professional and green administrative management. The community has set a standard of living expenses for all people and it is focusing on education and preparing for everyone can increase personal satisfaction and ensure future of children for the community. Such community is recognizes as sustainable community which are ecologically vibrant, cherished the impact of people's development on standard living and climate (Sattanno et al., 2017).

Sustainable environment on the other hand, explained rigorous natural justice, effective administration, and economic security (Institute of Sustainable Communities, 2012). It consists of basic human requirements, such as food, clothing, shelter, school, and medical care. In addition, apart from factors such as poverty, wandering, and natural problems, poor organization and lack of community activities are also significant for destruction of human resources that are mainly carried out from human resources (Roseland, 2000). The worldwide community is still longing for the dream of sustainable development for their community despite the destructions. Hence, each community should establish its own vision and strategy. It began from sustainable community that shares common themes and concerns, such as economic security, ecological protection, social justice, and the promise of assistance to the people in the future (Sattanno et al., 2017). Sustainable community development is the integration of community development and sustainable development. Community development can be summarized as one of two classes of the same substantial and progressive manner (Fontan, 1993). The often-occurring fundamental separation between various visions are still being called as community development by similar names (MacIntyre et al., 1998). By this, sustainable community development activities are separately referred to as 'community economic development'. The purpose of describing these activities is to maintain or fix the economic structure of the community to pursue jobs and encourage reduced impact (Hamstead & Quinn, 2005).

The purpose is that in the process of financial development, the poor community resources can be attributed to small glitches, which can be corrected by precise encouragement, especially the development of private enterprises and measures to build the employability of the people. The development of this situation focused on the quantitative expansion of the close economy (Blakely & Milano, 2001). Once again, the sustainable community development project is essential for broader social development, and it addresses the quality and social framework that govern the decent social order (Hamstead & Quinn, 2005). From many perspectives, assumptions that will be based on standard economic matters will gradually disappear and will continue to be ignored to solve the problem of small community. The focus of sustainable community development activities is to fix the social structure of the community rather than the economic structure. In this case, development has a lot to do with improving the nature of community, and has a lot to do with the expansion of the economic scale of the community (Fontan, 1993).

This research, therefore, explores the role of community participation and planning, and focuses on the questions such as what are the characteristics of sustainable community development? How does community engagement and community-based planning contribute to the sustainable community development? What are the relationships between sustainable community and sustainable development in relation to sustainable community

development? This particular research focus has been the study of sustainable development initiatives within marginalized communities. These communities often have limited access to economic capital, ecological and social, and they often struggle with poverty, addiction, and homelessness.

The Concept of Sustainable Community Development

The meaning of sustainable community development is the same as the meaning of sustainable development. The main contrast includes spatial extension. Where sustainable development is a worldwide idea, sustainable community development is the neighborhood. Bridger and Luloff (1999) stated that "the definitions of sustainable community development stress the importance of striking a balance between environmental concerns and development objectives while simultaneously enhancing local social relationships". However, the Institute of Sustainable Communities (ISC) (2012) believes that a community is an economically, ecologically, and socially solid and versatile. ISC (2012) pointed out that a sustainable community solves difficulties through coordinated arrangements rather than through a decentralized approach that meets one of those goals and is not conducive to the others. In addition, Ling, Hanna, and Dale (2009) stated that it is often valuable to characterize a community as individuals living within an urban area. Although this method may be helpful in large urban environments, it is generally not useful in rural areas. It would be more reasonable to allow the community to distinguish its own contour space. By then, a sustainable community will solve the problems of its occupants, upgrade and ensure its current environment, and develop a more compassionate society within its limits.

Sustainable community believes that the economic and social strategy are intertwined with the living environment of the communities. They believe that only through a single development part to develop community projects and strategies whether it is economic development, social development, or ecological protection. The other two sights cannot be avoided, which will not promote the supportive development of the community. For example, when customers decide to buy food, they consider the nearby shop who think about the environment and increase the community's economy. It will consider the constraints of the community, including conventional capital, while the capabilities of human, social and actual capital enable them to still meet the needs of the people. The momentary results and conflicts of the frontlines made them recognize and expand the interests that were divided among themselves.

After exploring this work, it is clear that SCD cannot be fully included in the custom of progressive or liberal community development. All things considered, it is best to think of it as the third type of community development. It draws on two prototypes and coordinates the third part of ecological sustainability. It neither centers on the economy nor the community as the main place for activities, but seeks a combination of ecological, monetary, and political means, modes and procedures (Hamstead & Quinn, 2005). Therefore, the basis of SCD's assumptions and practice is only economic expansion and dependence. Realize social justice by strengthening and improving the acceptance of data, instructions, and significant and feasible cooperation by communities; realizing sustainable environment through community-based planning and minimizing all types of utilization and waste; prosperity and change economy, society coordination with ecological systems and their models (Hamstead & Quinn, 2005).

The sustainable development characteristics of these communities are relative, and they are derived from the three key principles of sustainable development, nevertheless. Together they constitute a standardized system for rational use of SCD. When the meaning of sustainable development is consistent with community development, their useful branches and application comparisons are determined. Fragile sustainable development promotes the

use of community economic development models, while solid sustainable development requires the use of sustainable community development models (Hamstead & Quinn, 2005). By looking at the solid supportability, the sustainable development of the community and the natural economic characteristics, it is clear that there is a coherent relationship between them. On the other hand, the use of new traditional or eco-finance models may limit the limitations of SCD work in order to solve the potential drivers of side effects and irrationality (Hamstead & Quinn, 2005). In general, the proposal to achieve sustainable community development may indeed depend on the use of reliable sustainability and eco-finance models.

Sustainable Community Engagement

Before starting any community development, a community requires to be strong in unity, especially in this post-modern era, where the nature and concept of community are changing frequently (Popple & Quinney, 2002). Theodori (2005) assumes that the idea of a community can be territory-based or territory-free. This applies to multiple perspectives and clearly exists within the attention of the target community. That community should not be limited to the terrain or surrounding entertainment settings and effects but should extend to how its individuals are connected through development measures (Okazaki, 2008).

The definition proposes that a community is a framework composed of peoples, effects, and actions. Nevertheless, the community development theory proposed by Bhattacharyya (2004) puts community development as a solidarity and community building action, and is integrated into the system. The community displayed by solidarity has a clear social design and collective identities. Also, the community is related to their autonomy of economy and the use of these resources. This reasonable structure proves that the industry, represented by unwavering and organized work, has increased a lot, and the important consideration of the network in terms of outlining and meeting community goals.

Regarding the connection between a single organization, social capital, community planning and the sustainable community development, there is a positive relationship. This relationship is dynamic and usually synergistic. peoples need a certain level of support, and this inspiration seems to come from an innate self-appreciation ability, this way motivates them to proceed with issues that they believe are vital to themselves and their communities (Dale & Sparkes, 2011). However, for community changes, one needs the help of others in the community, so they should carry out activities on a larger scale. A person's ability to coordinate with others and inspire others to achieve a common vision of sustainable development is a basic component of the conditions for an organization to show itself in order to surpass itself. The community consists of a bunch of parties with their own benefits. This study proposes that when dangers occur that affect enough of these communities or groups of people, they can use their societies and relations as leavers to ensure the dignity of their communities. This becomes important when individuals in the community have a firm understanding of a particular location. These interested groups become the basis of the overall quality of protection, and these qualities enable residents to become a community (Dale & Sparkes, 2011).

Commercial entrepreneurship has gradually been regarded as a driving force for community development. Lyon (2015) believes that companies can reduce economic disparities within the country if their visionaries work closely with communities. Nevertheless, Fortunato and Alter (2015) hypothesized that doing so should not only benefit the economy or potentially grow the business, instead, it should formulate a comprehensive development plan centered on improving the prosperity of the community. These recommendations have been in the social commercial entrepreneurship discussion for some time (Martin & Thompson, 2010). Social efforts can be

developed through networks and connections between different organizations to achieve sustainable jobs and improve local economies (Laeis & Lemke, 2016). Treating social entrepreneurship as one of these technologies can enhance its potential as a mean of driving social and community-level changes.

The continuous pursuit of keen and sustainable development in the industry prepares for the choice of ways to respond to the development of the community. Usually, community relations are at the forefront of business and development programs. The rise of social venture capital working in the industry has combined plans to attract and create hindered. It is recommended that the tourism social entrepreneur (TSE) be used as a market-based system to solve social problems, while at the same time expanding the advantages and limiting the possible negative results of the tourism industry's establishment of a community (Aquino et al., 2018). Prior to this, people's understanding of how TSE became a driving force for sustainable community development was still very limited. Community-based tourism development ideas and methods are conceptualized as selective procedures, with the usual popularization of tourism model (Aquino et al., 2018). These methods are aimed at sustainable development of tourism in different countries of the world (Lück & Altobelli, 2009; Okazaki, 2008), improve the daily environment of communities, have a lasting impact, and ultimately promote the sustainable community development (Dodds et al., 2016).

The center of the structure is focused on promoting the sustainable development of the community which includes providing sustainable economy, social, and environmental outcomes for the target community (Dodds et al., 2017). Although the goal should be reflected in these parts of community life, the clear point is to establish an autonomous and supported relation that can oversee and solve one's own problems and needs through friendly economic supervision. This vision summarizes the true manifestation of community development, which depends on the solidarity and activity of the community (Bhattacharyya, 2004), and sustainable community development that promotes social equity and change. Coordinating solidarity and agency buildings can enhance ability to produce sustainable community development outcomes (such as currency, society, and nature). Therefore, the application system shows that it promotes the sustainable development of the community, which is jointly attracted by social activities in the community networks, foundations, and authorities (Aquino et al., 2018).

Sustainable Community-Based Planning

Sustainable community planning performs best in terms of strong territories like local or national planning strategy (Roseland, 2000). The key is goal-oriented by looking forward to the sustainable development of the community. Governance frameworks in certain countries have achieved a certain degree of effectiveness in planning and monitoring a stable environment. There are many ways to prepare residents and their administrators for the establishment of a sustainable community, but there are also obstacles and barriers that hinder the development of this road. It cannot be reasonably expected that if most people give the impression that they are more troublesome or more expensive than unsustainable decisions, then they should choose sustainable alternatives (Roseland, 2000). At this point, the question arises: how will it transform the framework into individuals to make everything fair, and give people enough freedom to improve their community based on behavioral decisions? In addition, economical instruments should not be found in isolation. When making these suggestions, their construction and interaction with the community is inevitable, and it reflects a wider range of goals in public places, including ecological, financial, social, and ethical goals. In order for the crowd to successfully move towards sustainability, residents and their administrators should understand the range of planning tools they can use and the broader settings for formulating community plan (Roseland, 2000). Moving towards a sustainable community as an established goal, it is important that the current steady development is driving the right path. The described tool (unless there is any

demonstration, it should be adjusted) is divided into two categories: planning tools and assessment tools (Roseland, 2000). Community planning and evaluation tools can sometimes be guided by residents' community, and almost no preparation is required, although specialized arrangements and evaluation tools more often require the assistance of prepared staff or consultants. Special method and evaluation tools may not immediately lend themselves to public investment, but residents can participate more successfully if they consider the large number of devices that their community can access (Roseland, 2000).

Community Planning Tools
Several planning tools contribute to the identification of the problem, the decision making and discourse. These strategies and tools can be used from the pre-planning to the evaluation phase of the cycle. Daytime tools are moderately natural or usual, including brainstorming, community meetings, field trips, media campaigns, open days, public hearings, public meetings, role plays, vision building and seminars. Mainstream training and conferences may not be known either. The famous teaching methodology and tools combine theatre, design, mannequin performance and narration. These media have gone beyond the community habits. The well-known strategy connects with the community in terms of basic investigations of documentation and analysis, data collection related to these questions, and critical thinking and dynamic technology related to the development of intercession (Roseland, 2000). Education can improve the ability of individuals to participate in choices and activities that affect their lives. Nevertheless, the conference or seminar is a vital gathering designed to attract partners to plan and deal with upcoming events. Future prospects and models, rather than current problems or dangers, become the focus of the subsequent action planning.

Technical Planning Tools
There are various tools that can be used to set natural transmission limit values and the artificial influence on them, as well as technical planning. The ecological footprint analysis can directly assess any land area required for human movement (including the land involved in the structure or framework), as well as the land assessed in an indirect way, including the land expected to be used for growing crops and adapting to pollution. In the home, city, national or global scale, ecological impressions may account for a large proportion of all environmental effects of human exercise (Rees & Wackernagel, 2008). Although developed and developing countries have encountered obstacles in recognizing sustainable community, these views continue to exist as before.

Although it is not feasible to copy the technology followed by the founding country, some insight is still needed. Sustainable community development may be a brand-new idea for government authorities and planning makers. This is difficult, but it is unlikely to remain the same in the future, and there may be countless achievements in the future (Roseland, 2000). This is because a well-planned community can successfully and comprehensively cooperate, characterize and take the initiative. Good transport management and communication can achieve well-being and different planning. Thereafter, all public-private, private, community and voluntary planning departments should be used. The community should provide space and place for individuals to live in a way that is harmless to the ecosystem. Everyone should be equally reasonable; they should provide a prosperous and active national economy; and the community should be dynamic, comprehensive, and protected by a solid local culture and other shared community activities" (Smith & Bath, 2006).

Sustainable Development Structure to Develop Community
Sustainable development includes a framework of compromises between three goals (Dale & Sparkes, 2011). These goals are ecological prerequisites for living within the limits of planetary transport. Society needs a management

structure that enables individuals to speak out and establish their own qualities and financial obligations to ensure that they meet the basic requirements, equality, and life in the world. In any case, achieving a cooperation between social, economic, and environmental goals at the community level is at the center of the community's sustainable development. It believes that the community is a fixed grid of social, natural, and economical cooperation, usually characterized by a geographic location (but not limited to placement), and may also be characterized by practice or interest. These group of peoples are constantly changing their social structure and economic activities to adapt to the limits of the characteristic economy they rely on. Sustainable community will not shrink their money for current advantages or abuse, but use their current conditions at a certain speed and scale to enable their assets to recharge themselves so that people can also use these assets in the future (Dale & Sparkes, 2011).

Governments, organizations, and communities that face environmental, social, and economical vulnerabilities support the idea of sustainable development which is full of notoriety. Although this idea undoubtedly has its discoverers, such as Luke (2005)'s statement that sustainable development only includes another kind of consumerist development, there is still a developing movement that considers the environment of financial activities and social impact. Nevertheless, the idea of a 'sustainable community' is difficult to portray. They are communities that solve current and future residents' problems while addressing climate and personal satisfaction. Although some scholars tend to conduct sustainability research in environmental and financial aspects, the social part of sustainable communities has received less consideration. Sustainable development at the community level occurs on the basic reaction between the public and the individual level (Dale & Newman, 2006). These community responses usually come together and depend on the response to clear issues that are fundamental to the community's concerns. Nevertheless, Dale and Newman (2006) stated that a group of people with few financial benefits can think that it is difficult to make effective changes in their own community.

One of the mistakes of the early followers of sustainable development was to advocate the establishment of a stable state, but with a complex framework (for example, the order of human society is usually unstable). In a world of sudden and unforeseen changes, no one can sustainably maintain a state of sustainable development (Flint, 2013). Sustainability is a moving goal, not a one-time goal. Sustainable development requires stable and troublesome work, and this type of work may impose a special burden on communities that lack financial benefits. In order to monitor complex, gradually interconnected situations such as traps for ecological, social, and economical issues, the community can utilize framework assumptions designed to deal with such complex issues. A key component of the framework objective is the complexity of the understanding and intensity of the elements. Although this idea is derived from ecological research, its application in the human framework is much more extensive, because people can expect and plan for the future to be more important than environment (Dale & Newman, 2006).

The two most fascinating plans so far are natural capital and social capital. Natural capital is a term used by ecological experts (itself a relatively new species) in essence to further understand sustainable development (Rees & Wackernagel, 2008). Social capital is a term used by sustainable economic analysts and other social researchers to deepen understanding of society and community (Roseland, 2000). Much of the discussion about the importance of sustainable development revolves around the pressure between the financial needs of material development and the ecological truth of the tipping point.

Similarly, since sustainability has pushed transportation and energy to shift from habitual concerns to new focus of expanding supply due to supervision requests, the focus of economical development should also be

expanded from traditional concerns to reducing social dependence on economic development or the so-called economic demand management. This has a clear impact on the sustainable development of the community. Especially about the absolute job and the economic development of the community.

The idea of Community Economic Development (CED) provides a way to promote sustainable development at the community level. CED is also a useful way to utilize the technological power of sustainable people that exist in many communities. Community economic development is an interaction, through which the network can start and provide answers to its own normal economic questions, and then establish long-term community constraints and cultivate a mixture of economic, social, and ecological destinations. Achieving sustainable community economic development means emphasizing the sustainable employment and financial benefits of the sustainable economic demand management (Olah et al., 2019). Sustainable employment transforms wastes into assets; improves proficiency in energy and materials; shifts to more attention to environmentally friendly power sources; enhances community confidence; and sustainable management of common benefits. Examples of sustainable community economic development include vehicle cooperative activities to reduce costs and the need for vehicle ownership. Sustainable employment plan to pursue careers through open interest in energy conservation and review, increase private expenditures and reduce pollution, and adopt new projects developed to urge manufacturers (e.g St. Paul, Minnesota).

The Structure of SCD
The concept of sustainable community does not just represent a kind of neighborhood, town, city, or region. The activities that the environment can support, the needs of the residents and the endurance may be very different from the situation between communities. A sustainable community may be more than a fixed thing, constantly adapting to the environment, in order to adapt to the social and economic needs of its residents, while protecting the climate (Roseland, 2000). Sustainable communities are communities that use economy to solve recent concerns while ensuring that people can use enough assets in the future. While maintaining natural working capabilities, sustainable communities seek higher personal satisfaction for each resident. By reducing waste, preventing pollution, increasing proficiency, and creating immediate economy to revitalize the local economy, in the long run, the driving force for sustainable community development comes from the rich urban life and scattered data among the community individuals (Nilsson, 2014).

The development of sustainable community requires consideration of another ecosystem of resources. As described by Brugmann and Hersh (1991): the city can also be conceived as an ecological system. Such ideas provide a means to understand the complex relationship between human activities and climate, and how the community plan its activities to solve human problems and benefit the climate. The sustainable development of the community will not be able to be effectively achieved, which requires tremendous changes in planning, thinking and quality. Sustainability means that people, organizations, and countries should be restricted from using assets. These assets are their reserved options and used in accordance with current legal and financial action guidelines.

The sustainable population is the follow-up stage of proposing selective visions of what is to come. These visions are not only urgent needs, but also provide a guarantee for a truly good life. The sustainable development of the population does not mean to pay less, but to consider the new freedom and possible alternative measures that may be seriously implemented (Roseland, 2000). In this larger environment, the delicate views in this article can be seen as an illustration of the qualities essential to a sustainable society. Sustainable community development activities are not only the main points of intercession, but also the cycles of social learning. The community can

activate positive changes to sustainable community through these cycles. Building a sustainable society requires not only to get rid of the values that endow unsustainable practices, but also to move forward with the values that promote sustainable practices. As these activities portray, dynamic social learning (efforts to change social behavior through friendly experiments) can not only prevent a large number of ecological and related social disasters, but also build a solid and sustainable community, which will change its endearing (Johnson et al., 2012). And their residents are more fulfilling than today's community.

Sustainable community requires a simultaneous attention to the effective use of urban space, the restriction of the use of basic natural capital, the reproduction of social capital, and the community of residents and their administrative management in these areas. This collaborative approach will make the community cleaner, better, and more affordable. It has more outstanding openness and solidarity; and has more confidence in energy, food, and economical security than the current one. Therefore, people with sustainable development will not simply maintain the essence of life, but will significantly improve the essence of life. In order to implement sustainable development methods, individuals in the community should accept that they have the ability to decide their own lives (Sattanno et al., 2017). Their own problems and shape their own future: spider webs have a delicate appearance, but they can withstand powerful forces with little harm. Enhancement the ability of the community is like weaving a community, making the entire community an informal organization, providing help for everyone, expanding, and strengthening participation and cooperation with individuals, institutions, organizations and governments (Sattanno et al., 2017).

CONCLUSION

It is not easy to come with sustainable community development while it requires tremendous changes in structure, mentality, and quality. Sustainable development means changing the restrictions on the use of assets by people, organizations, and countries. They retain the right to use them and urge the use of these assets under current legal and monetary plans. Even the most routine surveys are aware of the need to change these plans, few people directly realize that promoting a sustainable community requires more than just a slight adaptation to existing practices. Although developing countries and creative countries have encountered obstacles in recognizing the comparison of sustainable community, these views remain the same as before. However, it is not feasible to copy the system followed by the developed country, and insight is still needed. Sustainable community development may be a truly new idea for public authorities and strategy makers, but if the course remains the same, countless victories may be achieved in the future. The public authorities cannot be expected to provide important arrangements alone. The private sector, public society, and government authorities need to work closely together to provide more feasible community collusion. This should prompt people to really think about the idea of a "pleasant community". In this way, sustainable communities will not simply sustain the essence of life, they will develop it further.

There are many ways of sustainable community development and the subsequent progress can help the community build and implement its own sustainable development vision such as obtaining concessions from partners to implement sustainable plans; conduct a community assessment; create a community vision and establish guidelines for realizing that vision; develop maintainability markers to quantify progress; determine the source of help; carry out activities and screen, evaluate and change as appropriate. There are also few measures to ensure the sustainable development of the community such as the economic development system should focus on expanding the green economy. The cooperation between economic departments should be supported. Ideally, the use of energy

and materials should conflict with the earth's ability to absorb waste. As long as it is effectively monitored, the reuse of waste can also be increased as economy. The community should ensure and improve the natural biodiversity of the space where they work. Furthermore, cautious management of conventional effects can also help reduce energy use and waste executors. A sustainable community is a community that accommodates every resident's accommodation and daily necessities without prejudice. There is no diversion based on class and race, and everyone appreciates the acceptance of the facilities.

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