



Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) Application in Putridalem Village, Majalengka Regency"

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Abstract

The village is one element of the government that has the right and obligation to regulate the wheels of government. Currently, the Village has launched an application called the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The application of the Village's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to find out the extent of sustainable development in Putridalem Village, the local government needs to align the three core elements in the application of these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The three core elements include Economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. This article aims to see the extent of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) application in Putridalem Village, Majalengka Regency. The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method with descriptive analysis through interviews and literature studies. The results of this study found that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) application in Putridalem Village can be said to be not optimal because there are still obstacles in running the SDGs application.

Keyword : *Implementation, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Villages.*

1. INTRODUCTION

So far the village, which is one of the elements of the government given the mandate to manage its household, needs to improve the quality of development in its village. To become an advanced village, a village needs to adapt to the existing situation. At present, the bureaucracy is highly demanded to implement e-government as in developed countries. In this case, there is a policy regarding bureaucratic reform that has been contained in Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning the State Civil Apparatus which has been related to the presence of the State Civil Apparatus Commission (KASN), within the body of the State Civil Apparatus. With a strong legal umbrella, the government hopes that this 4.0 revolution can facilitate the implementation of the existing bureaucracy in Indonesia, especially in the use of information technology which is increasingly sophisticated (Katharina, 2021).

Putridalem Village is a village in Majalengka Regency. This village has implemented one of the development programs known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs have a goal for sustainable development to prepare everything perfectly both in terms of concept maturation,



policy, and institutional support, and will also record detailed data that enters the village. in this case, the village has the opportunity to be more advanced and little by little will avoid being left behind because these SDGs are mandatory for all residents because they apply the concept (no one left behind) from all village environments, without having to eliminate the local wisdom that exists in the village.

The existence of sustainable development or what is often referred to as SDGs is an innovation regarding development that is expected to be able to encourage changes in the realm of sustainable development which has an alignment basis on social, economic, and environmental development, based on information and communication technology. Improving the quality of villages by using ICT, of course, will be a great hope for all the people around them so that they can improve the development that exists in each village (Iskandar, 2020).

In implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) application, of course, there are still obstacles in it. This is the main theme of the development comparison before and after the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are divided into 17 goals, 169 targets, and 241 indicators. The implementation of Global SDGs in Indonesia has been stated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017. (Content, 2017).

The concept of sustainable development or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a sustainable development innovation that encourages changes that will move in the direction of Human Rights (HAM) and equality to support improvements in economic, social, and environmental development. The SDGs has 17 goals, one of which is innovation and economic growth.

In principle, these SDGs are known as "No one Left Behind" (Panuluh & Fitri, 2016). So no one should miss any of them. This principle is based on the universal, integrated and inclusive nature of SDGs. If you look at the goals of the SDGs which underlie three aspects, namely economic, social and environmental (Suarna, 2018), of course, this is very much in line with human rights because the implementation of these SDGs is more based on human rights and also equality, which of course INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development) has a role in these SDGs (Natapradja, 2021).

One of the objectives of the existence of sustainable development or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to improve society as a whole and peace which will have an impact on the realization of sustainable development. In this case, the government has provided access to justice for institutions that have an impact on effectiveness, accountability, and inclusiveness.

Implementation is an important element that must exist in policymaking. The implementation of the course must have a significant impact on the initial goal. When viewed from an existing point of view, implementation is an interaction with other devices that have goals and actions for the realization of good policies. Grindle in (Mulyadi, 2015: 47) states that implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be examined at a certain program level. Implementation refers to



actions to achieve the goals set in a decision. This action seeks to transform these decisions into operational patterns and seeks to achieve big or small changes as previously decided (Mulyadi 2015: 12)

According to Kapioru (2014: 105), four factors can affect implementation performance,:

a. (environmental conditions)

Environmental conditions are a mixture of physical conditions in which there is a condition regarding natural resources with institutions, which include: human creations, for example creating a breakthrough that will be mutually agreed upon in utilizing the existing physical environment. while the environmental conditions here can be interpreted that the elements that exist around humans that can affect human development.

b. (inter-organizational relationship)

Relations are the most important thing in implementing a policy both between individuals and groups. A good relationship within an organization will certainly be a bridge between leaders and employees. Communication relationships are the most intimate relationships that need to be implemented in any sector, good communication will have an impact on good teamwork. In this case, the relationship does not only concern the leadership and employees, but the relationship can be in the form of a private relationship, a social relationship that requires the involvement of many people, or a work unit relationship. When all relationships can be implemented properly, of course, it will have an impact on the key to the success of an organization.

c. (resources)

Resources are the main elements as controllers of the work system in an organization. The potential value that exists in resources can be a benchmark for the quality of an organization. In this case, resources are not only interpreted as social beings, resources here are divided into two parts, namely: physical and non-physical resources. Apart from that, there are also living resources or resources that can change, either getting bigger or disappearing, and there are also eternal resources, meaning they are fixed and do not change shape. Apart from that there are also renewable resources.

d. (characteristic implementing agencies)

Implementing agency is a government or private agency or organization that is given authority to carry out policy implementation, in practice the institution or organization has an alignment of vision and mission with the implementation it carries out and is following the functions and duties of the organizational agency. (v. M. Buyanov, 1967)

There is a lot of discussion about implementation. but no research discusses the implementation of SDGs in Putridalem Village. Several articles that discuss implementation include:

First, research was conducted by I Wayan Sutrisn in the journal Implementation of the Functions of the Village Consultative Body (Bpd) in Realizing Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Volume 04. This study uses a literacy study approach. The similarity of this research is that they both want to learn and find out more about the implementation that has been implemented to realize the



village's Sustainable Development Goals. Meanwhile, the differences can be seen in the objects and theories used by researchers. (Sutrisna, 2021).

Second, research was conducted by Nelti Erwandari in the journal Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Improving Food Security in Riau Province. This study uses a descriptive research method, while the data analysis technique used is a qualitative data analysis technique that can describe the results of the research using several data collected by researchers which later became a discovery from the results of the analysis, namely regarding the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs). to see the level of food security in Riau province. The research equation here is that they both want to dig deeper into the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in villages. The difference, it can be seen in the objects and theories used by researchers. (Erwandari, 2017).

Third, research was conducted by Roy Eka Pribadi in a journal entitled Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Improving the Quality of Education in Papua. The researcher uses a descriptive research method that can describe the implementation of these SDGs in Papua with the data techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation, as well as literature studies. To produce research following the theme raised. The similarities between this research and the previous ones are that they both want to know more about the implementation of the SDGs in Papua in the education sector to realize the Sustainable Development Goals. The difference in the research conducted lies in the object and theory used (Personal, 2017).

Fourth, research was conducted by Nurmasari Situmeang, and Sindy Yulia Putri in a journal entitled Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Program in Stunting Cases in Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative method which results in a collaboration between the state as the actor who plays a role in the presence of this SDGs innovation and non-state actors who also play a very important role in dealing with stunting cases in Indonesia. The presence of collaboration between government agencies and academics, public health scholars, companies, and other parties can certainly add to the synergy of all the institutions concerned so that in carrying out their roles and functions the researchers found that the results of this collaboration played a very important role for stakeholders, especially in implementing these SDGs to reduce the prevalence of stunting cases in Indonesia. This study found similarities regarding the SDGs, namely basically wanting to know the extent to which the presence of SDGs was implemented, especially in cases of stunting in Indonesia. As for the difference, it was found that the object and theory used. (Situmeang & Putri, 2021).



2. METHOD

Based on the formulation of the problem in this study, the authors used a qualitative research method through a descriptive approach. The purpose of this approach is to describe or describe behavior, events, and various activities in detail. The data collection technique used is interviews and literature studies.

This interview was conducted with 3 sources from Puri Dalem Village, Majalaya Regency. Namely the Head of Putridalem Village "Endah Hendrawati", Putridalem Village Officials Cipta Hermawan, and Community Tias Asep Tianpusta For literature studies we searched from various sources, be it websites, articles, books, media records, as well as documentation from Cimekar Village itself.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia is a democratic country with the motto of the people, by the people, and for the people. All policies in Indonesia certainly aim for the common good, in this case, the government has considered improvements for villages so that there can be equitable justice so that a policy for villages is made, namely the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Profile of Putridalalem Village, Jatipuh District

Putridalem Village is a village in Jatipuh District, Majalengka Regency. According to data from the Jatipuh Agricultural Center, the area of Putdalem Village is 385 hectares, consisting of 223 hectares of paddy fields and 162 hectares of land. Putridalem Village consists of 5 Community Units (RW), 9 Neighborhood Units (RT), and 3 Hamlets. The boundaries of Putridalem Village are to the north by Randega Village, to the south by Jatiraga Village, to the east by Jatitengah Village, and the west by Pangkalanpari Village. The distance from Putridalem Village to the capital of Jaipur sub-district is 3 kilometers (km), the distance to the capital city of Majalengka Regency is 27 km, the distance to the provincial capital in Bandung is 180 km and the distance to the national capital in Jakarta is 185 km.

The benefits of SDGs

The benefits of having the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDS) database needed for villages in general in Indonesia can be updated with authentic databases that can be accounted for. Therefore this database can be inputted by each town throughout Indonesia. So why are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) needed? The first is our need to have an updated database whose contents are real and correct and are updated on an ongoing basis.



Perceived Constraints

Besides the benefits of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there is also an obstacle in Putridalem Village where, when holding data collection for the entire community, there are still some people who do not have KTPs and do not have Family Cards or vice versa. , but these obstacles provide a point for the Putridalem Village Government Officials to encourage their community members to take care of the population administration.

There are no differences in procedures/mechanisms because the village's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are still in the data collection stage so the function has not been carried out because it is only at the stage of filling in the data, maybe when the village's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are functioning, of course, all recommendations from the village ministry we follow according to the data that appears in the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for activities that use the APBDES budget.

Constraints in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Application are still new and often have errors and for the data collection process from house to house it requires considerable time, effort and thought, and cost as well as the human resource capabilities of the enumerators, most of whom are still in the learning stage.

Has Putridalem Village ever conducted trials on the community? Not yet, but if we read actually what appears in the SDGs of Village Putridalem recommendations from the Ministry of Villages are more or less in line with the targets that are already included in the RKPDES in 2021. For the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) service process. When the data has been inputted correctly, of course, we are sure that the village ministry will try to make the menus that we observe easy to understand for village-level human resources and so far the menu is in the Sustainable Development Application. There are not too many Village Goals (SDGs). The village website for data collection may be quite complicated but when you just look at the SDGs website it's probably easy to understand.

The innovation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) service at this time is indeed a new activity so there are still many shortcomings because there are still lots of errors, sometimes up to a week you can't log in at all, there are menus where when the village admin wants to edit the next page you can't see it, so it's still in the stage of building a website and there are still many shortcomings, especially in the village we can't talk directly with the IT that handles the application so we have to go through the coordination stages where most of the coordination stages don't necessarily understand the IT of the application itself.

Supporting and inhibiting factors

The first supporting factor is funding. When we want to collect data, sufficient funding is needed, for example, if the population is 3,300, automatically the sheets we have to copy for data collection are quite a lot, and indeed the Ministry of Villages gives authority to allocate funds according to village



needs. Second, there are not enough human resources, so we depend on village assistants alone, there is no specific IT that teaches enumerators/village representatives who can be trained more intensely about increasing their ability to master the village SDGS APK system. And the obstacles are human resources, errors, covid outbreaks, because enumerators, of course, facing this covid outbreak, have to arrange a time so that they don't get sick on the internet, the weather here also affects the internet, making it difficult to access the internet, and there is one of the hamlets in Putridalem Village, namely the village bong roaring which is still difficult to access the internet.

In addition, when viewed from the point of view of policy implementation, in the environmental conditions dimension, in the current era of disruption, with the rapid development of digitalization technology, it is already inherent in human activities in this modern era, this means that adjusting the environment in Putridalem Village, Majalengka Regency, becomes a necessity that needs to be done, therefore with the presence of this Village SDGs application, it becomes part of an inseparable element in public services. So that it needs to go hand in hand with the times, especially in the digitalization era, and it is very necessary to adapt to increasingly dynamic technological changes (Suherman, 2020). In addition, if you look at the inter-organizational relationship dimension, of course, in the SDGs application in this village, there needs to be a persuasive communication relationship to receive useful information, as part of fulfilling needs based on the exchange of knowledge between organizations, both with other villages and with the central government, because we all know that the Village SDGs cannot be separated from the Central SDGs which are derivatives to be implemented on a smaller scale, namely at the Village level, as an extension of the central government in the community sphere. As for the dimensions of resources), it is a very important thing to pay attention to, considering that resources are a supportive part of running a program, both human resources and other resources. For example, Human Resources, as previously discussed, has a very important role in operating the Village SDGs application, and it is a must that operators need to understand and have sufficient knowledge in operating it, this means that the skills of existing human resources have a very important role. what is very important, the better the human resources, the better the output will be. In another example, infrastructure resources are the main support in the digitalization era, the desired data needs can be accessed via the internet, even down to the village level, but of course, this is not easy, meaning that it needs infrastructure support that can support the internet to be accessed properly for government needs. both the village and central levels, which can be connected quickly without being limited by distance and time. Finally, the characteristic dimension of implementing agencies, will not be separated from the role of institutions that need to run based on the duties, authorities, and responsibilities that will be attached, so that in the implementation stage some directions and indicators must be achieved, this means that the Village SDGs are not delegated to the task of the Village Head is solely, but is a joint task with other divisions, which have various duties, responsibilities, and authorities with the same goal. This is indeed not the same, but the institution is a part that cannot work alone, but it must have a good role in establishing cooperation to achieve the expected goals to the fullest.



4. CONCLUSION

So far the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Putridalem Village is still in the data collection stage, even in this data collection stage there are still many obstacles, for example, errors are still found in the application of the Village SDGs. So to collect data, it is necessary to go directly to the community which of course requires considerable time, effort, thought, and costs. This is a challenge in itself for Putridalem Village, Majalengka Regency, to be able to run the Village SDGs application properly, especially in fulfilling the indicators that need to be achieved, to get maximum results.

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