

Implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals Policy (Study in Sri Mulya Village, Sinar Peninjauan District, Oku Regency, South Sumatra Province

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Abstract

The aim of this village sustainable development research is to describe the implementation of village sustainable development goals in Sri Mulya Village, Sinar Peninjauan District, OKU Regency, South Sumatra Province. Apart from that, this research also aims to identify factors that can support or hinder the implementation of village sustainable development goals in Sri Mulya Village, Sinar Peninjauan District, OKU Regency, South Sumatra Province. The theory in this research uses the theory put forward by Soren C. Winter (2006). According to Winter, the success of implementing a policy can be seen based on 3 variables, namely the behavior of inter-organizational relations with the dimensions of organizational commitment and inter-organizational coordination, the behavior of implementers (lower level bureaucracy) with the discretionary dimensions and the behavior of the target group with the dimensions of positive and negative responses. The type of research used is qualitative descriptive research. The research results show that the implementation of village sustainable development goals in Sri Mulya Village as seen from the 3 variables of Soren C. Winter (2006) has not been implemented optimally with problems including: Commitment is only verbal because there is no concrete action which causes there is no sense of awareness to be involved, Coordination between organizations is limited to reporting without any feedback as an effort to provide guidance on the implementation of village sustainable development goals in Sri Mulya Village. The village government takes the decision as a form of discretion. The decision taken was to continue updating the data with existing human resources, because there were elements implementing data updates who should have been involved but did not help. The community gave a positive response in the form of cooperation during village data collection. The negative response is that there are still doubts from the community about the Village Sustainable Development Goals program

I. Introduction

Development is a journey towards positive change, with the aim of creating just and equitable prosperity for society. In the current era, development is continuously carried out in various aspects. Be it economic aspects, social aspects and other aspects (Zaini, 2015). One aspect that is of concern in current development is the environmental aspect. The environment is one of the important things to pay attention to, because the environment can reflect a condition or situation in a particular area.

The development approach currently implemented aims to achieve a balance between equality, efficient growth and sustainability in aspects of economic development. The three aspects above are sustainable development goals or known as *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs).

Sustainable development is a set of global goals set by the United Nations (UN) to address various social, economic and environmental challenges facing the world. This goal covers various aspects such as poverty alleviation, health, education, gender equality, clean water, renewable energy, and others. Since the introduction of the idea of sustainable development through the Rio Declaration in 1992, various countries have taken this sustainable development approach in their long-term plans. This is reflected in the global development agenda known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which was valid for fifteen years from 2000 to 2015. As the implementation period for *the Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) ends, the concept of sustainable development is currently entering a new phase. with the declaration of a newer development agenda, namely *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), through UN resolution number A/Res/70/1. A new agenda for development, namely *the Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), which will apply from 2015 to 2030.

Sustainable development in its implementation is regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Then it is explained again in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment, namely regarding Village SDGs and Achieving Village SDGs goals. Meanwhile, in the regions, Regional Coordination Teams were also formed to implement Regional Action Plans for SDGs under the leadership of the Governor in each province. Village SDGs contribute to the achievement of national SDGs. Until 2022, Village SDGs have contributed 74 percent to the achievement of sustainable national development goals. The 74 percent figure was obtained based on regional aspects and citizenship aspects. From a regional aspect, 91 percent of Indonesia's territory is village areas.

Implementation of sustainable development goals in villages cannot only be done by village officials, but also involves all components of society. According

to A. Halim Iskandar (Ria & Hadi, 2022) the data collection stage is a stage that has an important role because it can determine the direction of village development policies and the appropriate use of village funds. Village data collection consists of the initial village data collection stage and the updating stage. The initial stage of village data collection has been carried out by various villages including Sri Mulya village.

In realizing the Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs), Sri Mulya village is implementing 13 of the 18 village sustainable development goals. Sri Mulya Village has a score of 30.49 out of 100 which can still be categorized as low when compared with other villages in Sinar Peninjauan District. The villages with the highest Village Sustainable Development Goals scores in Sinar Peninjauan District are Karya Jaya Village 58.75, Marga Mulya Village 40.73, Tanjung Makmur Village 38.11, Karya Mukti Village 37.89, Marga Bakti Village 37.37 and Sri Mulya Village 30.49. This means that Sri Mulya village has not yet met the Village SDGs achievements in 2022. One of the causes of this low score is that some data is not input into the Village SDGs Village Information System (SID). Therefore, by looking at these empirical problems, it encourages more in-depth research to be carried out on the implementation of village sustainable development goals policies (Study in Sri Mulya Village, Sinar Peninjauan District, OKU Regency, South Sumatra Province).

Literature review

1. Public policy

In general, public policy can be defined as steps proposed by individuals, groups or governments in a specific context. This step is designed to provide certain challenges and opportunities, with the aim or effort to achieve a target or realize a goal. Lester (Wibowo and Tangkilisan, 2004:45) provides a definition of public policy as "a process or series of government decisions or activities designed to address public problems, both real and still in the planning (imagined) stage."

Peters (1996:4) presents a simple definition of public policy as the result of various government activities, both carried out directly and through agents, which have an impact on the lives of citizens. There are three stages of policy that can be identified based on their impact on society: discretionary policy, where decisions are made by politicians, public officials, or those authorized to make public policy; policy output, where the decision is implemented by the government through concrete actions, making laws, allocating costs, and forming teamwork; and policy impact, which refers to the real impact of policy implementation on the target community and as a whole.

According to Jonnes in (Anggara, 2014) views public policy as a continuation of government activities in the past by only changing them little by little. According to Thomas R. Dye in (Wahab, 2012), *"Public Policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do"* (public policy

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legal allocation of values to the entire community.

From several public policy concepts put forward, it can be concluded that public policy is understood as a process or series of government actions (either to do or not do something) aimed at all levels of society who have a specific goal, and the series of actions is intended to complete a problems and meeting the needs/interests of society, for example the efficiency of public services, achieving justice, security and freedom.

Public policy in terms of processes is divided into three, namely formulation, implementation and evaluation. Implementation is the process of ensuring the implementation of a policy and the achievement of that policy. Public policy is a concept, system, procedure and plan that aims to be implemented and applied by the authorities and applies to everyone with one goal, namely the common interest.

2. Policy Implementation

The concept of policy implementation comes from English, namely *to do implement*. In Webster's Big Dictionary (Wahab, 2012), *to implement* means *to provide the means for carrying out* (to provide the means to carry out something), and *to give practical effect to* (to cause an impact or consequence on something). According to Van Meter and van Horn (Wahab, 2012), implementation is actions carried out by individuals or officials or government or private groups that are directed at achieving

objectives that have been outlined in policy decisions (Anggara, 2014)

According to Ripley (1986), policy implementation is "what happens after legislation is passed that authorizes a program, policy, benefit, or tangible output." The definition indicates a series of activities that follow a statement of program goals and desired outcomes by government officials. Implementation includes actions and non-actions carried out by various actors, especially bureaucrats who design program implementation and the impacts that occur.

As research progressed, two separate research approaches emerged, namely approaches that emphasized a "top-down" perspective on policy implementation. This approach focuses on the gap between the objectives set and the performance results of the policy. The second approach emphasizes a "bottom-up" perspective suggesting that implementation is best studied by starting at the lowest level and moving up to see successful performance (Birkland, 2015). The characteristic of the top-down model is the emphasis on clear goals or targets. It is not easy to set benchmarks for program success and failure without a consensus regarding its objectives.

3. Village Sustainable Development Goals

In 2020, the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration issued Minister of Village Regulation number 13 of 2020, the contents of which are the priority program for the use of Village Funds in 2021. This program is sustainable development called Village SDGs. With sustainable development, it is hoped that villages will have development directions and

goals that are contextual to the village and the benefits can be felt throughout the generations. Village SDGs are in line with the RPJMN set by the government, and also adapting to the global SDGs which are a world agreement. This shows the world Indonesia's commitment to achieving the SDGs goals.

Village SDGs is a program of the Ministry of Villages and one of its programs to alleviate poverty and provide a sense of security. Village SDGs is a new program initiated by the Ministry of Villages PermenDES no. 13 of 2020 as the basis for sustainable village development. Village SDGs is a priority sustainable development program supported by the Village Fund. Referring to PDDT Ministerial Decree No. 13 of 2020 (Usage Priorities

Village Fund 2021), there are 18 goals and targets in the Village SDGs, namely; Villages without poverty, villages without hunger, healthy and prosperous villages, quality village education, gender equal villages, villages worthy of clean water and sanitation, villages with clean and renewable energy, jobs and village economic growth, village innovation and infrastructure, villages without gaps, Sustainable Village Settlement Areas, Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production, Village Control and Climate Change, Village Marine Ecosystems, Village Land Ecosystems, Peaceful and Just Villages, Partnerships for Village Development, Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture.

With focused development based on Village SDGs, it is hoped that it will be able to provide results in the form of direction for village development planning based on factual conditions (evidence) in the village. And secondly, facilitating intervention by Ministries/Institutions, Regional Governments (Provincial, Regency/City) and the private sector to support village development. A research on policy implementation carried out by Kristina Samašonok and Margarita Išoraitė using descriptive analysis methods concluded that the channel chosen to provide information about SDGs implementation was a unique process based on many factors. This research places more emphasis on communication. Communication is an important part of decision making for the implementation of the SDGs, which is applied not only to familiarize individuals with the goals and principles of sustainable development but also to encourage them to be guided by these goals and principles in their personal lives. Therefore, it is important to implement communication elements and methods of socialization of the SDGs and their implementation, which will attract attention, arouse interest and be relevant for users and encourage them to decide to follow the principles of sustainable development .

2. Research Method

In this study, the author uses a normative and empirical juridical approaches.

- a. Normative Juridical Approach
the approaches is based on the play legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this research.
- b. The empirical juridical approaches
is research by going directly to the field on the object of research to collect primary data obtained directly from the object of research through observation and interviews with related respondents or sources

3. Results and Discussion

Development is a journey towards positive change, with the aim of creating just and equitable prosperity for society. In the current era, development is continuously carried out in various aspects. Be it economic aspects, social aspects and other aspects (Zaini, 2015). One aspect that is of concern in current development is the environmental aspect. The environment is one of the important things to pay attention to, because the environment can reflect a condition or situation in a particular area.

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4. Conclusion .

Based on the research results and discussions that have been presented, there are the following conclusions:

1. Implementation of the policy for Achieving Village Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Mulyaa Village is seen based on 4 variables that can influence the success of implementation according to Soren C Winter's (2006) theory, it is concluded that:

Judging from the behavior of inter-organizational relations in implementing sustainable village development goals in Sri Mulya Village, it can be seen that organizational commitment and coordination between organizations is not optimal. This commitment appears to be a commitment that is only verbal but not accompanied by concrete actions. This shows that there is no awareness to get involved. Coordination between organizations is limited to reporting without any feedback received by the village government, as supervisors should be able to provide ideas and input to achieve the sustainable development goals of Sri Mulya Village. They can evaluate what is lacking and what needs to be improved regarding the Village's efforts to achieve the Goals. Village Sustainable Development. So it can be said that coordination between organizations is already underway but not yet optimal.

Judging from the Implementor's Behavior in implementing the village's sustainable development goals in Sri Mulya Village, it can be seen how the village government is able to make decisions, namely to continue updating data with existing human resources because several elements implementing the village SDGs are not actively involved. So far, the responsibility for SDGs at the Sri Mulya village office has been focused on the village government, village officials and several village community institutions because several members of the Village Volunteer Working Group did not help in updating the data. Judging from the behavior of the target group, there are positive and negative responses. The positive response was that the people of Sri Mulya Village were very cooperative when data collection was carried out. The negative response was that there were doubts regarding the village's sustainable development goal program due to some people's distrust of the government regarding other social assistance because it was not right on target.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing policies to achieve Village

Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Mulya Village include:

The supporting factors are firstly the village government and village officials, where the village government, namely the village head and village secretary, together with the village officials, namely the head of government, work together to carry out data input as a stage for updating village SDGs in the implementation of village sustainable development. The second is village community institutions.

Village community institutions are parties involved and supporting the implementation of sustainable village development in Sri Mulya Village, including RT, Karang Taruna, PKK, LINMAS and Posyandu.

The inhibiting factor is firstly the lack of a data updating team, which causes data updating in Sri Mulya Village to not be optimal. The second is the village SDGs data input application, the SDGs data input application which often experiences error problems causing the Sri Mulya village SDGs data to be unreadable.

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