

# Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Komang Sentajo Island Village, Sentajo Raya District, Kuantan Singingi Regency

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## Abstract

*Sustainable development, known as the SDGs, aims to improve and advance public welfare which is carried out continuously and continuously. Indonesia is one of the countries that implements the SDGs in Indonesia. This research is qualitative with interview, observation and literature review data collection techniques. Taken from research journals as secondary sources. The result of this study is that the implementation of sustainable development has stopped being implemented for a period of time due to unclear budgeting. Therefore, the efforts made by the village government in implementing sustainable development by doing it in the form of self-help from the community.*

*Keywords: Implementation, Sustainable Development Goals*

## 1. Introduction

The development objectives have been stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, namely advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in implementing world order. These are the steps that must be taken to realize social justice for all Indonesia people.

The development carried out is in the form of physical and non-physical forms carried out by the state (government). The government as a regulator (*regelen*) and management (*bestuur*) should be carried out with wisdom and full of wisdom. Physical development is in the form of public goods while non-physical development is in the form of public services.

Development has given rise to a new paradigm, including growth with distribution, *basic needs*, *self-reliant development*, *sustainable development* which is the main concern for nature (*ecodevelopment*) and ethnicity (*ethnodevelopment*).

The development model can be described in three forms, namely *Economic Growth*, *Basic Needs* and *People Centered*.

Growth-oriented development (*Economic growth*), this emphasizes more on community economic growth as a form of absorption of labor, community income and the use of technology.

Development oriented to basic needs or welfare (*Basic Needs*), with the aim of solving the problem of poverty by providing the most basic public services (public goods and public services) to the community, especially basic needs in the form of;

clothing, food, housing and clean water. And indicators of the community's economic welfare needs in the form of; Education, Communication, Transportation, Health, Recreation, Electricity and Insurance.

People-centered development, the focus of this development is to improve human resources to achieve human welfare and sustainability. The state has an important role in human-centered development to encourage humans to show self-actualization through empowerment. For a more complete development model, see table 1.

Tabel 1. Model Pembangunan

Characteristic	Strategy		
	Economic Growth	Basic Needs	People Centered
Focus	Industry	Public services	Human Empowering (pemberdayaan)
Value	Industry-centric	Acting on humans	Human-centered
Indicator	Macroeconomics (growth of several percent)	Social indicators	Human relationship with resources
The Role of the Government	Entrepreneur	Service provider	Enabler/Facilitator
Key Sources	Capital (Community Savings)	Administrative and budgetary capabilities	Creativity and commitment
Constraints	- Concentration and marginalization - Concentration on the facilities of some dehumanization conglomerates: not human, human	Budget limitations and incompetence of the apparatus	Supporting Structures and Procedures

The main challenge of development is to improve people's lives to be of high quality with high incomes and achieve the ideals of justice and prosperity.

Sustainable development is a global goal. *The Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) are the first step to becoming a global goal with the end of *the Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) in 2015. Therefore, countries in the world have begun to formulate new platforms to realize noble ideals.

The development goals contain 17 goals which are divided into 169 targets for a better human life. Therefore, the SDGs are made as global development until 2030. The 17 sustainable development (SDGs) can be seen in the following table 2:

Tabel 2. Tujuan SDGs

No	Goal SDGs	Pilar
1	No Poverty	Social
2	Zero Hunger	Social
3	Good Health and Well-Being	Social
4	Quality Education	Social
5	Gender Equality	Social
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Lingkungan
7	Affordable Energy	Ekonomi
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Ekonomi
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Ekonomi
10	Reduced and Inequalities	Ekonomi
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Lingkungan
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Lingkungan
13	Climate Action	Lingkungan
14	Life Below Water	Lingkungan
15	Life on Land	Lingkungan
16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution	Hukum dan Tata Kelola
17	Partnership for the Goals	Ekonomi

Sumber : *Sustainable Development Goals*. Available at <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals> (Diakses tanggal 1 Juli 2024).

Indonesia is one of 193 countries in the United Nations (UN) that are committed to implementing sustainable development (SDGs). The government through the National Development Planning Agency has aligned national development goals with sustainable development goals. Private involvement is one of the keys to the success of national development goals, by collaborating between the government and the private sector, the government hopes that the private sector will take a role in efforts to achieve the SDGs. The forms of collaboration and the role of the private sector include : *First*; Direct investment by the private sector in building infrastructure or in the manufacturing sector to increase economic growth. *Second*; Government and Private Cooperation in the Economic Sector. *Third*; The private sector does it with philanthropy from its own capital and business which can have a direct impact on the community.

The SDGs that are mutually agreed upon apply to all levels of countries, both developed and developing countries, but also apply to low-income countries. As a global agreement, the 17 sustainable development goals are not only the government's task but a common goal for the private sector, entrepreneurs, communities and the wider community.

SDGs are a joint effort of countries in the world to

overcome social problems in the world. After World War II 1939 – 1945 where countries in Asia and Africa were newly independent. When the countries were developing during that period, in this condition the countries were building the economic aspects of the community. But in reality, there are still many social and human problems that are not answered by economic development. So that there is a desire from these countries to carry out a development that touches the dignity and dignity of human life. This can be implemented in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (*Sustainable Development Goals*) to be achieved by 2030.

The goal of the SDGs is to provide a better life for every citizen in the world. This means that life is the most basic human right for every individual born in the world. Of the 17 goals, the SDGs seek to integrate development between sectors and *stakeholders* , meaning that this is a joint effort of various parties to realize great ideals for human life.

Sustainable development is important because providing benefits to the state can measure the success of the development that has been carried out. Not only the success of development is measured, but how the sustainability of development can be carried out properly. The SDGs are a reference for the development of policies in a country. The SDGs place humans as the center of development that will be carried out. In formulating goals, the SDGs use *the button-up principle* that looks at the situation or problem from below (community groups in the world). This concept is very transparent in making decisions by the government which is not only assumptions from the government, but relies on the principle *of button up* by looking at the situation and conditions of community problems below.

Sustainable development in Indonesia is: *First*; Economic growth by providing decent work, lowering gender inequality, universal access to sustainable water and energy, supporting innovation and building the resilience of urban infrastructure with responsible reduction and consumption. *Second*; Social Progress by eradicating poverty, eliminating hunger, providing health insurance for all, encouraging women's empowerment and supporting inclusive education. *Third*; Preserving Nature by caring for the earth with climate change, utilizing renewable energy sources, and maintaining terrestrial and marine ecosystems. *The Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) have five pillars of development, namely *People, planet prosperity, peace and partnership* from September 2015 to 2030 based on the principle of "*Leave No One Behind*" by "leaving no one behind".

Indonesia has committed to participate in the SDGs agenda with a strong commitment as stated in Presidential Regulation 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Goals (SDGs). The active role of civil society in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs.

The manifestation of the concept of sustainable development includes maintaining a balance between ecological and economic functions [1];[2];[3];[4]. As stated by [5], and [6] that the environmental dimension in sustainable development needs to be considered, development is not necessarily carried out without thinking about and looking at other aspects, namely the environment and the lives of other living things. Implementing environmentally friendly development is one of the efforts to maintain environmental functions to be able to be used in the future.

According to [7];[4] that in order to implement the objectives that emphasize on the economic and social context of global development must integrate sustainable development with knowledge and progress in order to strengthen global efforts for biodiversity conservation.

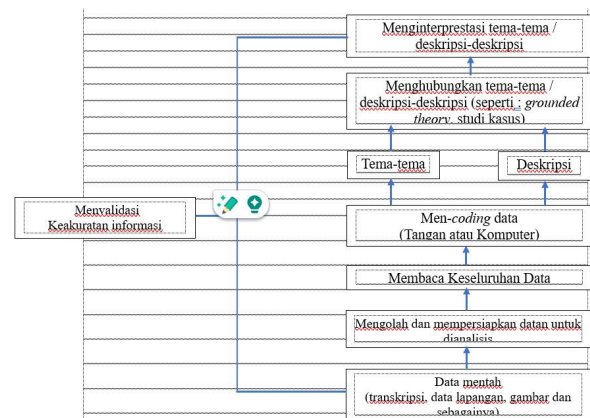
The pillars of sustainable development are economically sustainable, socially sustainable and environmentally sustainable, all three of which must develop in a balanced manner; otherwise development will be trapped in the conventional development model that emphasizes economic growth alone and abandons social and environmental development [8].

The definition of sustainable development; namely sustainable development in a strong sense (strong definition) and sustainable in the soft sense (*weak definition*), Sustainable in the strong or hard sense wants the value of all development capital; namely the value of human *capital* plus the value of ecosystems as natural capital (natural capital) plus man-made capital (*human made capital*) remains or does not decrease. Meanwhile, in the soft sense, sustainable development allows substitution among the three types of development capital; Mainly, the value of natural capital, if reduced, can be balanced by an increase in the value of human capital and man-made capital. For example, if there is a decrease in the amount of natural capital such as petroleum and coal that is always exploited or taken from our earth, it is desirable that the value of human capital and/or the value of man-made capital increase which is financed by utilizing natural capital taken from nature in the area concerned. Economists are more receptive to the definition of sustainable development in a soft or weak sense [8].

## 2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative research method [9]; [10]; (Robert K. Yin 2014), which aims to find out about the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Komang Sentajo Island Village, Sentajo Raya District, Kuantan Singingi Regency. Then, the data in this study was collected using the literature review technique, which is a method of collecting research information from various relevant books and journals [12]. Data collection in qualitative research has six main sources, namely Documentation, Archival Recordings, Interviews, Field Observations, Participant Observations and Physical Devices (Robert K. Yin 2014).

Data analysis in qualitative research is illustrated by [14] as a linear and hierarchical approach that is built from the bottom up, but in practice this approach is more interactive. For more details, see figure 1 :



## 3. Results and Discussions

The sustainable development program in Komang Sentajo Island Village has in fact started in accordance with the program that has been set and the priorities of the local government. However, the implementation of sustainable development has stopped its implementation due to unclear budgeting. Therefore, the efforts made by the village government in implementing sustainable development by doing it in the form of self-help from the community. according to [15];[16] said that *sustainability* is a development that meets the needs of the current generation without harming future generations. The risks of every development that exists today are not all inherited to future generations, but must be considered fairly for the present and future generations.

During the process of sustainable development, it is possible to maximize the benefits of natural resources, people, and science and technology by separating the three components concerned,

resulting in stronger bonds. This type of building is known as sustainable development. This means development that is centered on meeting human needs through the efficient and fair use of natural resources by considering the needs of current and future generations. This means that efforts to improve human quality carried out today must also improve the quality of human beings in future generations.

In addition to the public sector, the involvement of other stakeholders in the SDG implementation planning process is still inadequate in developing countries. In addition, knowledge of the SDGs is still limited among stakeholders, even at the government level (including local governments and communities) [17];[18].

In the implementation of sustainable development in Komang Sentajo Island Village, careful planning and selection of programs and activities that will be carried out in the future are needed. Coordination and communication in sustainable development of all interest groups.

#### 4. Conclusion

The sustainable development policy in Komang Sentajo Island Village was not implemented as planned due to budget limitations. In sustainable development in the village of Komang Sentajo Island, there is an overlap of activities between activities proposed by the village government. The need to increase the participation of interest groups in the implementation of sustainable development in the village of Komang Sentajo Island.

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