

Analysis of the Development of Karyasari Village, Rengasdengklok District in Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals of the Village

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ABSTRACT

One of the sustainable development functions that is a priority program for the allocation of Village Funds in 2021 is Village SDGs. This research aims to know how SDGs are implemented in the development of Karyasari village. The theory in this research is the theory of Fonseca and Carvalho, who argue that sustainability can only be achieved through fulfilling the three SDGs requirements, namely balanced development in the social, economic and environmental fields. A data triangulation approach was used in this qualitative research to obtain data by combining several existing sources and types of data. The research results show that Karyasari Village has implemented 16 of the 18 SDGs goals. Judging from the implementation of the SDGs, Karyasari village applies 5 economic dimensions, 5 social dimensions and 6 environmental dimensions. For several SDGs goals, Karyasari Village has reasons why SDGs No. 12 concerning environmentally conscious village consumption and production has not been implemented because Karyasari village does not have a final waste bin. The village remains consistent in implementing the SDGs that have been achieved and the SDGs that have not been achieved, namely No. 12 concerning Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production. It would be better for the village to be able to build a good waste management system if necessary and collaborate with partners.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the village is a recognized and recognized legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the community based on local customs and history. Within the boundaries of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, villages are also recognized and respected as legitimate

communal units. In addition to rights of origin and customary rights, they have the authority to manage and supervise government operations and represent the interests of local communities through community-based projects. Therefore, the village is an officially recognized legal community unit with clear boundaries, able to manage government operations and the interests of local communities arising from

community initiatives and customary rights [1].

SDGs (sustainable development goals) is a long-term global initiative designed to maximize a country's resources and potential. The United Nations (UN) created this initiative with a period of 2016 to 2030. The achievements outlined in the performance of the MDGs, which were completed in 2015, will be carried into the SDGs. One of the achievements is the target of reducing the number of people living in poverty by 50% by 2015 [2].

Sustainable Development Goals is a worldwide initiative to improve the living standards of future generations. Inconsistencies in the meaning of some laws regulating development can lead to environmental destruction, while pro-ecosystem policies will be very detrimental. Therefore, the SDGs Development Goals are the basis for national and regional development, starting from reporting, evaluation, supervision, implementation, and planning. In Indonesia, the National and Presidential Coordination Teams are responsible for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Implementing Coordinator, or the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, is appointed to oversee the overall coordination and implementation of the SDGs [3].

The main policy framework to achieve the SDGs in Indonesia is Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. The Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency No. 7 of 2018 concerning Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals was issued as part of the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017. The Minister of National Development Planning Regulation Number 7 of 2018 contains detailed regulations related to the National SDG Roadmap. The SDGs have the potential to improve current development initiatives. By including target

points such as development, economic growth, health, education, and sanitation, the SDGs can be used to change Indonesia's development plan. These goals may be considered of equal importance. Given the nature of the SDGs that tend to be in the medium and long range, it is more possible if we concentrate on the possibilities and long-term development problems that exist in Indonesia [3].

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration released Permendesa PDTT No. 13 of 2020 which focuses on the use of village finance to achieve the Village SDGs, in order to embed global SDGs targets into sustainable development goals in villages. Dynamic village institutions and adaptable village culture targets, introduced by the Ministry of Villages PDTT as the 18th SDGs goal, gave rise to the Village SDGs. Gratitude for the presence of the Indonesian state which is very diverse in terms of religion, culture, language, and tradition, led to the establishment of the 18th target in the Village SDGs. This helps ensure the survival and growth of village institutions and the knowledge of local communities that can survive.

Karyasari Village has achieved 16 out of 18 Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) in terms of development. This means that Karyasari village is enough to meet the achievements of the Village SDGs in 2023, but there is a phenomenon that researchers found in the field, namely the unavailability of a final waste disposal site so that the people of Karyasari village prefer to burn garbage in their own yards, this causes air pollution in Karyasari village, a phenomenon that has been described shows that SDGs No. 12 on consumption and production of environmentally conscious villages have not been achieved.

The purpose of this study is to find out the development of Karyasari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency in achieving the SDGs. By using three core indexes, namely the Economic Resilience Index, the Social Resilience Index, and the

Ecological/Environmental Resilience Index, this study seeks to see the extent of progress of Karyasari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency in meeting the Village SDGs [4].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Implementation Theory

Subianto [5], explained that implementation is the process of implementing basic policy decisions. These decisions are usually made based on the law, but they can also be made based on orders or important decisions from the executive or judiciary. These decisions clearly define the problems that need to be solved and the goals or targets that must be achieved, and these decisions can be made by various methods to regulate the course of implementation.

Implementation is the process of realizing goals and taking the necessary actions to achieve them. The implementation of a program or policy is an important stage in making public policies. Implement policy plans to meet the objectives of the activity. [6]

Furthermore, according to Rakhmawati et al [7] Specifically, the following four variables affect implementation performance:

- a. Characteristic implementing agencies.
- b. Resources.
- c. Inter-organizational relationship.
- d. Environmental conditions.

Referring to Bitoro, implementation is a factor that determines the success of the program. For that, you should consider the following:

- a. Determine which institution will be responsible for coordinating the program.
- b. To prepare a budget, coordination and financial implementation are needed.
- c. Responsible individuals must coordinate well and have stronger working relationships with each other.
- d. Attention must be paid to a clear and good implementation program.

Therefore, implementation is the process of determining how closely the policy that has been set is in line with the initial goal in an effort to overcome the problem in the desired context.

2.2 Government Accounting

Accounting related to state finances, from budgeting to implementation and reporting, including consequences, is known as government accounting. Government accounting focuses on recording and reporting transactions for other government and non-profit institutions, such as educational institutions, hospitals, charitable foundations, as well as mosques. Government accounting serves to provide useful accounting reports that include elements of government administration management. In addition, they support management to oversee expenditures through budgets that are in line with the law [6].

2.3 Definition of Village Development and Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2.3.1 Village Development

The process of supervision, implementation, and planning includes village development. Village development upholds mutual cooperation efforts, kinship, and high unity to achieve social justice and peace. The process of realizing a development plan that covers every aspect of the villagers' daily life and means of livelihood is known as village development. Human resources are very important in the village development process. A society will be more advanced if its human resources, or the people who carry out development, have better quality. By empowering local wealth and village natural resources, the village government and the community work together in implementing village development.

According to Boekoesoe & Maksun [8] Development must be seen as a multifaceted process that addresses the gap in opinion, addresses poverty, and pursues faster economic growth, as well as making fundamental changes to national institutions, social structures, and societal attitudes.

Refer Yuniartika [9] In the context of rural development, development policies must be created to facilitate rural economic growth through the use of basic problem-solving techniques, problem-solving techniques, program-oriented (direct) policies, and indirect policy assistance. Village development planning is also a means to ensure that development policies will be adhered to and the development agenda is implemented as accurately, economically, and ideally as possible.

a. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa

The SDGs are a collection of global goals, benchmarks, and metrics for sustainable development. Measuring the reality of development at the global, national, regional, and rural levels is a sustainable development goal. With progress-oriented development, such as the rapid elimination of all types of hunger and poverty, the reduction of national and international disparities, the preservation of the environment, and the implementation of climate change mitigation measures.

The Village SDGs are the embodiment of Pancasila villages by fortifying the typology of hunger and poverty-free villages, villages with stable economic growth, women-friendly, networked, and culturally sensitive villages; villages that prioritize health and the environment; and villages that prioritize education. After understanding this, it was determined that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for villages are goals that highlight the potential of villages to improve health, education, and alleviate poverty among their citizens. Disadvantaged Development and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning the Priority Use of Village Funds in 2021, in accordance with the regulations of the village minister. Through the Village SDGs, at least eighteen development goals and targets have been achieved, including: 1) Poverty-free villages 2) Hunger-free villages 3) Healthy and prosperous villages 4) Decent village education 5) Gender-friendly villages 6)

Villages with access to clean water 7) Clean and up-to-date villages 8) Equitable village development 9) Village innovation and infrastructure 10) Gap-free villages 11) Safe village environment 12) Consumption and production Environmentally conscious villages 13) Controlling village weather changes 14) Village ecosystem at sea 15) Village ecosystem on land 16) Village peaceful and fair 17) Village cooperation and development 18) Traditional village culture & dynamic village institutions. [2].

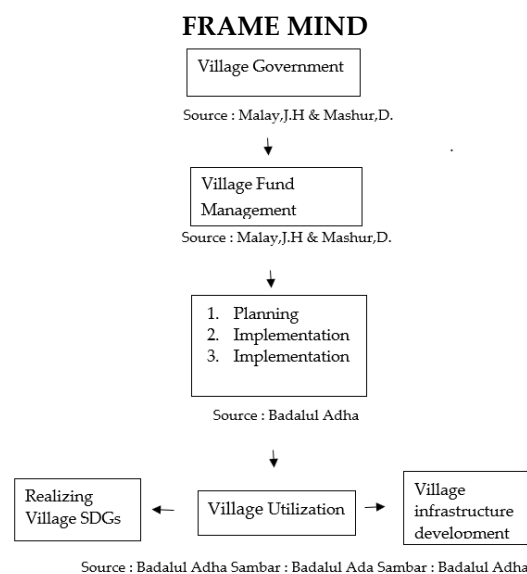


Figure 1. Framework of Thought

3. METHODS

Qualitative research is the methodology of this research. With this method, descriptive data in written form is collected from individuals or samples used as respondents. This study uses a data triangulation approach, which combines several sources and types of current data through a data collection method. Three methods of data collection were used: documentation, interviews, and observations.

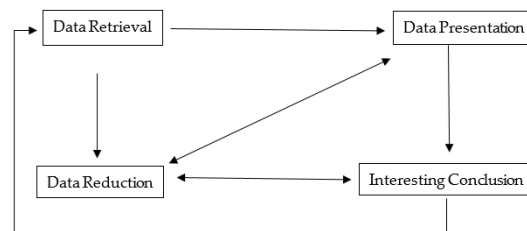


Figure 2. Triangulation Data

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with Mrs. Evi Stiani as the Karyasari Village Official, Mrs. Fatmawati as a Karyasari Village Resident, and Mr. Taufik Maulana as the Rengasdengklok District Official. This interview uses 3 theories, namely, economic, social, and environmental.

According to Mrs. Evi Stiani, "the economy of Karyasari village is evenly distributed, assistance that is always on target. Social stunting handling and carrying out several activities such as socialization to schools, nutrition checks to each school every few months. The environment carries out several activities such as: mutual cooperation every Sunday, siskamling every day, infrastructure is good and doing medicinal plants. But it's just that there is no final trash can".

Mrs. Fatmawati "The economy has evenly distributed, the income of Blt Social Assistance etc. should not be represented in the taking, so it really must be the person who gets it who takes it, food assistance for the elderly is true. The point is that all assistance from the village is evenly distributed. The social treatment of stunting is running, gymnastics once a week is also running, socialization about cancer to every school every few months is also running the environment is walking, the streets are all good, mutual cooperation every Sunday is running, only maintaining the lack of land for garbage disposal".

Mr. Taufik Maulana "The economy of Karyasari village is 85% capable, the average education of high school, and a safe and secure environment".

The implementation of village development is a series of development processes after going through the planning and determination stages of the Village Budget. This task includes the implementation of every action included in the village development work plan. The empowerment of village natural resources and community resources is a top priority when village development initiatives are

implemented. What is available is utilized, along with community collaboration. Government initiatives are needed to implement this development and ensure the sustainability of scarce resources.

The Village SDGs with 18 sustainable development goals have been synchronized with the needs of Indonesian villages. A number of Village SDGs are emphasized in Karyasari Village in terms of their implementation, with Goal No. 12 being very important because it relates to ecologically responsible village production and consumption. The main focus of these goals is based on problems that arise more related to the achievement of Village SDGs. These problems include: minimizing the impact of production and consumption on the environment. How can village waste management strategies handle waste that has benefits or is more environmentally friendly.

In 2020, Karyasari village has implemented 15 programs, including 1) Poverty-free village 2) Hunger-free village 3) Quality village education 4) Gender welfare village 5) Village with access to clean water 6) Clean and renewable energy village 7) Equitable village development 8) Village innovation and infrastructure 9) Gap-free village 10) Safe village environment 11) Village climate change control 12) Village ecosystem on land 13) Peaceful and fair village 14) Partnership and development village 15) The culture of the village and the dynamic village institutions, which have been carried out by the village, will continue to be channeled until 2021 at the time of the entry of the SDGS program of the village of Karyasari to classify several programs as village SDGS programs with new names and terms in the grouping of the SDGS programs.

It's just that in 2022 Karyasari Village will only implement SDGs No. 5, namely a healthy and prosperous village by providing stunting treatment, providing free food and milk to children under five who participate in stunting activities, and providing vitamins to residents who participate in healthy gymnastics activities, posyandu, and other socialization activities.

So Karyasari Village implements 16 of the 18 SDGs, including No.12 on Consumption and production of environmentally conscious villages that have not been implemented and Sdgs No.14 on marine care villages do not exist because the settlement of Karsayari village is far from the mainland sea.

The obstacle in 2021 was the lack of equitable distribution of BLT sourced from village funds due to economic factors that occurred in that year that were unstable due to Covid-19. So many village funds are channeled to help the community's economy up to 30% of the village funds must be channeled due to the unstable economic situation in 2021. But as time goes by in 2022-2024, budget cuts are decreasing until the last in 2024 only 10% of village funds will be channeled to provide direct cash assistance.

The 2022 obstacle regarding healthy and prosperous villages regarding stunting has financial constraints, the high stunting rate in the village causes the village budget provided to be insufficient to cover the costs for stunting prevention, so the village submits a proposal to the self-center. Another obstacle is the lack of awareness of the community itself with the neglect of people who do not want to participate in stunting activities, but as time goes by, people begin to care about the stunting, and in 2024 only 10% of people will be affected by stunting.

In 2021-2024 (Now), other obstacles that occur are obstacles about the final waste disposal site that does not yet exist and about infrastructure constraints that must be repaired due to service life.

DISCUSSION

The results of the above research that have been described by the researcher analyzes the development of karyasari village with the theory of sustainable development dimensions from Fonseca and Carvalho (2019:5), which approaches the implementation of sustainable development from the perspective of factors, economy, social, and environment.

Economic Dimension

The indicator of equitable village economic development aims to provide rural communities with economic opportunities by providing decent jobs. Success measurement is based on the number of jobs received, workplaces that provide a safe working environment with a variety of health facilities. In sustainable development, the goal of economic achievement is to reduce the level of extreme poverty, reduce the gap between the poor and the rich, reduce food shortages, ensure the availability of electricity, provide economic security, and create greater new employment opportunities for everyone. Such as raising awareness on how to make a job application, determining the right amount of assistance received, and providing food assistance to the disadvantaged elderly.

Social Dimension

The SDGs include social development, as seen in Village Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Socio-cultural concern for the national development pillars of poverty eradication, improvement of people's welfare, improvement of food sovereignty, implementation of the Indonesia Smart and Healthy Indonesia Initiative, & protection of women, children, and other vulnerable groups also reflect this. Socio-cultural successes include maintaining the stability of the population, meeting basic human needs, preserving cultural diversity, and advancing the nation to become a modern and advanced nation without losing its identity. However, the social component faces a number of challenges and obstacles in its implementation, including the need to preserve traditional elements. At the same time, the country must be ready to adapt to today's world. Therefore, to achieve societal progress, sustainable development must aim to achieve a balance between contemporary elements and traditional knowledge. For example, providing education to school children about education, overcoming stunting, and the active involvement of village cadres in overcoming every problem that arises in the community.

Environmental Dimensions

Ecological economics and natural resource economics are essential for sustainable development. Improving the living standards of current and future generations is a sustainable development goal, and understanding the concept of ecosystem preservation is essential. Because humans are highly dependent on their environmental ecosystems, this principle is the main goal of sustainable development. So, to determine the success and achievement of sustainable development, the development of a country or region in terms of ecological achievements can be seen. In addition, the Village SDGs emphasize that village development must consider aspects of the environmental ecosystem, as indicated by goals 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 15. This is in line with national development priorities on the environmental pillar.

Such as the existence of environmental peace, sanitation, even infrastructure and waterways that are always cleaned once a week when mutual cooperation is held.

CONCLUSIONS

Karyasari Village in 2020 has implemented 15 programs, including 1) Poverty-free village 2) Hunger-free village 3) Quality village education 4) Gender village 5) Village with access to clean water 6) Village with clean energy and renewability 7) Equitable village development 8) Village innovation and infrastructure 9) Gap-free village 10) Safe village environment 11)

Village climate change control 12) Village ecosystem on land 13) Peaceful and fair village 14) Partnership and development village 15) The culture of the village and the dynamic village institutions, which have been carried out by the village, will continue to be channeled until 2021 and at the time of the entry of the SDGs program, the village of Karyasari has classified several programs as village SDGs programs with new names and terms in the grouping of the SDGs programs. In 2022, the village implements SDGs No. 5, namely a healthy and prosperous village.

According to the description above, researchers can conclude that Karyasari Village implements 16 out of 18 SDGs, 1 has not been implemented and 1 is missing, including No.12 on consumption and production of environmentally conscious villages that have not been implemented and Sdgs No.14 on marine care villages do not exist because the settlement of Karsayari village is far from the mainland sea.

Implications/Suggestions

1. Villages remain consistent in carrying out the SDGs that have been achieved and the SDGs that have not been achieved, namely No.12 concerning Consumption and Production of Environmentally Conscious Villages, it is better that the village can build a good waste management system if needed, it can cooperate with partners.
2. The researcher then added research objects in other villages.

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