

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Contents in the Design of Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Pelitaasih Village Selaawi District of Garut Regency

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### Abstract

The concept of Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs is joint action in implementing development and governance in the regions by focusing on the value of procedural and substantial justice for the main principle of the SDGs (leave no one behind). For this reason, the government is committed to adopting SDGs in development through Presidential Regulation Number 59 Of 2017 and implementing them in all villages under the Minister of Village Regulation PDRT Number 13 of 2020. By using qualitative research methods, this paper tries to explain the extent to which the contents of the SDGs have been applied to the development process. The Village MTDP is the main ingredient for villages in carrying out development programs that are more equitable and have the impetus and collective efforts to achieve the SDGs. The MTDP of Pelitaasih Village, Garut Regency has contained the SDGs objectives, but there are still issues regarding village SDGs data, understanding of village government officials, program sharpening, and acceleration of implementation through multi-stakeholder collaboration.

**Keywords:** sustainable development goals (SDGs), the medium-term development plan (MTDP), village development

### INTRODUCTION

Village Medium-Term Development Plan (VMTDP) is a document detailing the village development activities for a 6-year period. The VMTDP basically contains the vision and mission statements of the subdistrict head, the policy direction of the Village Development Plan focusing on the achievement of village SDGs, program planning and/or Subdistrict Administration activities, development realization, community development, community empowerment that focuses on the achievement of SDGs. The Village Medium-Term Development Plan (VMTDP) is prepared by the District Head through his authorized team. Furthermore, the discussion and agreement on the VMTDP were held during a Deliberation of Village Development Planning (*Musrenbang Desa*).<sup>2</sup>

Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages will be implemented to bring about change and achieve independent and innovative villages. The aim of village development is to improve the quality of life and well-being of rural communities. Through this village development, rural communities' prosperity and quality of life will be enhanced, and poverty will be reduced, through addressing basic requirements, Creating community facilities and infrastructure, local economic sustainability, and sustainable utilization of natural resources. The emphasis of village development has evolved from physical infrastructure to development that promotes independence, local wisdom, democracy, participation, authority, and financial distribution, local movements, and empowerment. Subdistricts now have responsibilities over village development, rather than the federal government. According to Regulation No. 21 of 2020 of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Migration concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Strengthening Village Communities, the stages of village development are village information gathering, village development planning, village development implementation, and accountability including village development.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation of the Minister of Rural Development, Disadvantaged Regions, and Migration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Strengthening Village Communities..

<sup>3</sup> Regulation of the Minister of Rural Development, Disadvantaged Regions, and Migration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Strengthening Village Communities.

## METHODS

The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method, which aims to obtain an overview and describe the contents of SDGs in the design of VMTDP. Qualitative research methods are defined as social scientific research methods that collect and analyze data in verbal form (oral and written as well as human behavior). Researchers did not try to calculate and measure the qualitative data obtained. Therefore, in this study we will analyze the data and describe what and what happened in this region. The United Nations devised the idea of sustainable development in an effort to address the three pillars described in the preceding section. This study's findings were achieved through analyzing data gathered through interviews, observation, and documentation studies. Qualitative research according to Creswell (2014) is "an approach for examining and comprehending the meaning of individuals or groups ascribing to a social or human problem". Qualitative research is a method of investigating and comprehending the meanings of individuals and groups who relate to social or human problems. The qualitative research method involves the questions posed and the techniques, the data analysis is developed inductively from specific to general topics, and the data is constructed by the researcher.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

With the adoption of "The Future We Want" at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the phrase "sustainable development" has acquired prominence in current development discourse since 2010.<sup>4</sup> Sustainability, according to Jan Servaes, entails strengthening decision-making through evaluation frameworks such as programs, projects, policies, and/or decisions that have the potential for sustainability in order to create a more comprehensive assessment. This is an attempt to address a variety of social issues. Sustainable development is participatory in nature, including numerous stakeholders in policy formulation and execution, management of public and private resources, and the knowledge and capacities of all social groups concerned about society's and the world's future.<sup>5</sup>

Regardless of the numerous definitions of sustainable development, the following themes are underlined by Joseph E. Stiglitz, as stated by Muhammad Fardan Ngoyo (2015): a) Advocate for justice that prioritizes the world's poorest and protects the rights of future generations; b) A long-term perspective based on the precautionary principle, which asserts that a lack of total scientific knowledge should not be tolerated used as an excuse to postpone cost-effective measures before serious or irreparable damage occurs. and c) efforts to integrate, comprehend, and to act in a complex interrelationship between environment, economy, and community. Sustainable development rests on three main pillars-- economic, social, and environmental.<sup>6</sup> Sustainable development, therefore, constitutes a balance between social, environmental, and economic objectives.

For example, a rapid economic growth rate requires equitable distribution of income through the provision of decent-paying jobs. In addition, attempts to increase economic growth need to consider the adverse impact on the environment such as polluting clean air and depleting natural resources. Lastly, government intervention is critical in an effort to achieve predetermined goals. It is well known that only governments can perform key functions in the lives of citizens and nations, such as regulation, public health security, and physical infrastructure.

In an effort to increase societal wellbeing, the UN established the idea of sustainable development based on the three pillars outlined in the preceding section. In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formally established, with the goal of achieving human well-being and development by 2015. The following objectives and targets were included in the MDGs: 1) Eliminate acute hunger and poverty. 2) Obtain universal access to primary education. 3) Supporting female empowerment and gender equality. 4) A decline in infant mortality. 5) enhance mother well-being; 6) Fight diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other ones. 7) Making sure the ecosystem is sustainable; 8) Creating alliances for global development; The MDGs, however, had been widely criticized by 2015 and were still far from being fully accomplished. This is due to the fact that there are still inequalities between rural and urban areas, gender inequality, conflicts like wars that endanger human development, and a lack of access to essential services, which causes millions of people to continue to live in poverty. Additionally, environmental deterioration is continuously occurring and significantly affects the

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<sup>4</sup> Ministry of PPN/Bappenas "Sekilas SDGs", (2022).

<sup>5</sup> Jan Servaes (ed.), "Introduction: From MDGs to SDGs", Communication, Culture and Change in Asia 2, 2017, Vol 2, DOI 10.1007/978-981-10-2815-1\_1

<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Fardan Ngoyo, *Mengawal Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs); Meluruskan Orientasi Pembangunan yang Berkeadilan*, 2015, Sosio Religius, Vol 1, No 1.

poor.<sup>7</sup> Considering that these problems still exist, it is important to carry out development that is more likely to improve the welfare of people around the world.

To address contemporary difficulties and fulfill MDG goals and targets, a new development agenda was designed and modified with more people-relevant aims. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established on September 25, 2015, at the United Nations General Assembly (UN-GA) 70th session in New York, United States. There are 17 SDGs and 169 objectives in total. Given the formidable challenges that efforts to eradicate extreme poverty and protect human rights pose on a global scale, all countries and stakeholders feel compelled to take collaborative actions to overcome various problems of all mankind and the planet by developing a new development agenda known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The sustainable development agenda is the successor of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) intended to facilitate the technical work and policy department by promoting an integrated approach to overcome interrelated economic, social, and environmental challenges facing the world. In addition to carrying forward the global agenda of MDGs, the SDGs also go a step further by creating several agendas and targets that are more demanding in efforts to deal with the current issues and to meet the interrelated goals.

The main concept of SDGs generates the derivatives which can be interpreted as the first pillar of the SDGs, namely the 5P (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership) that can be described as follows:<sup>8</sup>

(1) People. We are devoted to ending poverty and hunger in all of their manifestations and ensuring that everyone may live with dignity, equity, and environmental sustainability; (2) Planet. We are committed to preventing the earth from being destroyed by, among other things, sustainable production and consumption, the management of natural resources, and immediate action on climate change to satisfy the requirements of both the present and the future generations. Prosperity (3) Our goal is to make sure that everyone may lead prosperous and meaningful lives and that social, technological, and economic progress coexists peacefully with the natural world. (4) Peace. We are devoted to advocating for a society devoid of violence and fear that is courageous, just, and inclusive. Without sustainable development, and (5) Partnership. We are determined to mobilize the resources required to carry out this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, founded on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable people, and involving all countries, stakeholders, and people.

Working together to promote national development to improve social welfare, the Sustainable Development Goals consist of 17 goals:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hungry
3. Good health and well-being
4. Education quality
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Cheap and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reducing inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate protection
14. Life under water
15. Life in the country
16. Strong Institutions of Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships to achieve goals

Indonesia is one of the countries that officially supports the Sustainable Development Goals and is actively involved in promoting changes in social, economic and environmental development with the strong principle of "leaving no one behind". As a strategic approach to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia, the government issued Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, which requires that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals be sought by compilation. of 3 (three) planning documents implemented, d. H. TPB National Roadmap, TPB and TPB National Action Plans, Regional Action Plans in accordance with national and regional development

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations, 2016

<sup>8</sup> *United Nations. Transforming Our World : The 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development*

goals.<sup>9</sup> To achieve the SDGs, Indonesia has prepared 3 (three) development planning documents based on the SDGs, namely the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RMTDP) and Village Medium-Term Plan. - Runtime Development Plan (VMTDP).

## 2. Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Village SDGs represent a concrete effort toward nation-building. The Village Sustainable Development Goals are developed from Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the National Sustainable Development Goals. The regulation's goal is to help accomplish the National Sustainable Development Goals through achieving the Sustainable Village Development Goals in an inclusive way. The village sustainability goals are also the direction of village growth and community strengthening, which are carried out through the village information system.<sup>10</sup> Through the achievement of village SDGs, It is expected that the whole community can live in peace and prosperity, be free from the shackles of poverty, and receive a proper education.

For that reason, The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Migration classifies villages into eight types based on village sustainability goals :

- 1) hunger- and poverty-free village
- 2) health-conscious village
- 3) education-conscious village
- 4) women-friendly village
- 5) village with evenly distributed economic growth
- 6) eco-friendly village
- 7) village with social networking, and
- 8) culturally-responsive village.

Village sustainability indicators or village sustainability goals that will be implemented in the next 10 years are as follows <sup>11</sup> :

1. Poverty Free Village
2. A hungry village
3. A healthy and prosperous village
4. Villages with educational levels that meet the requirements
5. Participation of rural women
6. Villages with sufficient clean water and sanitation
7. Clean and renewable energy villages
8. Villages with evenly distributed economic growth
9. Adequate village infrastructure and innovation
10. A village without gaps
11. Village residential areas that are safe and comfortable
12. Consumption and production of environmentally friendly villages
13. Villages are responsive to climate change
14. Villages that care about marine ecosystems
15. Villages that protect coastal ecosystems
16. Peaceful and equal village community
17. Village Development Partnership; And
18. Villages with dynamic institutions and an adaptive culture

In implementation before 2030, each village can choose one or more of the 18 goals in the village's Sustainable Development Goals, as directed by the Ministry of Villages.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Migration Number 21 of 2020, the Village Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive investment in village development to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The goal of village sustainability is the direction of village development and strengthening of village communities. The table below

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<sup>9</sup> The Presidential Decree No 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

<sup>10</sup> Regulation of the Minister of Rural Development, Disadvantaged Regions, and Migration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Strengthening Village Communities.

<sup>11</sup> The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Region, and Transmigration, *Sosialisasi Permendesa PDIT No 13/20 Tentang Prioritas Penggunaan Dana Desa*, (2021).

describes the vision and mission statements of Garut Regency and Pelitaasih Subdistrict, as a comparison between the vision and mission of village development.

Vision	Pelitaasih Subdistrict
Garut Regency	
“Garut, a pious, progressive, and prosperous city”	“Pelitaasih to become a self-sufficient subdistrict with virtuous and technologically literate villagers”
The meaning of the vision can be elucidated as follows: Piousness symbolizes the citizens with noble character, uphold the noble values of religion and culture in the life of society, nation, and state based on the Pancasila (the Five Principles), as indicated by changes in behaviors and culture in the community life.	The vision statement can be further elucidated as follows:
Being progressive means that Garut Regency is capable of exploring, utilizing, and managing all the resource potentials it has in an optimal way to facilitate development and to help citizens build a strong economic structure to generate increasingly high economic growth.	1. What we mean by an independent Pelitaasih district council is that the village is currently developing into a sophisticated district administration, which will eventually lead to an independent district council capable of taking care of the basic needs of the villagers, such as clothing, food and necessities, shelter, as well as basic education and adequate health care.
Prosperity illustrates a healthy, smart, and productive community, being literate in scientific and technological knowledge, as well as capable of serving the functions as both the subject and object of sustainable development.	2. The virtuousness of the villagers leads them to become excellent human resources that help create an orderly, safe, comfortable atmosphere and physical and mental prosperity.
	3. By technologically literate we mean that the subdistrict government has attempted to utilize appropriate technology for multiple purposes in order to generate innovative ideas at the rural level.

The above elucidation of the sub-district and regency vision statements is intended to illustrate their synergistic relationship for the purpose of synchronizing the direction of their development policies. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 114 of 2014, the medium-term development planning group must be firm in order to coordinate the direction of urban/city development policies. Synchronization is carried out by explaining and guiding community/city development programs and planned actions. Village Management, Village Development, Village Community Development, and Village Community Strengthening consist of four program categories (Raharjo, 2021).

### 3. Content and Integration of SDGs in Village Development

Village administration, development villages, community development, empowerment villages, disaster management villages, and community-level emergency villages are all included in the Pelitaasih Village Development Agency. This becomes the development program of Pelitaasih village for 6 years (2021-2027). The content and integration of SDGs in the development programs of Pelitaasih village are listed in the table below:

**Table 4.1. Content and Integration of SDGs in Village Development Program**

<b>Village Development Division</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Content and Integration of SDGs</b>
Village Administration	Fixed income budgeting, and allowance and operating cost allocation	18 (dynamic institution and adaptive culture)
	Facility and infrastructure provision for the village administration	9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Citizenship administration, civil registration, statistics, and archives	18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture) 1 (poverty-free village) 17 (partnership for village development)
	Governance, planning, finance, and reporting	18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture)
Village Development	Sub-division of educational affairs	4 (qualified rural education standard)
	Sub-division of health care provision	3 (healthy and prosperous village)
	Sub-division of public works and spatial planning affairs	9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Sub-division of the residential area	11 (safe and comfortable village residential areas) 6 (villages with clean water and sanitation) 12 (eco-friendly consumption and production) 15 (Villages that care for the coastal ecosystem)
	Sub-division of forestry and environmental affairs	15 (Villages that care for the coastal ecosystem)
	Sub-division of transportation, communication, and informatics services	11 (safe and comfortable village residential areas) 18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Sub-division of energy and mineral agency	7 (villages with clean and renewable)
	Sub-division of tourism affairs	8 (villages with evenly distributed economic growth) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
Community Development	Sub-division of peace, public order, and community protection affairs	11 (safe and comfortable village residential areas) 18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture) 13 (villages with climate change responsiveness) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Sub-division of cultural and religious affairs	18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Sub-division of sports and youth affairs	18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)

	Sub-division of community institution affairs	5 (rural women involvement) 18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture)
Community Empowerment	Sub-division of marine and fishery affairs	9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary) 17 (Village Development Partnership) 18 (Rural Dynamic Institutions and Adaptive Culture)
	Sub-division of agriculture and animal husbandry affairs	8 (villages with evenly distributed economic growth) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Sub-division of village administrative officer affairs	18 (rural dynamic institution and adaptive culture)
	Sub-division of women empowerment, child protection, and family affairs	10 (villages with zero gaps) 16 (Peaceful and equitable village community) 5 (rural women involvement)
	Sub-division of MSMEs Cooperative affairs	8 (villages with evenly distributed economic growth) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
	Sub-division of investment affairs	8 (villages with evenly distributed economic growth) 17 (partnership for village development) 18 (villages with evenly distributed economic growth)
	Sub-division of trade and industry affairs	8 (villages with evenly distributed economic growth) 9 (infrastructure and village-level innovation as necessary)
Disaster and Emergency Management	Management of disaster and emergency at a rural level	11 (safe and comfortable village residential areas) 2 (zero hunger) 1 (zero poverty)

Source: attachment to the MTDP of Pelitaasih Village 2021-2027

From the summary and data processing of SDG MTDP Pelitaasih content, it can be seen that of the 49 village development programs (126 activities), the contents of the 9th SDG related to village infrastructure and innovation as needed and village SDGs (additional ministerial regulation) for village institutions, please report the highest percentage of all Pelitaasih village development programs viz. 23%. This shows that the local community still needs the provision of rural facilities and infrastructure for other related activities, such as building a children's playground and maintaining regional offices. From the additional 18 Sustainable Development Goals, village institutional content and adaptive culture are suitable for inventorying village wealth and village policy making.

## CONCLUSION

Overall, the components of village SDGs have been included in the MTDP of Pelitaasih village, except for the 14th indicator because of not border the sea. However, it is worth noting that these indicators remain not fully considered as the direction for village policies, rather, they represent efforts to implement the development policy at all levels of government. This can also be seen from the absence of elucidation of SDGs in the village MTDP documents, except in the attachment. In addition, as the preparedness of the village information system is lacking, village administrative officers are having a hard time inputting the village data. The programs proposed by the subdistrict office in the village MTDP are relatively good, despite lacking in focus on the featured programs intended to accelerate the development of Pelitaasih village. These programs include tourism development to stimulate the acceleration of development in other sectors that support tourism development, such as road widening and adequate infrastructure development for the internet. Lastly, an optimal collaboration of village development stakeholders in all sectors is still necessary for an effort to achieve village SDGs, especially in determining the featured programs so that the village development can be implemented on a sustainable basis as expected by all parties.

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