

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SERVICE

SHARING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS  
IMPLICATIONS IN INDONESIA: SERVICE OF STIH BIMA'S PUBLIC  
DIALOGUE

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ABSTRACT

*Indonesia has made preparations for the implementation of the SDGs from an early stage, namely aligning the 2015-2019 RPJMN draft with the concepts that provide input into the SDGs. Indonesia has experience in implementing global agendas such as MDGs, Climate Change and several other international conventions, so that there is already a standard "mechanism" for implementing the global agenda through mainstreaming the global agenda in the preparation of action plans, national coordination and monitoring and reporting / reviews on a regular basis. The government seeks to push for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By 2030 it is targeted to achieve the SDGs and requires concerted action by civil society, businesses, international bodies, regional organizations and individuals.*

**Keywords:** *Climate Change, Community Environmental Disputes, Global Warming, Pollution, Environmental Degradation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The 1992 declaration of sustainable development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is considered a triumph in the mission of saving the earth driven by the deep ecology movement. (Triwahyuni, 2017) The view of the Deep Ecology Movement, namely: (1) Humans are an integral part of the natural environment;

(2) The behavior of environmental destruction and pollution is deemed unethical; (3) Earth and natural resources have the right to live like humans are creations of God. (Said & Nurhayati, 2020)

According to Sudharto P. Hadi, the formulation of sustainable development policies at both the national and regional levels requires protection and partiality for the poor, local communities, democracy, transparency, and environmental protection (Sunaryo, 2013). As a comparison, America demands that sustainable development should start from the concept of self-determination supported by effective domestic policies, namely through fostering partnerships between the private sector and the public at the local, national and international levels (Suryono, 2010). In the concept of sustainable development, policy collisions that may occur between the need to explore natural resources to fight poverty and the need to prevent environmental degradation need to be avoided and as far as possible can be carried out in a balanced manner. Sustainable development also requires the fulfillment of basic needs for the community and there are wide opportunities for community members to pursue their aspirations for a better life without sacrificing future generations.

At first glance, the policies launched by the government regarding SDGs are good, but of course they cannot be separated from the gaps and weaknesses that need to be known through their implementation at the central and regional government levels. (Bangsawan & Absori, 2019)

Development objectives involve three things: (1) growth, productivity, and economic efficiency (growth), (2) social justice, equity and economic opportunities (equity), and (3) environmental

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sustainability. These three development goals do not have principles or rationality that are always in harmony so that often conflicts of purpose are encountered in development (Dunn, 1981). This view is reinforced by the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report, which states that the development of SDGs around the world is still not optimal as a result of the implementation of SDGs that are not in accordance with the original objectives. The 2030 target for sustainable development goals or Sustainable Development Goals is still not optimal due to the lack of targeting between planning and budget use. (Bisnis.com, 2019) Based on this, then what is the portrait of sustainable development and its implications in Indonesia. Based on the background description above, it can be formulated a problem formulation, what is the portrait of sustainable development and its implications in Indonesia?

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

Before the activity is carried out, the following preparations are made:

- a. Conduct literature study on Indonesia's sustainable development in regulations.
- b. Make preparations in the form of providing facilities and infrastructure for these activities.
- c. Determine the timing of the activities together with the implementing team.
- d. Determine and study the material to be delivered in community service activities.

This service is in the form of legal socialization informing participants about the concept of sustainable development and its implications in Indonesia as well as providing legal education regarding sustainable development policies in Indonesia.

The implementation of the activities took place on Thursday, March 4, 2021 from 13.20 WITA to 16.20 WITA online using the Zoom Meeting Cloud platform: <https://bit.ly/PembangunanBekeluntung> attended by 100 participants and the implementation of activities in the form of:

- a. Provide explanation and information regarding laws governing Sustainable Development within the framework of Laws and Regulations- an invitation that was conveyed by Prof. Dr. Absori, S.H., M.Hum as a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
- b. Ask and answer questions about sustainable development policies and their implications in Indonesia ..
- c. Activity evaluation
- d. Compilation of the Report after a series of activities have ended

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Sustainable Development and Its Implications in Indonesia

Dedication in the form of online discussion activities with professors, experts, academics, practitioners, journalists and the general public with the theme "Sustainable Development and its Implications in Indonesia" organized by the Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM) Commissariat of the Muhammadiyah School of Law (STIH) Bima has the following objectives:

1. To strengthen a contributive role as an academician in participating in solving sustainable development problems and their implications in Indonesia.
2. Can provide input and / or recommendations based on laws and regulations so as to prevent all sustainable development and its implications in Indonesia

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Indonesia has made preparations for the implementation of the SDGs from an early stage, namely aligning the 2015-2019 RPJMN draft with the concepts that provide input into the SDGs. Indonesia has experience in implementing global agendas such as MDGs, Climate Change and several other international conventions, so that there is already a standard "mechanism" for implementing the global agenda through mainstreaming the global agenda in the preparation of action plans, national coordination and monitoring and reporting / reviews on a regular basis. Indonesia is a country that is relatively ready to implement the SDGs, because it has experience in implementing MDGs from planning, implementation and monitoring-reporting. In implementing the MDGs, there are several lessons learned that help prepare for the implementation of the SDGs as follows:(Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018)

It will take Indonesia about 5 years to "localize" the MDGs, particularly in developing targets and indicators that are appropriate to the national context and national databases. The Government of Indonesia, especially the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas together with BPS and related Ministries / Agencies in the implementation of the MDGs have selected indicators that are appropriate for the MDGs and measurement methods that conform to the global MDG indicators.

- a. The contents of the MDGs were very much in line with the development plans that Indonesia had at that time, which prioritized whole human development. Various indicators used in development are in line with and conform to the MDGs, so that the mainstreaming of MDGs into national development is very easy and can be done immediately.
- a. Mainstreaming global development which has become the "SOP" for implementing the global agenda in various development fields is a way to ensure that: (i) the global agenda is in line with the national agenda; (ii) the implementation of the global agenda is part of the national development plan, meaning that the global agenda will be carried out by the responsible Ministries / Agencies and there is a guarantee of funding; (iii) implementation of the global agenda will be coordinated with regional development from the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting levels.
  - b. To implement all of this, Indonesia has an Action Plan that is based on regulations, so that the legal basis is clear. This is important for the implementation of development in the era of democracy, with direct elections for regional heads in 34 provinces and 518 Regencies / Cities in Indonesia. 21 Action plan development and implementation at the sub-national level (province and especially district / city) is commonplace in Indonesia, but extremely rare at the global level.

Planning has both procedural and substantive aspects. The procedural aspect relates to how the development process is carried out while the substantive aspect relates to the object or development approach. Based on the development analysis model formulated above, several implications can be drawn for development planners in both procedural and substantive aspects. In the procedural aspects related to the planning process, the implications are: (1) the ability to negotiate conflicts between the various parties involved in the development case is needed, (2) reformulate the concepts used in development.(Nur, 2012) Besides these aspects, there are principles of sustainable development policies that need to be understood, namely:

1. Affirmation of commitment to implementation and achievement of sustainable development in accordance with laws and regulations and in line with global commitments;
2. The need for a proportional balance of the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) as well as interdependence and mutual strengthening;
3. Penanggulangan kemiskinan, perubahan pola produksi dan konsumsi, serta pengelolaan

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- sumber daya alam dan lingkungan yang berkelanjutan;
4. Increased national independence;
  5. Affirmation that the diversity of natural and cultural resources is the capital of development and the glue of the nation;
  6. The need to continue the reform process as a precondition for realizing the goals of sustainable development;
  7. Good governance, natural resource management, sustainable production and consumption patterns, and institutional development;
  8. Materialization in achieving the implementation plan for sustainable development for all communities, especially groups of women, children and vulnerable people;
  9. Creation of educated human resources to be able to understand and implement sustainable development;
  10. j. Integrating the principles of sustainable development into national development strategies and programs.

The government seeks to push for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By 2030 it is targeted to achieve the SDGs and requires concerted action by civil society, businesses, international bodies, regional organizations and individuals. President Joko Widodo has signed Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Perpres is an indication serious commitment from the Government of Indonesia to implement and achieve the SDGs. Through this Presidential Decree, President Jokowi directly leads Indonesia's steps and strategies to achieve its goals. The presence of this policy has an important position by paying attention to the stages of policy formulation, starting from the formulation of problems which is the stage for identifying and formulating problems as the most fundamental step in policy formulation. (Nurhayati & Bangsawan, 2019)

Sustainable Development through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 mandates several things, namely: 1) Directions to Bappenas to prepare a road map for Indonesia until 2030; and 2) national planning in the formation of the SDGs National Action Plan (RAN). This Presidential Regulation must be able to encourage development accountability and open space for citizen participation in development, "he said. Related to the issue of transparency, Lia highlighted four things, namely 1) how development priorities use the budget appropriately; 2) community involvement is not just a gimmick but has begun to be substantial - such as deliberations on the use of village budgets; 3) how to establish a protection mechanism for citizens in monitoring and supervising development, for example whistle blowers as a prerequisite for development; and 4) civil society involvement in development participation (Sustainable Development Goals, 2017).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The future of the nation and state will be largely determined by the various policy choices issued by the government. Sustainable development as a long-term vision needs to be translated into operational planning steps that can be operationalized in medium-term and short-term development planning. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is a serious commitment by the Government of Indonesia to implement and achieve the SDGs.

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