

Government Efforts In Poverty Alleviation Through The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program

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Abstract

Poverty is a big concern for developing countries, including Indonesia. Poverty must be recognized and addressed as a global problem, therefore and must also be addressed from a global perspective. Handled as a global problem, therefore this issue must also be addressed from a global perspective. Therefore, every poverty alleviation program must be understood holistically and combined with a number of other operational initiatives. The main priority for SDGs is to eradicate poverty. This shows that the whole world has decided to eradicate it and is determined to eradicate poverty in all its forms, including in Indonesia. Poverty in all its forms, including in Indonesia. eradicating this disease will be closely linked to other global goals, such as eliminating hunger, good health and happiness, higher education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, clean and cheap energy. Partnerships are needed to achieve this goal. The purpose of this article is to confirm whether the government has maximized the SDGs program for poverty. Library research strategies are used in conjunction with descriptive qualitative research methodology. Learning study library techniques are a collection of studies on how to obtain data from libraries, read and take notes, and process research materials. The goal of a literature review is to relate current research to previously published literature, to fill gaps in previous research, and to inform readers of the results of other research that is relevant to the research being conducted at that time. The result of this article is a detailed explanation regarding the problem of the Government's efforts to eradicate poverty through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program.

Keywords :

Government, SDGs, Poverty

Introduction

Sustainable Development (SDG) is a global development program. This is a form of shared concern in building a global vision, where sustainable development is the obligation of all countries in the world. SDGs were born from a sense of concern for creating a safe and sustainable planet for all humanity in fighting for life on earth. This is an effort to create a legacy for current and future generations. The SDGs reflect the ethical principle that no country should be left behind when other countries have made progress. SDGs are based on three pillars during their implementation.

1. Social pillar, human development in the social sector.
2. Economic pillars of economic development

3. Biodiversity environmental pillar

The Sustainable Development Goals are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals program completed in 2015. The SDGs were launched with the hope of continuing the success of the eight MDG programs in overcoming social, economic and environmental problems. The SDGs have 17 areas and 169 outcomes which have been prepared for the period 2015 to 2030. Of the 17 SDGs areas, not all of them include poverty; no feeling of hunger ; live a healthy and prosperous life; Education quality ; gender equality ; clean water and adequate sanitation; sustainable employment and economic growth; industry, innovation and infrastructure; reducing inequality; sustainable cities and settlements; responsible consumption and production; addressing climate change issues; marine ecosystem; terrestrial ecosystems; peace, justice and strong institutions; and partnerships to achieve the 17 SDGs. prosperity; Education quality ; gender equality ; clean water and adequate sanitation; sustainable employment and economic growth; industry, innovation and infrastructure; reducing inequality; sustainable cities and settlements; responsible consumption and production; addressing climate change issues; marine ecosystem; terrestrial ecosystems; peace, justice, strong institutions ; and partnerships to achieve the 17 SDGs.

Poverty is a multidimensional problem. Poverty is still a serious problem in Indonesia even after independence until now. Poverty in Indonesia is measured using the concept of the ability to meet basic needs (basic Needs Approach). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), poverty is considered an economic inability to meet basic food needs and shopping approaches. A group of household heads is said to be poor if their average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line. Government efforts to collectively overcome the problem of poverty have been implemented since 1995 with the publication of the Presidential Instruction on Disadvantaged Villages.

The government through the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in Press No. 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) was formed. This national step taken by the government is a serious matter. The central government has provided an initial allocation of village funds to village governments amounting to around 47 trillion VND. Such a large amount of village capital is allocated directly by the Ministry of Finance.

After fund allocation, the Disadvantaged Regions and Migration Development Agency is responsible for controlling village fund priorities so that they comply with established Ministry Regulations. Based on the Regulation of the Ministry of Villages, Difficult Development Areas and Migration Number 21 of 2015 concerning Determining Priorities for the Use of Village Funds, village funds in 2016 were used to finance the implementation of programs and activities in local villages on the ground level to develop villages and empower village communities.

The very large gap between urban and rural areas is one of the characteristics of poverty in Indonesia. Urban and rural areas are one of the characteristics of poverty in Indonesia. Meanwhile, rural areas have a greater poverty rate than metropolitan areas. Meanwhile, rural areas have a higher poverty rate than metropolitan areas. In March 2020, the urban poverty rate was 7.38% (11.16 million people), but the poverty rate in rural areas was almost twice as high, namely 12.82% (15.26 million people). 7.38% (11.16 million people), but the poverty rate in rural areas is almost twice as high, namely 12.82% (15.26 million people). The poverty rate increased from 6.56% in urban areas to 12.60% in rural areas according to 2019 data.(Seyedsayamdost, 2020)

To reduce poverty levels in rural areas, the Indonesian government launched the Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) initiative in 2020. The aim is to make this a priority program for the use of village funds in 2021, so that village funds in 2021 can be used for exploring potential and alleviating poverty in villages. Make this a priority program for the use of village funds in 2021, so that village funds in 2021 can be used to explore potential and alleviate poverty in villages. The contexts for the existence of village SDGs are as follows: (1) village finances must be felt by all of the village, especially the poorest communities; and (2) the impact of village development must be felt more strongly through more concentrated village development. The existence of village SDGs is as follows: (1) village finances must be felt by all village residents, especially the poorest communities; and (2) the impact of village development must be felt more strongly through more concentrated village development.

Based on the results of the problem, there are phenomena that arise as follows:

1. Transition of the MDGs concept to SDGs in sustainable development
2. How the Government Efforts to Level Poverty with the Encouragement of the SDGs Concept
3. Challenges in Implementing SDGs in Indonesia

Based on the problems above, the author is interested in compiling research with the title "Government Efforts to Alleviate Poverty Through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program"

Literature Review

The creation of institutional thinking regarding the execution of achieving the goals of institutional thinking regarding the implementation of TPB Village achievements is going well with eight indicators. with eight indicators. and Powell proposed an institutional theory in 1983 that explains how structural change occurs. The shifts that occur in it are not too affected by efficiency initiatives and competitiveness initiatives. The requirements for institutional credibility encourage things to encourage institutional credibility as a result of institutionalization in an organization.

Hawley (1968) defined isomorphism as a limiting process in which a unit in a given environment is forced to resemble another unit that experiences a similar set of environmental variables. a populated unit is forced to resemble another unit that experiences a similar set of environmental variables. The researcher's investigation of appropriate variables is based on this institutional framework. Main facilities to assist village stakeholders, private sector stakeholders and micro business actors in achieving the goals of the eight indicators of the Village TPB goals. village stakeholders, private stakeholders and micro business actors in achieving the goals of the eight indicators of the Village TPB goals. To achieve this goal, researchers will examine how normative, mimetic, and institutional isomorphic theories coercive institutional isomorphic theories influence the behavior of beneficiaries and stakeholders in more detail.influence the behavior of beneficiaries and stakeholders in more detail.

Methods

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive research method with library research methods. Library research methods are a series of research related to methods for collecting data, reading, recording and processing library research materials. During the data collection process, the author collected relevant information and data, through additional data from domestic and international research journals, annual reports, additional books, and online journals and websites.

The purpose of the literature review is to provide information to readers about other research findings that are closely related to the research being conducted at that time, link the research with existing literature, and fill research gaps from previous studies (Hariyanti & Wirapraja, 2018) .

The data analysis technique used in this literature study is content analysis. Researchers can use this technique to indirectly examine human behavior by analyzing their communication, through textbooks, articles, newspapers, novels, articles, songs, advertising images and all types of communication can be analyzed. Analysis is used to determine the existence of certain words, concepts, themes, expressions, characters or sentences in a text or series of texts (Sari, 2021)

To maintain continuity in the process of evaluating and preventing and correcting misinformation (human misunderstandings that can arise due to a lack of knowledge of researchers or librarians), check between libraries and re-read research materials carried out. This research report was prepared based on the principles of simplicity and convenience. This principle was chosen because of the limited capacity of researchers to conduct in-depth and detailed literature reviews. Apart from that, the aim of using simple and comfortable principles is to make it easier for readers to understand the content of the research (Arfiani Yulia Aminati, 2013).

Results And Discussion

a. Transition of the MDGs Concept to SDGs in Sustainable Development

Development is basically a sustainable process that includes various elements, both social, economic and environmental, with the aim of improving community welfare. So far, development has tended to use natural resources carelessly, without paying attention to existing environmental problems.(Wahyuningsih, 2018)

The MDGs targets cover a variety of goals, but generally include the following:

1. Eliminate poverty and hunger.
 - The number of people living on less than a dollar a day halved.
2. Achieve universal primary education, education for all girls and boys to complete primary school.
3. Equality and empowerment of women Gender inequality in primary and secondary schools must be eliminated by 2005, and at all levels of education by 2015.
4. The child mortality rate must be reduced by two thirds.
5. Improve maternal health and mortality rates by three quarters.
6. Malaria, and other diseases are being eradicated.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
 - Reduce the damage of natural resource destruction by incorporating sustainable development ideas into government policies and activities.
 - Natural resources by incorporating sustainable development ideas into government policies and activities.
 - Halve the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water. The number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water.
 - Improve the lives of at least 100 slum areas by 2020.
8. Creating global development alliances.
 - Open trading and a financial system that is rules-based, reliable and non-discriminatory. Involves dedication to implementing good governance, development and eradicating poverty - both nationally and globally.

In the context of the post-2015 development framework or agenda, a concept known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was designed to continue the MDGs. An understanding of the SDGs is needed as a new development framework that accommodates all developments that occurred after the 2015 MDGs and developments in the global situation since 2000 in terms of natural resource deflation, environmental degradation, more critical climate change, social protection, food and energy security, and development that is pro-poor.

SDGs have more general goals than MDGs, which are exclusively aimed at poor countries. SDGs have more general goals than MDGs, which are exclusively aimed at poor countries. The SDGs are proposed to replace the MDGs with goals that can address world problems in the future to replace them better. MDGs with goals that can better solve the world's future problems. The idea of developmental development SDGs expands the development concept of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which was completed in 2015. This idea expands the development concept of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which ended in 2015. As a result, the idea of MGDs was replaced by SDGs in the development framework related to changes in results, global situation.

SDGs goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of targets related to future world development. All these targets were created by the UN and promoted for the global goal of sustainable development. The SDGs were created to replace the MDGs because the objectives of the MDGs were no longer valid as of 2015.(Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018)

Differences with MDGs

Basically, the MDGs and SDGs have the same goals, the SDGs continue the goals of the MDGs which focus on addressing the problems of hunger and poverty in the world. But the difference in the SDGs is the development of a deeper concept to meet all future challenges for the world.

b. Government Efforts to Level Poverty with the Encouragement of the SDGs Concept

The two main components of the government's poverty alleviation strategy are helping communities facing the main chronic component by empowering them and preventing the formation of new poverty, as well as protecting families and community groups who are temporarily experiencing poverty. Additionally, disadvantaged individuals have unique plans for escaping poverty. Furthermore, this plan is outlined in three initiatives specifically designed to benefit the poor: (1) meeting their basic needs; (2) creating a social security system; and (3) fostering a business-friendly environment. Described in three initiatives specifically designed to benefit the poor: (1) meeting their basic needs; (2) creating a social security system; and (3) fostering a business-friendly environment.(Murdiyana & Mulyana, 2017)Additionally, disadvantaged individuals have unique plans for escaping poverty. Techniques used include taking loans from informal lenders, working longer hours, asking family members for help, relocating, or saving money.

Based on habits and planning methods that support them, government policy concepts used in customs alleviation programs and planning methods that support them can be distinguished. Government policy concepts used in poverty alleviation programs can be

differentiated. According to John Friedmann, there are at least four types of planning traditions. Among others are:

(1) planning as social reform, where the state creates and plans various development guidelines and directions that will be followed and implemented by society; (2) planning as policy analysis, where decision makers (government officials and other related parties) create and plan various development guidelines and directions that can be accepted and perfected through the practice of learning by doing. (Timbuan, 2021)

During President Joko Widodo's leadership, various policies focused on human development. There were 4 dimensions of human development during Joko Widodo's leadership, such as education, health, housing and character. This is also in line with the government using a human development approach with people centered development theory as an approach to achieving SDGs in Indonesia. (Arianto & Wirasenjaya, 2019) Through community empowerment.

Empowerment or self-strengthening, needs are divided into practical and strategic categories in community-centered development. or self-strengthening, needs are divided into practical and strategic categories in community-centered development. The policy formed by President Joko Widodo to encourage community development in line with the SDGs is basic services for people who are categorized as underprivileged or below the poverty line. Apart from that, developing sustainable livelihoods for the community through the distribution of labor and entrepreneurial development. (ASTUTI et al., 2019) This policy is expected to overcome or attempt to overcome poverty and improve community welfare through the encouragement of government policies and SDGs. (Dzulqarnain et al., 2022)

c. Challenges in Implementing SDGs in Indonesia

Implementing a policy will of course have challenges and obstacles, this also happens with the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia. Starting in terms of the process of implementing SDGs in the national realm, there are still a number of problems, for example accountability mechanisms, receiving data from non-governmental organizations. There are several challenges and dynamics in implementing SDGs in Indonesia, including:

1. Low awareness and understanding of achieving SDGs goals for society and government institutions. If we observe that currently, the implementation of SDGs is still stuck in one place. The cause of this obstacle is due to the low level of dissemination of information from stakeholders regarding SDGs to the direct community. The low level of basic understanding of the SDGs itself is a supporting factor why implementing the SDGs still has challenges in Indonesia.
2. Geography matters. Indonesia is the country with the largest archipelago, inequality in terms of economy and development is something that cannot be avoided, diversity from one region to another is a challenge in implementing SDGs because this is a dynamic because each region must have a different approach. in realizing SDGs

points in their regions. Apart from that, regional governments have limited resources and capacity to help realize the SDGs points. (Riyanta & Kurniati, 2019)

3. Funding, funding issues are the most vital thing in realizing the SDGs. with so many targets, it will require quite large funds to realize them. In the Indonesian context, the SDGs funding system comes directly from APBN funds. The funding issue has been stated in the Perpress conveyed by the Executive Director of Migrant Care. Until now, the data and analysis from the government regarding how much funding Indonesia needs to achieve the SDGs in Indonesia does not yet exist and the data has not been recorded.

From the various challenges and dynamics described, it should not be considered a serious problem. In fact, this is a challenge that must be faced in order to improve performance for Indonesia's development in the 2030 era. Therefore, implementing the SDGs in Indonesia requires the involvement of all parties, not only from the sector. government alone, but all aspects of society must be involved for this Sustainable Development. The involvement of all regional aspects and organizations such as universities brings confidence that the SDGs will be implemented with participatory principle implementation.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the government's efforts to eradicate poverty through the SDGs program can be categorized as not yet optimal because there are still many obstacles and urgent challenges that have not been resolved, including low understanding regarding the SDGs, geographic problems and funding problems that are often encountered. Apart from that, the government is making every effort possible to overcome this poverty by two components, namely helping people who face the main chronic component by empowering them and preventing the formation of new poverty, as well as protecting families and community groups who are temporarily experiencing poverty.

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