

Actors in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Policies Goals (SDGs) Village Development in Indonesia

Sugeng Agus Subekti¹, Abdul Hakim², Wike³, Ike Wanusmawatie⁴
{sugengireng768@gmail.com, hakimen61@gmail.com, wikebangun@gmail.com, ikewfiaub@ub.ac.id}

Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to determine the role of actors in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Village Development Policy in Indonesia. The process of implementing the policy in this research uses a case study approach, with the main method of data collection being observation and in-depth interviews. Observations were carried out mainly on development events that were “implicit” to be the implementation of SDGs in the village. While in-depth interviews were conducted on selected informants who had characteristics as actors in village development; actively involved, both in the planning process, also the implementation and supervision of development in the village. It funds allocation, the involvement of all levels/actors is needed, both political actors, the community and community leaders. Because if the level of community participation is high, local democracy will be implemented in Tanjungan Village, Klaten Regency, Central Java Province. Moreover, participation is one of the important elements of *good governance*.

Keywords: Implementation, Actor

1. Introduction

The advancement of the idea of establishing a village, as delineated in Article 1, paragraph 8 of Law No. 6/2014, is an endeavor to enhance the quality of life and provide the utmost safety for the village community. Enhancing the quality of life and ensuring the safety of the village community cannot be achieved alone via the construction of many physical infrastructure. The development of the village economy, social life, and cultural environment are alternatives that are no less important. If economic development can generate potential village income independently, physical development matters will be lighter and can be overcome by the village's financial capabilities independently.

The direction of village development that is by needs will produce a better quality of life for village communities. Learning from the village development paradigm that has developed for a long time in Indonesia, where villages are more often used as objects of development, Law No. 6/2014 gives authority to villages to become subjects for development in their areas through the principles of recognition and subsidiarity.

According to Law Number 32 of 2009 regarding Environmental Protection and Management, sustainable development is characterized as a deliberate and systematic endeavor that integrates environmental, social, and economic dimensions into a developmental strategy to safeguard environmental integrity and the safety, capacity, and quality of life for both current and future generations.

2. Literature Review

Public policy is defined in several ways, one of which is provided by Thomas R. Dye [1], who characterizes it as “whatever government chooses to do or not to do.” This idea elucidates that public policy encompasses the actions or inactions of the government. He asserts that if the government decides to take action, there must be a definitive objective, and the nation’s policy should include all governmental activities, rather than just reflecting the desires of the government or its personnel. Within Moreover, an action not executed by the government will provide an equivalent effect to one undertaken by the government.

This policy will undergo an implementation process, particularly concerning the principles and values of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which encompass: (1) alleviating poverty; (2) eradicating (or diminishing) hunger through the establishment of food security and sustainable agriculture; (3) promoting health and prosperity; (4) ensuring quality education; (5) advancing gender equality; (6) providing clean water and adequate sanitation; (7) facilitating clean and affordable energy; (8) fostering decent work; (9) developing sufficient infrastructure; and (10) bridging disparities among citizens.

A. The Role of Actors in Policy Implementation

[2], [3] identify alternative terms for participants in the public policy process, including legislators, executives, judicial institutions, pressure groups, political parties, mass media, community organizations, governmental apparatus, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private entities. According to [4], the role of players in the implementation of a policy or program is shaped by the authority and interests possessed by the actor, allowing for categorization into four types:

- a. Actors exhibiting a high degree of curiosity while possessing minimal power are categorized as subjects. These players possess limited goal attainment capabilities but may exert influence via the formation of alliances with other actors. These actors may be rather beneficial, hence ties with them should be well-maintained;
- b. Actors with significant interest and power are categorized as essential players. These players must engage more proactively in all aspects, including the assessment of new tactics;
- c. Actors exhibiting little interest and power are categorized as peripheral followers (crowd), to engage these actors more extensively as their interests and influence often evolve over time. These actors must be consistently observed and effectively communicated.
- d. Actors exhibiting minimal interest while possessing considerable influence are categorized as supporters (contest setters). These actors pose dangers, necessitating careful monitoring and management of their presence. These actors might become pivotal participants owing to an occurrence. Positive relationships with these stakeholders are consistently cultivated.

Actors in policy formulation are official actors consisting of Government Agencies (government), the President (executive), Legislative Institutions, and Judicial Institutions. Unofficial actors consist of interest groups (as seen from the number of members, financial capacity, other sources, and skills possessed by their members), political parties, and individual citizens [2], [5].

In rural development, according to [6], sustainable development in villages is an effort to improve the quality of life of rural communities while maintaining and preserving natural resources and ecosystems that support rural life. The Cambers and Conway framework provides a comprehensive and practical approach to understanding and implementing the concept of

sustainable development in rural areas [6]. The concept emphasizes the importance of a balance between meeting human needs by maintaining the sustainability of ecosystems and natural resources and establishment local communities to overcome the challenges and opportunities they will face. Some key elements in sustainable development in villages that are of concern to Chambers and Conway include [6]:

- a. Access to Resources: This approach considers how villagers can access various resources, including agricultural land, water, forests, and other resources that support their lives. This effort is needed to maintain a balance between meeting current needs and the sustainability of resources in the future.
- b. Economic Sustainability: This framework emphasizes the importance of creating sustainable economic opportunities in villages. This concept can involve livelihood diversification, development of small and micro enterprises, and promotion of environmentally friendly economic practices.
- c. Community Empowerment: Establishment local communities are an essential element of this framework. This framework involves the active participation of communities in decision-making that affects their lives, as well as the development of skills and capacities that enable them to manage their resources and businesses effectively.
- d. Consideration of Social Justice: social justice in sustainable development in rural areas is a very important factor. This includes the equitable distribution of economic and social benefits, as well as attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- e. Risk and Uncertainty Management: This framework recognizes that villages often face high risks and uncertainties, such as natural disasters or climate change. Therefore, sustainable development efforts in rural areas must include strategies that take these uncertainties into account.

3. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative method in the form of a case study. Case studies are taken because this research is limited to the implementation of SDGs objectives in certain villages and certain actors involved in the policy implementation process [7]. In addition, this research is a detailed study of a social unit over a certain period. Taking the location in Tanjungan Village, Klaten Regency, Central Java Province. There are fundamental problems that are commonly found in the research area that arise as a result of the history of development that results in economic inequality between villages and cities. This inequality has resulted in many human resources from villages going to cities in the hope of improving the quality of life. The high flow of urbanization has caused villages to lose many human resources and has an impact on other complex problems, such as the lack of workers in the agricultural sector. In addition, several village heads in the sub-district area of this research location complained about several program orders from several ministries that require villages to budget village funds for related programs, thereby reducing the village's right to determine the development budget in a certain budget year.

4. Result and Discussion

A. Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Village Development Policy

The interactions among many actors in the execution of the village fund policy are evident. In the execution of the village fund allocation policy, stakeholders have a pivotal role alongside the institutional aspects inherent to the policy. Moreover, actors are crucial to the success of democracy, since their conduct and the resultant policies significantly impact the consolidation of democratic principles.

In the implementation of village fund allocation, it is necessary to involve all levels/actors, both political actors, society and community leaders. Because if the level of community participation is high, local democracy will be implemented in Tanjungan Village, Klaten Regency, Central Java Province. Moreover, participation is one of the important elements of *good governance*. Community participation in village fund allocation can be divided into several stages, as explained below.

1. Planning stage; Planning is a crucial phase in the execution of development operations. During the planning phase, stakeholders have a key role alongside the institutional elements of the policy. The interplay between actors and institutions ultimately dictates the trajectory and strategy used by the policy community in a larger context. The research indicates that policy players include both internal bureaucratic entities and external stakeholders who consistently express issues over policies.
2. Implementation stage; The technical implementation of village development has employed people coordinated by the village elite. So, there is no community involvement in the process of implementing village development. There needs to be community involvement in the implementation stage, not only the elite who are involved in it. Participation at the Gemarang village level as the basis of the government area closest to the community is still difficult to say to be effective, unless the actors of attention are the actors who play a role and have a position as an elite, both formal government elites and informal ones who are in the midst of society. In addition, the community participation that emerged was participation that was driven (mobilized) by the Village Government Apparatus, Hamlet Head, RW and RT Chairperson. The reality of community participation if analyzed using, then an understanding will be obtained that community participation in the implementation
3. Supervision stage; Supervision here is often equated with monitoring, at this stage supervision by the community is very necessary in the allocation of village funds, so that there is no fraud or misappropriation of funds. To the allocation of village funds, this supervision is intended to ensure that the implementation of the allocation of village funds is on target according to plan or not.

B. Actors Involved in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Village Development Policy

Actors in the public policy process in Indonesia consist of the Presidential Institution, the DPR, Bureaucrats, the Judicial Institution, Political Parties, interest groups, mass media and campus and non-campus intellectual groups. Related to the understanding of actors in this public policy process, actors in the policy implementation stage according to [8] consist of: (1) Implementing elements (implementors) are administrative units or bureaucratic units; (2) Programs to be implemented: general policies need to be described in operational programs.

This understanding is by Grindle's opinion [9] "implementation is the set of activities directed toward putting a program into effect". (3) Target group, namely a group of people or organizations in society who will receive goods and services or whose behavior will be influenced by the policy. For the program objectives in the policy environment to be achieved, actors must be responsive to the needs of the beneficiaries. Without sufficient responsiveness in

implementation, actors will lose information to evaluate program achievements and lose support that is essential for successful implementation.

The pattern of relationships and interactions between actors in this model is related to a very structural policy formulation pattern, where the internal bureaucratic actor group becomes superordinate and other groups (society) of course becomes subordinate.

Information:

	The actor plays a role
	The actor plays a role

Actor's Role	Role/interaction dimension		
	Dom ination	Accom modation	C ompro mise
Village Government			
BPD			
Public			

Figure 1. Actor's Role

The political elite group in this case holds authority that tends to be pyramidal in pattern from top to bottom, such as the elite group is at the top of the organization, while the government is in the middle of the organization and the community has the lowest place in the structure. Matrix Table of Actor Positions and Roles in Nature Implementation of Village Fund Allocation Policy.

The process of implementing the Village Fund policy in Indonesia, the actors involved have their respective roles that will supervise, evaluate and strategize and ensure that this program runs well, transparently, and in accordance with its objectives to empower village communities. The following are important actors in the implementation of the Village Fund policy:

- Central Government; The central government, through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, is responsible for formulating general policies, guidelines, and regulations related to Village Funds. They also oversee the distribution of funds from the State Budget (APBN) to local governments.
- Provincial Regional Government; The provincial government is tasked with providing general guidance and supervision of the implementation of Village Funds in its region. They ensure that Village Fund policies are implemented consistently in districts and cities.
- District/City Regional Government; The district or city government plays an important role in distributing funds from the central government to village governments. They are also responsible for coaching, supervising, and evaluating the implementation of Village Funds in their areas.
- Village Government; The village government, including the village head and village apparatus, are the main actors in implementing the Village Fund policy. They are tasked with planning, implementing, and accounting for the use of the Village Fund. They must involve the village community in the preparation of the work plan so that the funds are used according to the needs and priorities of the village.

- e. Village Consultative Body (BPD); BPD has a function as an institution that oversees the performance of the village government, including the use of Village Funds. BPD also accommodates and conveys community aspirations regarding policies and allocation of Village Funds.
- f. Village Community; Village communities play an active role in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the use of Village Funds. Community participation is essential to ensure transparency and accountability, and to ensure that funds are used according to their needs.
- g. Inspectorate General and Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP); This supervisory body plays a role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Village Fund policies. They are responsible for ensuring that the use of funds is by regulations and that there is no misuse.
- h. Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) and the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK); These two institutions are tasked with auditing the management of Village Funds. BPKP conducts internal supervision, while BPK conducts external audits on the implementation of the Village Fund program.
- i. NGO and Media; Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media also play an independent monitoring role in the implementation of Village Fund policies. They can help monitor transparency and program implementation on the ground.

Each actor has an important role to ensure that Village Funds are managed well, transparently and responsibly, so that they can improve the safety of village communities.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

In the implementation of village fund allocation from planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation, the involvement of all levels/actors, both political actors, society and community leaders, is needed. Because if the level of community participation is high, local democracy will be implemented in Tanjungan Village, Klaten Regency, Central Java Province. Moreover, participation is one of the important elements of *good governance*.

Actors Involved in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Village Development Policies are the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency/City Government, Village Government, Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Community, Inspectorate General and Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP), Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) and Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK), and NGOs and Media.

References

- [1] Irfan Islamy, *Prinsip-Prinsip kebijakan Negara*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 1997.
- [2] J. E. Anderson, *Public Policymaking : An Introduction* , 6th ed. Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2006.
- [3] B. Guy Peters, *American Public Policy: Promise and Performance*, 11th ed. CQ Press, 2018.
- [4] Frank J. Thompson, *Health Policy and the Bureaucracy: Politics and Implementation*. MIT Press, 1981.
- [5] Jr. James P. Lester, Joseph Stewart, and David M. Hedge, *Public policy: an evolutionary approach* , 2nd ed. Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2000.

- [6] Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway, "Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century," 1992, *IDS, Brighton*.
- [7] P. Baxter and S. Jack, "Qualitative Case Study Methodology: Study Design and Implementation for Novice Researchers," *Qualitative Report*, vol. 13, Jan. 2010, doi: 10.46743/2160-3715/2008.1573.
- [8] P. Knoepfel, C. Larrue, F. Varone, and M. Hill, "Policy actors," in *Public policy analysis*, Policy Press, 2011, pp. 38–61. doi: 10.1332/policypress/9781861349071.003.0003.
- [9] M. S. Grindle, Ed., *Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World*. Princeton University Press, 1980. [Online]. Available: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1m323qj>