

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Development is described as an evolutionary process by which human potential increases in building new structures, overcoming challenges, adapting to continuous change, and working innovatively and creatively to achieve new goals.¹ To achieve these new goals, there is a social transformation that is primarily aimed at fulfilling and realizing written national objectives, as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution 4th Alinea:

“Subsequent to it, to form a government of the state of Indonesia which shall protect all the people of Indonesia and their entire native land, and to improve the public welfare, to advance the intellectual life of the people, and to contribute to the establishment of a world order based on freedom, abiding peace and social justice, the national independence of Indonesia shall be formulated into a constitution of the sovereign Republic of Indonesia which is based on the belief in the One and Only God, just and humanity, the unity of Indonesia, democracy guided by the inner wisdom of deliberations amongst representatives and the realization of social justice for all of the people of Indonesia.”

¹ Justice Mensah, “Sustainable Development: Meaning, History, Principles. Pillars, and Implication for Human Action: Literature Review”, *Mensah, Cogent Social Sciences*, Vol. 5, (2019), p. 4

The government must be equitable in carrying out development to fulfill Indonesia's national goals and ensure that all segments of society feel the benefits of such actions. Nowadays, the term "Sustainable Development" (SD) has become a common term in the development discourse. Development is part of sustainable development (SD) leads to today's society and society in the future. The German Dictionary, published in 1809, defined "sustainability" as something people may still rely on when all else is unsustainable. The early conception of SD is primarily represented in the sustainable use of natural resources.² The word SD appeared in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's World Conservation Strategy (1980). Lester R. Brown later used it in his book *Building a Sustainable Society* (1981).³ The sustainable development concept was accepted as a political development strategy for all countries at the 1992 Earth Summit.

The second Sustainable Development Goals moment (SDGs) of the decade action, conducted by the UN Secretary-General on Monday, September 20th, 2021, is gaining traction at UNGA 76. This moment intends to create a forum for world leaders to discuss strategies, actions, and solutions for ending the COVID-19 epidemic and steering the globe toward reaching the SDGs. The objective is that this SDGs moment event

² Shi Longyu et al, "The Evolution of Sustainable Development Theory: Types, Goals, and Research Prospects", *Sustainability*, Vol. 11, No. 24, (2019), p. 5

³ M.Zaini, Agus Tri Darmawanto, "Implementasi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Berwawasan Lingkungan Studi Pada Kelurahan Lempake Kecamatan Samarinda Utara Kota Samarinda", *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi dan Pembangunan (JIEP)*, Vo. 15, No. 2, (2015), p. 26

will generate the momentum needed to complete the decade of action and deliver the promises of the 2030 SDGs.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global development plan that is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are the commitment of the international community, 17 Goals and are divided into 169 interrelated targets, influencing, inclusive, universal, or no one is left behind, with a timeframe of achievement until 2030. These SDGs aim to improve human existence in social, economic, and societal dimensions that synergize with the environment.

As a member of the United Nations (UN), Indonesia has committed to a worldwide commitment to the SDGs for 2015-2030. Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on achieving SDGs is the highest manifestation of Indonesia's commitment to fulfilling the SDGs. The SDGs guide Indonesia's development policies at the national and village levels.

Bung Hatta's statement, "Indonesia will not glow because of the giant torch in Jakarta, Indonesia will shine because of little candles in the Village," means that the village is a valuable asset for future development. Indonesia is a federation of various agencies and territories, with the province and district/city levels, with each autonomy.⁴ Regional autonomy is the authority granted by the central government to the Autonomous Region to control and conduct government issues under the Unitary State

⁴ Jalil, Mat, "Essence of Muhammad Hatta's Democracy: Relevance to The Development of Regional Autonomy", *Utopia Y Praxis Latinoamerica*, Vol. 26, No. 2, (2021), p. 418

of the Republic of Indonesia system. Law No. 6 of 2014 on the village, the state has given a mandate of authority and development to the village preceded by full recognition and respect.⁵

The village is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, interests of local communities based on community initiatives, origin rights, and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.⁶ The legal community has the authority to determine itself through its involvement in the entire development process, starting from decision-making in planning, implementation and evaluation and supervision, and other activities expected to impact the village community's welfare positively.⁷

The developing village Index (IDM)⁸ data below demonstrates that numerous villages are still classified as disadvantaged and abandoned throughout 2019-2021. Still, many villages have advanced to developing, developed, and independent status throughout 2019-2021.

⁵ Ni'matul Huda, 2015, *Hukum Pemerintahan Desa: Dalam Konstitusi Indonesia Sejak Kemerdekaan Hingga Era Reformasi*, Malang, Setara Press, p. 27

⁶ Simon Butt and Tim Lindsey, 2018, *Indonesian Law*, United Kingdom, Oxford University Press, p. 64

⁷ Beti Nasution, 2015, "Implementasi Otonomi Desa Dalam Mewujudkan Pembangunan Masyarakat Pesisir di Desa Nagur Kecamatan Tanjung Beringin Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai Provinsi Sumatera Utara", (Dissertation, Universitas Sumatera Utara), p. 31

⁸ The developing village index indicates the growth of village independence as a result of the execution of the Village Law with the assistance of the Village Fund and Village Facilitators. The village building index guides policy action by connecting government development programs with community involvement, which is linked to the Village area's attributes, particularly typology and social capital.

Figure 1
The Developing Village Index (IDM)



Source: Directorate general for rural community development and empowerment

Retrieved from <https://idm.kemendes.go.id/>, (Accessed on November 2nd, 2021, at 8 a.m)

It means that village development must be carried out more massively. Villages have great resources and potential to support the achievement of the SDGs. Therefore, village development strategies are essential and urgent to be carried out. According to Article 18 of Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2015, the Directorate General for Rural Community Development and Empowerment is responsible for developing and implementing plans to accelerate the growth of disadvantaged regions under the legislation.

The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) No. 114 of 2014 and the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration regulation (Permendesa-PDPTT) No. 21 of 2020 are the

two legal instruments that regulate village development guidelines. The village SDGs are the direction of village development policies to realize 18 goals and are prioritized based on the village's objective conditions as described in the Village Information System (SID).

Tirtonirmolo village, located in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), is 654th in the independent village category from 2020 to 2021.⁹ Based on observations, Tirtonirmolo Village refers to Permendesa No. 21 of 2020 on General Guidelines for Village Development and Community Empowerment for the 2022 Village Development Plan. The village first referenced Permendagri No. 114 of 2014 on village development guidelines for the 2021 village development plan. However, after requesting SDGs data collection and socialization from the government in August, they changed the 2021 village development guideline under Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 by revising the village RPJM document and the village RKP draft. These guidelines continue to be used for the 2022 village development plan. In all Bantul regencies, only Tirtonirmolo village is guided by Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 regarding village development to achieve village SDGs.¹⁰

Village development strategies and community empowerment are directed in Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 to focus on attaining village SDGs through objective conditions. There are four phases of village

⁹ Kemendesa, 2021, *Ranking dan Status IDM*, Retrieved from <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id/status>, (Accessed on November 2nd, 2021, at 10 a.m)

¹⁰ Interview with Yeni Ristiana, S.Pd, Village's Secretary on November 5th, 2021

development in the Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020. Each step includes all aspects of the community. However, there are both internal and external hurdles to its execution.

In this regard, to assist the government's efforts in achieving the Village SDGs targets, a study on the implementation of developing villages based on the Village SDGs in Tirtonirmolo Village, Bantul Regency, DIY is required. The challenges that need to be studied are related to implementing regulations on village development and obstacles in implementing Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020.

B. Research Problem

1. How is the implementation of Permendesa- PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 in achieving a developing village based on the village SDGs in Tirtonirmolo village?
2. What are the obstacles to realizing a developing village in Tirtonirmolo village?
3. What are the efforts of the Tirtonirmolo village government to achieve a developing village based on the Village SDGs?

C. Objectives of Research

1. To analyze the implementation of Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 in the Tirtonirmolo Village development plan to achieve the village SDGs.
2. To find out the obstacles experienced by Tirtonirmolo village in achieving a developing village.

3. To know the effort of Tirtonirmolo village to achieve a developing village based on the village SDGs.

D. Benefits of Research

There are some benefits of this research, namely:

1. Theoretical Aspect

This research will provide benefits for the improvement and development of legal science and public science in general and specifically in applying Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 on village development and empowerment of rural communities in achieving developing villages based on the village SDGs.

2. Practical Aspects

The practical benefit of this research is that every community can learn how to carry out the village ministerial regulations set by the village ministry, especially for village development and empower rural communities to develop villages based on village SDGs. In addition, it aims to deepen knowledge or examine a problem regarding policies or steps taken by the village ministry and village government towards village development and empowerment of rural communities in achieving developing villages based on the village SDGs and to know the impact that will be caused to the survival of the Tirtonirmolo village community.

E. Systematic of Writing

The research consists of five chapters: Chapter One is Introduction, Chapter Two is Literature Review, Chapter Three is Research Method, Chapter Four is Finding and Analysis, and Chapter Five is Conclusion and Recommendation.

The first chapter's introduction attempts to elaborate on the background of the issue by giving village development data and historical context on the evolution of the SDGs into international commitments. As a country that ratified the Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Indonesia is trying to localize the SDGs to the village level. Villages in Indonesia are valuable assets for future development since they have substantial resources and the potential to contribute to achieving the SDGs. Furthermore, the Village has the authority to govern and manage government affairs, community interests, and the development process based on village autonomy, as the Village Law acknowledges.

Chapter Two of the Literature Review elaborates on the general theories related to the issue. It provides theories of village autonomy, village government, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These three points are essential in understanding the issue comprehensively.

The research methodology is presented in Chapter Three. The types of research, techniques, data (primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials), and data collection with its data analysis method are all covered in detail in this chapter.

The main discussion is given in Chapter Four of Finding and Analysis. This research attempts to address the problem formulation by thoroughly outlining the steps of village development under Permendesa No. 21 of 2020, namely data gathering, planning, execution, and accountability, and by explaining implementation in the field, Tirtonirmolo. The interviews with respondents will offer an overview of village development implementation and efforts and the challenges encountered.

To summarize the research, Chapter Five of Conclusion and Recommendation summarizes the research and provides some suggestions based on the results and analyses throughout the study to address the issue of Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020 implementation in Tirtonirmolo village.