

EFFECTIVENESS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VILLAGE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) PROGRAM IN INCREASING DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH AT KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations in September 2015, formulated that developed and developing countries must declare the SDGs, which is a global and national commitment to improve people's welfare. This research was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8th goal program in East Lombok Regency by examining decent work and economic growth such as employment opportunities, human resource quality, and unemployment supported by the pre-employment card distribution program and vocational training center training. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research method, with data collection techniques of observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation in 5 villages and 20 respondents taken based on purposive sampling techniques with Miles and Huberman data analysis techniques and processed using source triangulation techniques, triangulation techniques, and time triangulation. Based on the results of the study, there are 6 indicators used to determine the success of the program, namely program socialization, knowledge related to the program, program objectives, program success, target accuracy, and satisfaction related to the program, it is explained that in general the implementation of the SDGs program in increasing decent work and economic growth in East Lombok district is ineffective, because the village and community are not effective.

Keyword: *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Decent Work and Economic Growth*

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are development goals that focus on people's economic well-being, the sustainability of people's social lives, and the quality of the environment, as well as development that ensures justice and the implementation of governance to maintain quality of life from generation to generation. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021, the Village SDGs aim to improve village integration and achieve sustainable development achievements in all villages in Indonesia (Boekoesoe & Septian Maksum, 2022).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

are comprehensive efforts to realise village development that benefits all members of the village community. The Village SDGs are based on Permendesa Number 13 of 2020 and have 18 sustainable development goals and targets, including villages without poverty, villages without hunger, healthy and prosperous villages, villages with high quality in education, villages with gender equality, villages with clean water and sanitation, villages with jobs and economic growth, innovation and infrastructure, villages without diversity, sustainable residential areas, environmentally conscious consumption and production, climate control and change, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, villages with peace and justice, collaboration for development, and dynamic and culturally adaptive institutions (Husain et al., 2022).



Figure I Sustainable Development Goals

Source: East Lombok SDGs information system

One of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals programme is the 8th goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth. This goal is one of the many goals of the SDGs that is still a frequent problem in Indonesia. Some of the issues addressed include inadequate employment opportunities, low levels of human capital, high unemployment rates, and inappropriate government policies. Decent work means work that is recognised and provided with rights and social security, a good working environment, and values such as fairness, freedom, and engagement. This means that the worker has the right to be properly compensated, to work in a safe and suitable environment, and to be treated with dignity and respect (Ratu et al., 2023). Economic

growth is one of the most common indicators used to measure the success of a country. The indicator to measure the level of economic growth is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), a measure of economic growth is very important because it can be used as a measure of the level of public welfare. PDRB is usually the total value added obtained by all businesses in a particular region, or it describes the total value of final goods and services obtained by all areas of the economy. Regional Domestic Product (GDP) at the regional level (province, district, or city) shows the ability of a region to produce output at a given time. GRDP is created through two approaches: production and use (Ria et al., 2022).

Table 1 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per Capita of NTB Province

District/city area	GRDP per Capita at Current Prices by Regency/City in West Nusa Tenggara Province (Thousand Rupiah)		
	2020	2021	2022
Kabupaten Lombok Barat	20254	21054	22251
Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	16156	16849	18023
Kabupaten Lombok Timur	15152	15666	16539
Kabupaten Sumbawa	28442	28991	30503
Kabupaten Dompu	29864	30810	32638
Kabupaten Bima	22241	22783	24122
Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	156835	160076	207626
Kabupaten Lombok Utara	18458	18753	19697
Kota Mataram	43460	45591	48770
Kota Bima	26658	27529	29071

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world, according to the latest data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's population will increase by 1.05% from the previous year by mid-2023, reaching 278.7

million people. With a large population in Indonesia, various problems arise, one of which is unemployment. One indicator of the high unemployment rate is the length of time it takes for a job seeker to find a job. This suggests the

possibility that the unemployment problem arises as a result of changes in the labour force that are not balanced with the expansion of employment opportunities (Rahima et al., 2022).

To achieve decent employment so that the unemployment rate can be reduced and economic growth can be achieved through community activities and participation in the daily resource management process. It is expected that this community participation can increase economic activity, develop local human and natural resources, and improve the working and economic standards of the community. In addition, to create decent jobs, it is necessary to conduct research on labour availability, both at the national and regional levels, based on labour forecasts. Such forecasts mainly include estimates of the Working Age Population (PUK), Labour Force Participation Rate (TPAK), and Labour Force (AK). Estimates of population growth, birth rates, death rates, in-migration, and out-migration are closely related to estimates of labour availability (Alfarizi, 2021).

According to a report by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the national open unemployment rate (TPT) in August 2023 reached an average of 5.32% with an average labour wage of 3.18 million rupiah per month. The percentage of unemployment in West Nusa Tenggara ranks

26th, with 3.73%, far below the average TPT. One of the causes of this unemployment is the scarcity of capital to invest, which leads to a shortage of decent jobs. This prevents workers from innovating by creating their own jobs or becoming entrepreneurs, relying only on companies that provide employment (Hartati & Bahri, 2022). The International Labour Conference (ILO) created an agenda for creating decent work, which includes four strategic pillars: rights at work, full and productive employment, social protection, and social dialogue. In addition, the ILO says that decent work can be based on decent work indicators, namely: Labour Administration, Government Commitment to Employment, Unemployment Insurance, Minimum Wage Law, Maximum Working Hours, Annual Leave Allowance, Maternity Leave, Parental Leave, Child Labour, Forced Labour, Termination of Employment, Equal Opportunity and Treatment, Equal Remuneration between Men and Women for Work of Equal Value, Benefits for Injured Workers, Worker Inspection (Occupational Safety and Health), Pension, Inability to Work Due to Illness/Sick Leave, Inability to Work Due to Disability, Freedom of Association and Right to Organise, Collective Bargaining and Tripartite Consultation. (Santoso & Usman, 2020).

Table 2 Open unemployment data of NTB Province

Kabupaten/Kota	Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) Provinsi NTB		
	2021	2021	2021
Kabupaten Lombok Barat	3.32	4.16	3.12
Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	2.33	3.02	2.78
Kabupaten Lombok Timur	2.79	1.51	2.47
Kabupaten Sumbawa	3.39	2.11	2.79
Kabupaten Dompu	3.02	2.50	2.36
Kabupaten Bima	1.58	2.28	2.15
Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	5.52	4.56	3.54
Kabupaten Lombok Utara	1.75	0.38	1.40
Kota Mataram	5.19	6.03	4.78
Kota Bima	3.56	3.73	3.57
Nusa Tenggara Barat	3.01	2.89	2.80

Source: West Nusa Tenggara Central Bureau of Statistics

Decent work is essential to improving human welfare because in addition to providing sufficient income, decent work can also pave the way for broader and higher-quality economic and social improvements that strengthen individuals, families and communities. Decent work summarises people's aspirations for their lives (Alfino Nialda et al., 2022). However, based on the reality of society, it is still difficult for most people to find decent work. As a result, people continue to work in jobs that do not meet government standards of what constitutes decent work. This is due to the fact that there are still violations in the

workplace, which could indicate that the labour office has not been doing its job well. In this study, the authors refer to previous research that is relevant to the research to be carried out, namely research conducted by Mary Ismowati, Sirojudin Abbas, and Anisa Putri in 2022 entitled "Socialisation of the Role of Youth in SDGs Goal 8 Decent Work and Inclusive Economic Growth" The purpose of the research conducted was to socialise the role of youth as SME actors in SDGs related to goal 8, namely increasing inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive employment opportunities, and

decent work.

In formulating decent work, the ILO (International Labor Conference) has established a decent work creation agenda that includes four strategic pillars: labor rights, full and productive employment, social protection, and social dialogue have been formulated. Furthermore, the ILO states that decent work can be based on 10 indicators, including employment opportunities; Adequate income and productive work Reasonable working hours Combining work, family, and private life Eliminating work. Job stability and safety; equal employment opportunity and fair treatment; safe working environment; social security; social dialog and employer and employee representation (Santoso & Usman, 2020).

Therefore, taking into account the above issues, on September 25, 2015, the UN Heads of State and Government agreed on the Village Program of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which contains 18 indicators. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which contains 18 indicators. The SDG program is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) program that ran from 2000 to 2015 and included only eight Global Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) is an agreement on sustainable development based on human rights and equality, and aims to promote social, economic and environmental development. The SDGs are based on universal, integral and inclusive principles to ensure that no one is left behind (Ponto et al., 2023).

Participation in community activities and day-to-day management of existing resources can help create decent jobs, thereby reducing unemployment and stimulating economic growth. It is expected that the participation of local residents can spur economic activity, develop local human and natural resources, and improve employment levels and the local economy. In addition to creating sufficient jobs, studies on labor supply should be conducted at the national and regional levels depending on the estimation of the labor force. In essence, the estimation includes estimation of the working-age population (PUK), estimation of the labor force participation rate (TPAK), and estimation of the labor force (AK). Estimates of population growth, birth rates, death rates, immigration and emigration are closely related to the estimation of labor availability (Alfarizi, 2021).

Meanwhile, based on the exposure of these problems, this study aims to determine the

effectiveness of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme in increasing Decent Work and Economic Growth in East Lombok Regency. There are indicators to determine the effectiveness of the program, namely: program socialisation, program-related knowledge, program objectives/usability, program success, program target accuracy and program-related satisfaction.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

A. Definition of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Indonesia is a member of the United Nations and a party to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The largest country in ASEAN, through BAPPENAS, views the SDGs as development that maintains economic prosperity, sustainability of social life, environmental quality, justice, and the implementation of governance that can maintain the quality of life from generation to generation (Amymie, 2017).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) programme, which was completed in 2015. Formally, the first discussion on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) took place at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. The SDGs were presented at the UN Sustainable Development Summit that took place in New York on 25-27 September 2015. At the summit, it was stated that the SDGs would begin implementation in 2015 and continue until 2030. By the end of 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not only apply to developing countries but also to developed countries (Wahyuningsih, 2017).

The implementation of the SDGs is aimed at boosting economic growth and development, as well as being a key component in empowering communities to decent jobs (Napitupulu et al., 2022). The SDGs of the village have evolved into a concrete effort to build Indonesia. President's Decree No. 59 of 2017 on the implementation of achievement of the goals of sustainable national development produced the SDGs of the village (Afrianto, 2021).

B. Differences between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The SDGs and MDGs essentially have the same goals. In other words, the SDGs continue the noble ideals of the MDGs and enhance the goals

that the MDGs had created. The document approved by UN leaders in 2000, however, expires in 2015. UN leaders argued that the Millennium Development Goals agenda should be continued to produce proposals for sustainable development goals (Wahyuningsih, 2017). It is said to be a refinement of the Millennium Development Goals because some of the MDGs agenda has not been achieved and will be maintained during the implementation of the SDGs until 2030, here are some of the MDGs agenda that have not been achieved, based on (Linda, 2023) :

1. The SDGs have universal goals that apply to both developed and developing countries, which makes them more comprehensive.
2. The SDGs broaden the scope of funding sources, including private funds and developed country aid.
3. The SDGs strengthen human rights to avoid any form of discrimination in poverty reduction.
4. The SDGs are more inclusive, with a focus on vulnerable groups.
5. The SDGs cover a wider range of targets, including businesses, philanthropy, governments, academic institutions, community organisations, and the media, should be involved.
6. The SDGs target achieving the goal in its entirety, whereas the MDGs only target halving.
7. The SDGs include not only goals but also recommendations on how to do so.

In the SDGs programme, there are 17 goals and 169 targets, where the SDGs have principles from the economic, social, and environmental aspects of integration, inclusiveness, and leave no one behind which are balanced in five fundamental pillars, namely: 1) people, 2) planet, 3) prosperity, 4) peace, and 5) partnership. Whereas the MDGs only have 8 goals and 21 targets, the Millennium Development Goals are explicitly formulated and implemented in an exclusively bureaucratic manner without involving non-governmental groups such as civil society organisations, the private sector, and other groups in Indonesia (Nawir & Muhammadiyah Sinjai, 2022).

C. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

To promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, decent work opportunities must be an essential part of economic policies and development plans. Doing so will not only lead to decent work opportunities but also to sustainable economic growth. Moreover, decent work is an

important part of poverty eradication and is one of the keys to the success of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The International Labour Organisation emphasises the importance of decent work so that everyone around the world has the opportunity to find a job that can ensure their survival (Ponto, 2023). The Decent Work Agenda was created by the ILO at the 18th International Labour Statistics Conference in 2008. The agenda includes four strategic pillars: rights at work, full and productive employment, social protection and social dialogue. As such, these four pillars relate to economic growth and decent work.

Focusing on SDGs Village Goal 8, which was set by the UN with the aim to "ensure sustainable, inclusive economic growth and decent work for all." The SDGs cover aspects such as creating decent work, promoting equal employment opportunities, increasing productivity, and addressing issues such as fair wages, job security, and social protection. There are several goals that are intended to be achieved in SDGs goal 8 in (Kurnia et al., 2023) :

1. Achieve sustainable and productive economic growth while increasing labour productivity;
2. Reduce unemployment rates, especially among women and youth;
3. Increase everyone's access to decent work, including social protection;
4. Ensure the protection of workers' rights, end child labour, and eliminate all forms of discrimination against workers.

RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

This type of research uses qualitative research, which aims to gain an understanding of reality through an inductive thinking process. Researchers use a descriptive approach that aims to investigate circumstances, conditions, or other things and then convey the results in a research report. By using a descriptive approach, it can describe the situation in a systematic and accurate way.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were all 239 villages in East Lombok. Researchers took this population based on the reason that what will be studied is the effectiveness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme in increasing Decent Work and Economic Growth in East Lombok. The number of samples to be taken in this study are 5 villages and 20 workers spread across East Lombok. By using the sampling technique carried out in this study using purposive sampling technique.

Data Collection Technique

The data used in this study is divided into two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained using surveys as the main data collection tool. Primary data was collected through field observations, interviews, questionnaires and documentation. The questionnaires were given to the respondents, and the researcher assisted the respondents in filling out the questionnaires to avoid errors in filling out the questionnaires. Meanwhile, secondary data was collected using structured information, data, and literature that answered the data needs regarding the research focus and other literature related to the research to be carried out.

Validity of Data Collection

Researchers use triangulation to test the validity or validity of data. There are several validity tests used, namely: Source triangulation is carried out to test the reliability of data by comparing and rechecking the data collected. The researcher also conducted a member check, which is checking the data provided by the researcher to the informant. Triangulation of techniques is done by testing data from the same source for reliability testing using various techniques, such as interviews, observation and documentation. Time triangulation, namely conducting an information search process by conducting research at different times on the research subject.

Data Analysis Technique

In this study, researchers used Milles and Huberman's interactive model for data analysis, namely: Data collection, in this case the researcher objectively collects research data from observations, interview results, questionnaire results and field documentation. Data reduction, During qualitative research, data reduction is a process that focuses on selecting, abstracting, and transforming "rough" data in written field notes. This process continues until the report is finalised. Data presentation, Data presentation is the most important next step in data analysis. Presentation of data is a set of information arranged so that it is possible to make conclusions and take action. Data verification, Data verification or drawing conclusions means looking for, testing, rechecking, or understanding meanings, regularities, patterns, explanations, flows, causation, or propositions. However, conclusions can be causal or interactive relationships, hypotheses, or theories. Conclusions can also be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously unclear so that after research it becomes clear.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Programme

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme is a sustainable development programme in which each village is required to collect SDGs data. This research discusses the implementation of the SDGs programme in increasing Decent Work and Economic Growth in East Lombok Regency. One of the efforts or actions taken by the government is to distribute the pre-employment card programme and the training of work training centres managed by the village. This SDGs programme aims to reduce the number of people who have inadequate jobs and also to train community skills so that they are able to get decent jobs so that they can increase economic growth, especially in East Lombok district.

In the implementation of the SDGs programme, the average village that has collected data has implemented several of the 18 goals of the SDGs, because to achieve the whole of this programme must be gradual so that its implementation can be done optimally. Especially the 8th goal, which is to increase decent work, requires the desire and awareness of the community itself.

B. Effectiveness of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Programme Implementation

In this study to measure the effectiveness of the SDGs programmes run by villages in order to improve decent jobs and economic growth, the researchers used 6 indicators of which are the socialization of the programmes to villages and communities, the level of village and community knowledge related to SDG programmes, the purpose/utility of SDG's programs for villages, the success of the distribution of pre-working cards and training workshops, the accuracy of the targets of the programs, then the last is the public satisfaction related to such SDG programs.

1. Program Socialization

According to the results of the research, the government has done socialization first before giving orders to each village to run the SDGs program. In addition to direct socialization the government also provides a lot of information through social media, related to the program and development of SDG's programs. With the existence of such socialisation the village becomes easier to understand and better know what to do in running the sustainable program.

2. Programme Related Knowledge

From the results of the research carried out, the average job-seeking community is already aware of the existence of a program of

distribution of pre-working cards and training workshops and also know with the presence of SDGs program can provide good knowledge and experience for the community to be applied in the world of work in order to be able to create a decent job. However, not all societies can get distribution pre-worker cards and not all communities have ever followed work training. Because of the lack of public awareness of the importance of the program to get a decent job.

3. Programme Objectives

From the interviews that have been conducted, it can be seen that the 18 goals in the SDGs program are very helpful to villages and communities to well-being and prosperity because the goals of these MDGs are already in line with what should be achieved by the community. However, for the 8th goal related to decent jobs and economic growth, the program the government channeled to deal with such a problem can not be said to be effective in increasing the number of decent employment and growth.

4. Programme Effectiveness

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the village government has followed the eighth goal SDGs program, which is a program of distribution of pre-working cards and training of labor training halls to improve decent jobs and economic growth. The government hoped that the program would help people to find decent jobs, but the reality is that in the field there are many people who still haven't got a decent job and, after interviewing the villages and the public, it has not been said to be effective in improving decent employment and economic growth in the eastern Lombok.

5. Programme Accuracy

Based on the results of the research carried out showed that for the pre-working card distribution program the target accuracy is said to be inappropriate because not everyone who needs a pre-worker card can register to get a pre work card, then for the work room training program, the target is already accurate but not all people are aware of the importance of training before starting work in order to find a decent job.

6. Program Related Resolutions

Based on the results of the interviews conducted with the villages and the community showed that the community receiving the distribution of pre-working cards and the people who followed the training of the Labour

Training Hall felt that the program of the government needed to be maximized again because it has not been said strong to guarantee the people can get a decent job.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme in increasing decent work and economic growth in East Lombok Regency has been implemented in accordance with applicable regulations and rules, this can be seen from the indicators revealed by researchers to determine the implementation of the SDGs programme by 5 villages in East Lombok Regency. The villages taken as research samples have implemented the SDGs programme established by the government in the form of a Pre-Employment Card distribution programme and Job Training Centre Training, but the two programmes have not been implemented properly because there are problems or shortcomings. The problems and shortcomings in question are that in the distribution of pre-employment cards, many recipients are not on target and the quota of recipients is limited, besides that in the process of collecting data on the recipients of these pre-employment cards, the data is not collected directly by the village, so that many people abuse the distribution of these pre-employment cards. Meanwhile, at the Vocational Training Centre, the problem is the lack of awareness and desire of the community to train skills before entering the world of work, in addition to the lack of availability of jobs also affecting the community's desire to take part in job training. This needs to be a concern for village governments in East Lombok Regency so that the problem can be addressed.

The effectiveness of the SDGs programme by villages in increasing decent work and economic growth in East Lombok Regency can be said to be ineffective because most villages and communities have not felt the positive impact of the pre-employment card distribution programme and vocational training centre training. The government needs to further maximise the programs established in accordance with applicable procedures and rules. This is evidenced by the results of interviews by the village, the community of pre-employment card recipients and the community who have attended the vocational training centre training, and supported by the results of the questionnaire that has been determined by the researcher.

Considering Indonesia's condition as a

developing country, there is a need for comprehensive supervision of sustainable development and allocation of funds that can support all the infrastructure needed for the country's progress. In order for the Sustainable Development Goals programme in Indonesia to succeed, the role of villages and the government must help each other so that programmes for sustainable development can run optimally.

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