

Research Article

Model Implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals Policy in Buruk Bakul Village Bukit Batu District Bengkalis

Dadang Mashur*, Abdul Sadad, Zulkarnaini, Geovani Meiwanda

Public Administration, Universitas Riau, Indonesia

ORCIDDadang Mashur: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8307-9452>**Abstract.**

The implementation of the global sustainable development goals (SDGs) policy in Indonesia is stated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of achieving sustainable development goals, which will then become a reference for making village SDGs policies. The implementation of the Village SDGs begins in 2021 with all village limitations through the regulation of the minister of villages, development of disadvantaged regions, and transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning priority for use of village funds in 2021 in article 5 paragraph 2, stating that priority for use of village funds is directed to programs and/or activities that accelerate the achievement of the village SDGs. The implementation of the village SDGs in Buruk Bakul Village is still very low, even the lowest compared to other villages in Bukit Batu District, Bengkalis Regency. This can be seen from the SDGs score of Buruk Bakul Village, which is worth 28.41 points. This study aimed to analyze the Village SDGs policy's implementation and the inhibiting factors for implementing the village SDGs policy in Buruk Bakul Village. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. According to the study's findings, the implementation of the village SDG policy in Buruk Bakul Village has been a failure in terms of policy content and policy environment. This is because the inhibiting factor for implementing the village SDGs policy is the incompatibility of the village SDGs assessment indicators with village characteristics, the ability of policy implementers, and limited resources. To overcome the limited capacity of these resources, you can use the triple helix model or the interconnected relationship (MIR) model by involving the business world and universities.

Keywords: implementation, model, policy, village SDGs

1. Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Villages were born from the global SDGs, which are a global development agenda that was agreed upon by 193 countries in 2015, the existence of the SDGs actually ended and at the same time replaced the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) which had been going on since 2000.(1). The SDGs

Corresponding Author: Dadang Mashur; email: dadang.mashur@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Published 6 March 2023

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the IAPA 2022 Conference Committee.



are more diverse and detailed, consisting of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 241 indicators. Its preparation involves many countries, expanded funding sources, emphasis on human rights in poverty reduction, stakeholder involvement, and the principle of inclusion and nothing is left behind (2).

The Indonesian government has responded to these SDGs with the signing of Presidential Regulation no. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (TPB). TPB is grouped into four pillars: social, economic, environmental, as well as legal and governance which are supported by the principles of partnership and the participation of the parties. Other legal bases related to the Village SDGs are: Village ministerial regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning the Village Building Index; Village ministerial regulation Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds in 2021; Village ministerial regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment; and the Implementation Letter of the Directorate General of PDP at the Ministry of Villages number 5/PR.03.01/III/2021 regarding the Updating of Village SDGs-Based IDM Data. This policy regulates that all village fund expenditures must be used to implement the Village SDGs.

If you learn from the implementation of the MDGs, the main priority of the SDGs is to change strategies and methods that are appropriate and in accordance with Indonesian conditions, both social, economic, environmental, cultural and local wisdom conditions, as well as geography. (3). Gaps in progress between regions, archipelagic geography, and unintegrated data require a deeper understanding. That is why localizing SDGs has become a special theme, as a step initiated by the Ministry of Villages through village ministerial regulation number 13 of 2020 which focuses on utilizing village funds to achieve Village SDGs.

The village ministry added the 18th point in the SDGs which gave birth to the Village SDGs, namely dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. The reason is that SDGs Desa 18 is an effort to accommodate local community wisdom and productive village institutions. The Village SDGs will contribute 74% to the achievement of sustainable development goals. There are two aspects of the Village SDGs that are believed to be able to make a significant contribution, namely the territorial aspect and the civic aspect. Based on regional facts, 91% of Indonesia's territory is a village area, while based on citizenship, 43% of the Indonesian population lives in villages and 6 SDGs goals are related to villagers (4).

Thus, the Village SDGs are a strategic step. At least for 2 things, first, the Village SDGs become a vehicle to bring out the cultural character of the archipelago as a

paradigm foothold. Village SDGs can mobilize strength to maintain Indonesian identity amid globalization, which limits and relativizes state sovereignty and is hegemonic to nature. Second, the Village SDGs are a shield to protect village natural resources from privatization and exploitation. These two objectives will be difficult to realize if the participatory approach model is not institutionalized, not just artificial and temporary participation. If this agenda runs, the Village SDGs will become an opportunity to restore nature as a center that runs on the cultural wisdom of the archipelago. Keep in mind, without humans, nature can still be sustainable, while humans cannot survive without sustainable nature (4).

There are some of the biggest challenges in implementing Indonesia's SDGs. These challenges include ensuring the implementation of inclusive principles and nothing is left behind, integrating all stakeholder programs in the SDGs action plan, synergizing between government and non-government priorities, and building a comprehensive and inclusive database. This challenge is present in the midst of the fact that the disparity in development of each region, Indonesia's geographical condition in the form of an archipelago, and the technocratic atmosphere that has been deeply rooted.

This Village SDGs refers to Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning national sustainable development goals. The Presidential Regulation states that there are 17 national sustainable development goals. Meanwhile, the village SDGs add one more goal. That is, the village SDGs have 18 village sustainable development goals that form 8 village typologies, namely Villages without poverty and hunger (SDGs Desa 1: Villages without poverty; and SDGs Desa 2: Villages without hunger), Village economics grow evenly (SDGs Desa 8: growth Village economy is evenly distributed; Village SDGs 9: Village infrastructure and innovation according to needs; Village SDGs 10: villages without inequality; and SDGs Desa 12: environmentally conscious village consumption and production), Health care villages (SDGs Desa 3: Healthy and prosperous villages; SDGs Desa 6: Villages with clean water and sanitation; and SDGs Desa 11: village settlements are safe and comfortable), Villages care for the environment (SDGs Desa 7: Villages with clean and renewable energy; SDGs Desa 13: Villages responding to climate change; SDGs Desa 14: Villages that care about the marine environment; and SDGs Desa 15: Villages that care about the terrestrial environment), Villages that care about education (SDGs Desa 4 : quality village education), women-friendly village (SDGs Desa5: village women's involvement), networked villages (SDGs Desa 17: partnerships for village development), and culturally responsive villages (SDGs Desa 16: peaceful village with justice; and SDGs Desa 18: institutional dynamic village and adaptive village culture (4).

Implementation is an activity that looks after the legal direction of a project, which includes efforts to manage inputs. Implementation is the implementation of an idea or plan that has been formulated previously. The concept of implementation that is considered by the community to be related to an activity or action (5).

The success of implementation is influenced by the content of policy and content of implementation. The basic idea is that after the policy is transformed, then it is implemented. Success is determined by the degree of implementability of the policy (6). The contents of the policy include the following: Interests affected by the policy, Types of benefits generated, Degree of desired change, Position of policy makers, Who implements the program and Resources deployed. While the context of implementation includes: Power, interests and strategies of the actors involved, Characteristics of institutions and authorities and compliance and capture power (7).

However, if you look closely at the Grindle model, it can be understood that the uniqueness of this model lies in a comprehensive understanding of the policy context, especially with regard to the implementor, acceptance of implementation, and the arena of conflicts that may occur among implementing actors, as well as the conditions of implementation resources needed. Sustainable development is a multidimensional development paradigm that considers the interests of future generations in addition to meeting current needs. The linkages between economic, social and environmental aspects are manifested in measures of justice, comfort and sustainability (8).

The implementation of the Village SDGs in Buruk Bakul Village is still very low, even the lowest compared to other villages in Bukit Batu District, Bengkalis Regency. This can be seen from the SDGs score of Buruk Bakul Village which is worth 28.41.

The information on the Village SDGs score made the authors interested in studying more deeply about the Village SDGs policy implementation model in Buruk Bakul Village, Bukit Batu District, Bengkalis Regency and the factors that influence the implementation of the Village SDGs policy. Nationally, the SDGs Village score is not too high at 44.59. In general, it is very difficult to achieve a Village SDGs score above 70, this is because based on the developing village index (IDM) data, Indonesia still has many villages that are categorized as developing, underdeveloped and very underdeveloped compared to the number of developed villages and independent villages. Based on IDM data from 2019 to 2022 there is an increase in the number of independent villages and developed villages, and the number of developing villages, underdeveloped villages and very underdeveloped villages has decreased.

TABLE 1: Village SDGs Score in Bukit Batu District, Bengkalis Regency.

No	Village SDGs	Skor SDGs Desa										
		Bukit Batu District (45.44)	Sejangat Village (48.94)	Dompas Village (50.05)	Pangkalan Jambi Village (43.65)	Pakning Asal Village (45.04)	Sungai Selari Village (45.71)	Buruk Bakul Village (28.41)	Bukit Batu Village (33.24)	Sukajadi Village (43.50)	Batang Duku Village (33.13)	
1	Village Without Poverty	99.82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Village Without Hunger	40.74	50	50	33.33	0	33.33	33.33	50	50	33.33	33.33
3	Healthy and Prosperous Village	61.32	45.5	58.11	60.32	75	45.42	54.21	56.08	59.43	38.45	38.45
4	Quality Village Education	42.2	31.39	16.73	22.09	35.19	36.24	14.98	36.61	42.49	34.21	34.21
5	Involvement of Village Women	34.44	0	0	31.97	31.22	33.33	16.67	20	0.82	31.55	31.55
6	Villages with Clean Water and Sanitation	45.05	58.82	62.5	49.64	39.46	66.15	34.01	34.83	37.75	29.41	29.41
7	Clean and Renewable Energy Village	99.74	100	97.44	99.72	100	99.74	100	100	99.56	99.43	99.43
8	Village Economic Growth Even	31.53	40.12	34.25	30.41	2.38	36.34	26.63	32.96	29.87	23.22	23.22
9	Village Infrastructure and Innovation as Needed	84.76	N/A	N/A	99.23	89.95	96.77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Village Without Gaps	36.61	58.12	64.71	19.5	0	66.05	38.84	43.4	34.55	37.73	37.73
11	Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Area	30.79	68.63	37.18	22.21	67.35	34.21	28.3	28.73	33.99	16.55	16.55
12	Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production	4.17	N/A	N/A	0	14.29	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
13	Climate Change Responding Village	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0
14	Marine Environment Care Village	20	N/A	N/A	50	33.33	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
15	Land Environment Care Village	2.08	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Village of Justice and Peace	75.82	75.49	81.48	72.53	72.69	84.72	55.14	40.55	71.66	80.19	80.19
17	Partnership for Village Development	45.27	N/A	N/A	31.03	81.39	N/A	0	0	N/A	1.32	1.32
18	Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture	63.59	10.29	48.15	76.49	78.43	7.62	24.03	22.27	18.37	71.54	71.54

Source: <https://sid.kemendes.go.id/sdgs> , 2022

2. Theoretical framework

2.1. Implementation

Basically policy implementation is an effort carried out by a group of people who are given the authority and responsibility to achieve the goal of a policy. Which was quoted by (7) explained that approaching policy implementation as a process of general administrative actions that need to be checked up to the specific program level. The success or failure of an policy can be seen from its capacity to run the program according to design beginning. Therefore, the implementation of the policy as a whole needs to be looked at carefully question whether the implementation of the policy in accordance with the specified.

Furthermore, according to Grindle's argument that success an implementation of public policy is largely determined by the degree to which the policy can be implemented implemented or the implementability of the policy. This implementability can be seen from the aspects of the content of policy and aspects the context of policy implementation (contexts of policy implementation).

The question at stake here is one of logic. In its most general form the act of 'implementation' presupposes a prior act, particularly the 'cognitive act' of formulating what needs to be done and making a decision on that. But two further groups of questions follow from that basic one. The first is who is the formulator, who is the decision maker and who is the implementer. If they are not integrated as a single actor, there is a need to identify the variety of actors involved. The second group of questions are about whether the formulator or decision maker has more power, or a role that is more legitimized, than the implementer. The former group of questions are empirical ones, while the latter are normative ones. The act of formulation and decision making may take place 'at the bottom'. But even then, it is to be followed by implementation; otherwise the former act remains without consequences. The logical connotation of the original question may be called the 'implementation follows formulation and decision theorem'. If implementation in the context of public administration presupposes policy, what is then meant by policy, and particularly by public policy? In academic writings on the latter subject many definitions are provided. Partly, the variety has to do with semantics, partly with diversity in the stress on a specific aspect of the phenomenon as observed in the real world. From the available variety of definitions we will use Hogwood and Gunn's. They identify the following elements in the use of the term 'public policy'. Though policy is to be distinguished from 'decision', it is less readily distinguishable

from 'administration'. Policy involves behaviour as well as intentions, and inaction as well as action. Policies have out comes that may or may not have been foreseen. While policy refers to a purposive course of actions, this does not exclude the possibility that purposes may be defined retrospectively. Policy arises from a process over time, which may involve both intra- and inter-organizational relationships. Public policy involves a key, but not exclusive, role for public agencies.

Implementation is the carrying out of a basic policy decision, usually incorporated in a statute but which can also take the form of important executive orders or court decisions. Ideally, that decision identifies the problem(s) to be addressed, stipulates the objective(s) to be pursued, and in a variety of ways, 'structures' the implementation process. The process normally runs through a number of stages beginning with passage of the basic statute, followed by the policy outputs (decisions) of the implementing agencies, the compliance of target groups with those decisions, the actual impacts – both intended and unintended – of those outputs, the perceived impacts of agency decisions, and finally, important revisions (or attempted revisions) in the basic statute.

3. Methods

This study uses a qualitative research type method with a phenomenological approach (9). The research location is focused on the Bad Bakul Village with the consideration that it has the lowest score in Bukit Batu District, Bengkalis Regency. The informants in this study were the Village Data Collection Volunteer Working Group which included the Advisor, namely the Village Head, the Chairperson, namely the Village Secretary, the Secretary, namely the Head of the Village Administration, Members, namely the Village Apparatus element, the Head of the Residents Association, the Head of the Neighborhood Association, the Karang Taruna element, the Family Welfare Empowerment element. and other community elements who are willing to become volunteer data collectors. Meanwhile, from partners, namely Village Assistants, Village Trustees, Public Security and Order Supervising Officers, and Students in the Village.

Data collection techniques used interviews, observations, and the results of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) on the implementation of the Village SDGs policy. The data analysis technique uses qualitative techniques which are carried out interactively and continue until they are complete so that the data is saturated.

To formulate the Village SDGs policy implementation model, the author uses the triple helix model which is often used to solve problems of high complexity by involving the government, universities and the business world. (10). The model will be able to predict

the real world of high complexity (11). The model can also be used for optimization needs, the model criteria are optimized for input systems / alternative system structures. Therefore, the model can be built with a database or knowledge base (12).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Implementation of Village SDGs Policy

Implementation of the Village SDGs policy in assessing or scoring based on updating the developing village index (IDM) data in 2021. Updating the Village SDGs-based data is updating the IDM data which is more detailed, more micro, so that it can provide more information. As a process of improvement, there is a deepening of the data at the level of Neighborhood Associations, families, and residents. Bad Bakul Village has a low SDGs Village score of 28.41. This is inversely proportional to the status of Buruk Bakul Village in 2021 and 2022 which has developed village status based on IDM data. IDM is a composite index formed from three indices, namely the Social Resilience Index, the Economic Resilience Index, and the Ecological/Environmental Resilience Index. The higher the IDM value, the better the condition of the village in terms of social, economic, and ecological aspects. IDM can determine the status of a village to be an Independent, Advanced, Developing, Underdeveloped, and Very Disadvantaged Village based on the value of these indices.

The implementors of the Village SDGs policy involved in the process of updating the Village SDGs data are the Village Data Collection Volunteer Working Group, the Bengkalis Regency Government, the Riau Provincial Government, and the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration. With reference to the Village Ministerial Regulation PDTT Number 21 of 2020, this Village Data Collection Volunteer Working Group includes a coach, namely the Village Head, the Chair is the Village Secretary, the Secretary is the Head of the Village Administration, Members are elements of the Village Apparatus, the Chair of the Citizens Association, the Head of the Neighborhood Association, elements of Youth Organizations, elements of Family Welfare Empowerment and other community elements who are willing to become volunteer data collectors. Meanwhile, from partners, namely Village Assistants, Village Trustees, Public Security and Order Supervising Officers, and Students in the Village.

The role of the Village Head as a respected leader and has great authority in the village, has a great responsibility in village development, to bring his village forward. Development is directed at utilizing the potential of the village, or overcoming village

problems. For this reason, valid, complete, and sustainable data are needed. At this point, the village head plays an important role in leading the process of updating the Village SDGs data. The task of the village head in this case is to establish a working group for Village Data Collection Volunteers in the village head's decree, use village funds or other sources of income in the Village expenditure budget for the process of updating the Village SDGs data, monitoring and supervising the process of updating the Village SDGs and carrying out deliberation. village determining the results of updating the Village SDGs data.

The Village Secretary acts as a leader at the village level who manages the technical process of updating the Village SDGs data, every day monitoring the planning, implementation, and results of updating the Village SDGs data and preparing initial data which includes the names and addresses of families and villagers (by name by address). includes data on villagers who are sick by type of disease, villagers who use modern methods of family planning, stunting in infants, toddlers, and children (under 15 years) from community health centers and supporting community health centers serving local villages. , as well as from village maternity huts, village health posts, integrated service posts in local villages. Collecting data on school accreditation, the number of students and teachers from early childhood education, elementary school, junior high school and equivalent, senior high school and equivalent in the local village. To record residents who take part in educational equalization activities in local villages, labor training and to record residents who participate in various village development and community empowerment activities.

The Village Secretary also collects data by filling in the data by name by address into the family and resident questionnaires. This is data entry that does not require interviews with the families and residents, because the data is already available at the institution concerned, trains data collectors, and ensures that the data collectors are ready to collect field data, assigns assignments to data collectors from village officials and neighborhood association administrators, as well as the location of the Rukun Neighbors for assigning data from villagers, monitoring, providing explanations and motivation, as well as overcoming problems encountered in the field, checking all the results of filling out the questionnaire application produced by all data collectors, in contact with the Ministry of Villages PDTT, either through village assistants or through the Village Greeting Team, to report the results of activities and in solving problems, completing applications for filling out all Village SDGs questionnaires, and preparing village meetings at the end of the village data updating process to check the final results of the Village SDGs data.

The role of Data Enumerators from Data Update Volunteers is in charge of participating in training on updating the Village SDGs data which can be carried out online through training at academidesa.kemendesa.go.id. The surveyor must understand the training before carrying out his duties to fill out the questionnaire in the field. Data loggers also update data with questionnaires that have been provided in the Village SDGs Data Collection android application which includes Village Questionnaires who fill out village questionnaires are village officials assigned to collect data and information in order to fill out village questionnaires. collect data and information in order to be able to fill out the Rukun Tetangga questionnaire, and the data collectors who fill in the questionnaire for families and residents are Village Volunteers assigned to each Rukun Tetangga to interview families to fill out family questionnaires and interview residents to fill out citizen questionnaires. The data collector is also responsible for carrying out all village SDGs data updating activities, establishing good cooperation with all data collectors, village heads, and other village volunteers and working diligently and sticking to the work completion schedule.

Things that need to be considered by data collectors are downloading the Village SDGs data collection application for both computers and smartphones, maintaining the confidentiality of data in smartphones and computers. Updating the Village SDGs data is carried out for all questionnaires, not skipping the village questionnaire, not skipping the Rukun Neighbor questionnaire, not missing a single family in the village who is responsible for filling out the enumerator questionnaire and not missing any interviews with the villagers who are responsible filling in the enumerator questionnaire.

Village assistants play a role in explaining the process of updating Village SDGs data, monitoring the entire process of updating Village SDGs data, solving field problems, and if necessary consulting with the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration and submitting reports on the implementation of updating Village SDGs data to the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration. District government officials have a role in monitoring the process of updating the Village SDGs data, monitoring the recapitulation of the process and results of updating the Village SDGs data at the sub-district and district levels, providing directions to accelerate and expedite the updating of the Village SDGs data and provide support and problem solving in the process of updating the Village SDGs data. Provincial government officials play a role in monitoring the process of updating the Village SDGs data, monitoring the recapitulation of the process and results of updating the Village SDGs data at the provincial level, and providing support to accelerate and expedite, as well as resolve problems during the process of updating the Village SDGs data.

The Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration has the role of providing a Village Information System which includes the application of Village SDGs data collection, data storage, data processing and analysis, preparation of village development recommendations and community empowerment according to the Village SDGs, providing training materials and tools for Village SDGs data collection for facilitators and the Village Data Collection Volunteer working group and managing the Village SDGs data at the national level. Methods and instruments for updating data are in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration number 21 of 2020, Village SDGs data belongs to the village, so that the Village SDGs data collection is carried out using the participatory census method. This means that data is collected from information within the village, carried out by the village itself through the Village Data Collection Volunteer working group, and for the purposes of development and empowerment of each village itself. The participatory dimension increases the validity of the Village SDGs data. The census dimension means taking data from all villages and RT areas, as well as collecting data from all families and villagers.

In detail the instruments used as data collection at the village level, with the village questionnaire instrument, with the village apparatus data collectors who filled out the questionnaire according to their circumstances, data collection at the neighborhood level, with the neighborhood unit questionnaire instrument, with the data collection on the head of the neighborhood unit who filled out the questionnaire according to the circumstances, data collection at the family level, with a family questionnaire instrument, with data collection members of the Village Data Volunteer working group, which asks families in one neighborhood unit and data collection at the citizen level, with a citizen questionnaire instrument, with data on members of the Village Data Volunteer working group, which asks members of the family in one neighborhood. The village SDGs data collection process goes through the following stages, the village head issues a Village Data Collection working group Decree, to get the username and password for the Village SDGs input android application, the village head submits a list of the Village Data Collection working groups in MS Excel form to the local village assistant, who automatically tiered convey to village assistants, district expert coordinators, provincial expert coordinators, who then send them to email pusdatin@kemendes.go.id.

The village secretary assigns the assignment to data collectors from village officials and neighborhood unit administrators, as well as the location of the Neighborhood Unit for the assignment of data collectors from village residents, the Village Secretary prepares initial data which includes names and addresses of families and villagers (by

name by address) for data from community health centers, auxiliary community health centers, village maternity huts, village health posts, integrated service posts, within the past year about villagers who are sick by type of disease, villagers who use modern methods of family planning, stunting in infants, toddlers, and children (under 15 years), data from early childhood education, elementary schools, junior high schools and the equivalent, senior high schools and the equivalent in the local village or surrounding areas, regarding: school accreditation, number of students and number of teachers. Data on residents who participated in educational equalization activities in local villages in the past year, data on residents who participated in labor training within the last year and data on residents who participated in various village development and community empowerment activities in the past year.

The next stage is that the entire working group of Village Data Collection Volunteers conducts online training on the Village Academy 4.0 website. Independent training can be done offline with village assistants. The entire working group of Village Data Collection Volunteers downloads the Village SDGs Data Collection application on Google Playstore under the name Village SDGs Data Collection. If you are currently using a mobile phone, then you can directly click on the following and use <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.kemendes.survey>.

If you are currently using a computer, the link is provided at the bottom of the page, in this way the application file still has to be sent to the smartphone to be used. To use the data collection application, enter the username and password into the Village SDGs Data Collection application. Allow the application to perform the function of photographing and logging the location, as this will be used in subsequent logging. All data loggers fill in data by name by address into the questionnaire application for their respective families and residents. This is data entry that does not require interviews with the families and residents, because the data already exists at the institution concerned. Enumerators from the village apparatus fill out the village questionnaire application, the Head of the Rukun Tetangga fills out the Rukun Tetangga questionnaire application, Data collectors in each Rukun Tetangga interview families to fill out the family and resident questionnaire application. Villages can start by filling out a printed/copied questionnaire, but then still have to enter it into the Village SDGs Data Collection android application. At least once a week the entire Village Data Collection working group meets together to check, validate, verify, and correct errors in data entry, monitor, provide explanations and motivations, as well as overcome problems encountered in the field, check all the results of filling out the questionnaire application generated by all data collectors. , until all families and residents are recorded, all Neighborhood Associations are recorded, and village

data is filled in and the village head holds a meeting in the village to determine the data on the results of the Village SDGs through a Village Head Decree concerning the Determination of Village SDGs Data.

Data processing and analysis is carried out electronically by the Village Information System developed by the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration. The results of processing and data on Village SDGs can be seen by the village government in detail, and the recap can be seen by local governments at the sub-district, district, and provincial levels, as well as the community in general. Further processing in the Village Information System produces recommendations for improving village development and community empowerment in order to achieve the goals in the Village SDGs.

4.2. Buruk Bakul Villages SDGs

In accordance with Village Minister Regulation No. 21 of 2020, the entire process of collecting Village SDGs is funded by the Village Fund, and can be expanded with legitimate funding sources. The policy basis for the use of village funds is in accordance with the directive on October 22, 2019 which states that village funds must be felt by all villagers, especially the lower class and village funds must have an impact on improving the economy and human resources of the village. The achievement of the SDGs score for the Buruk Bakul Village can be seen from the 18 SDGs goals of the Village and it can also be seen the value obtained from each of the indicators in each of the SDGs Village goals.

Based on the achievement of the SDGs score of Bad Bakul Village, it can be seen that the weakness of the village government is the inability to make policies in the form of village regulations. All indicators of the Village SDGs objectives related to village regulations have a value of 0. Likewise, the indicators in the partnership objectives for village development, capital for micro, small and medium enterprises and village infrastructure development.

This weakness can be covered by building cooperation with universities through research and community service activities for making village regulations and building cooperation with the business world and industry for micro, small and medium business capital assistance and village infrastructure development using existing company CSR funds. in the village, sub-district and district areas.

Then, the village government to build cooperation with universities and the business world is not enough if there are no policies from universities and policies from the

TABLE 2: SDGs Score Achievement of Bakul Village.

Goals	SDGs	Skor	Indikator	Nilai
1	Village Without Poverty	N/A	Village poverty rate reaches 0% Rural extreme poverty rate reaches 0%	N/A N/A
2	Village Without Hunger	33.33	The prevalence of malnutrition, underweight, stunting, anemia fell to 0% The prevalence of infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding reaches 100% There is a sustainable food agriculture area	100 0 0
3	Healthy and Prosperous Village	54.21	BPJS Health reaches 100% of the population Unmet need for health services reaches 0% Percentage of deliveries in health care facilities and using skilled health workers reaches 100% The maternal mortality rate per 100 thousand live births reaches 0 The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births reaches 0 Prevalence of HIV, TB, high blood pressure, obesity, drugs reaches 0% Victims of drug abuse (drugs) are 100% handled by social rehabilitation institutions	61.35 1.59 N/A N/A N/A 99.69 N/A
4	Quality Village Education	14.98	Children's access to SD/MI accredited at least B reaches 100% Children's access to SMP/MTs accredited at least B reaches 100% Children's access to SMA/MA accredited at least B reaches 100% Children's access to pesantren reaches 100% SD/MI APK reaches 100% SMP/MTs APK reached 100% SMA/MA APK reached 100% The NER of male and female SD/MI reaches 100% NER of male and female SMP/MTs reaches 100% APM SMA/MA male and female reached 100% The average length of schooling of the population >20 years reaches 12 years The average length of schooling of the population is 12 years Community Reading Park or library available	46.67 9.52 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 69.56 69.26 0
5	Involvement of Village Women	16.67	Village regulation that are gender responsive support women's empowerment at least 30% There is a village regulation that guarantees women to get services, information, and education related to family planning and reproductive health. The prevalence of cases of violence against girls reaches 0% The median age at first marriage for women (maturation age at first marriage) is over 18 years SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent APK reaches 100% The percentage of women in the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and village officials is at least 30% Percentage of women who attend Musdes and participate in village development at least 30%	0 0 100 0 0 0 N/A
6	Villages with Clean Water and Sanitation	34.01	Access to safe drinking water services reaches 100% of families Access to proper sanitation reaches 100% of families Families and industries served by raw water reach 100% Families and industry users of wastewater and sewage facilities reach 100% The quality of water sources is colorless, odorless, tasteless throughout the RT There is a village regulation regarding the use of ground water, water resources management Availability of village regulation environmental preservation around river flow Lake and river water is colorless, odorless, tasteless	22.86 97.14 96.19 21.9 0 0 0 N/A
7	Clean and Renewable Energy Village	100	Electricity user families reach 100% with consumption > 1,200 kWh/capita Families that use gas or wood waste for cooking reach 100% Family using oil for transportation and cooking <50%	100 100 100

TABLE 2: (Continued).

Goals	SDGs	Skor	Indikator	Nilai
8	Village Economic Growth Even	26.63	Formal sector workers at least 51% There is access to formal capital, and MSMEs have access Open unemployment rate 0% The newly trained workforce reached 100%	32.38 0 74.15 0
9	Village Infrastructure and Innovation as Needed	N/A	Roads in good condition reach 100% Docks/boat moorings in good condition reach 100% Industries that pollute the air reach 0%	N/A N/A N/A
10	Village Without Gaps	38.84	Civil liberties index scores 100% The number of workers participating in BPJS Ketenagakerjaan reaches 100% There is a village regulation on advocacy for migrant workers	100 16.51 0
11	Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Area	28.3	Slum houses reach 0% Security is implemented in 100% RT Families, parents, women and disabled users of public transportation modes >50% Private and community organizations for village development Disaster early warning is available There is waste processing and family waste handling reaches 100% There is a garden/field in the village	94.29 0 100 0 0 3.81 0
12	Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production	0	There is a Village Regulation regarding business activities that do not cause pollution and waste management and household waste Waste processing unit is available	0 0
13	Climate Change Responding Village	0	Disaster management/mitigation covers 100% of disaster opportunities for each RT	0
14	Marine Environment Care Village	0	There is a village regulation regarding village spatial planning and protection of marine resources The area of marine conservation area is at least 33% of the village area No illegal fishing	0 N/A 0
15	Land Environment Care Village	N/A	-	
16	Village of Justice and Peace	55.14	Crime, fighting, domestic violence, violence against children reached 0% Mutual cooperation is held between residents of different religions, races, groups Child labor reaches 0% Human trafficking reaches 0% The village head's accountability report and financial reports are received in the Musdes SOTK village government according to applicable regulations High village government service satisfaction level Women in BPD and village apparatus reach a minimum of 30% The index of democratic institutions, civil liberties, and political rights reaches 100% Handling of complaints of violations due to ethnicity, religion, race, and class reaches 100% Village planning and financial documents are publicly accessible, provided within a day, and all information complaints are handled	100 18.07 100 100 0 33.33 100 0 100 N/A 0
17	Partnership for Village Development	0	Ratio of tax revenue to Village GDP above 12% per year There is village cooperation with other villages, third parties, and international institutions High-speed fixed internet (wifi) and mobile (mobile) networks are available Village statistics are available every year, statistical applications and statistical officers in the village Data on SDGs is available every year	0 0 0 0 0

TABLE 2: (Continued).

Goals	SDGs	Skor	Indikator	Nilai
18	Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture	24.03	Helping activities based on religious teachings Religious leaders participate in musdes and implementation of village development Implementation of Musdes at least 4 times a year There are RPJMDes, RKPDes, APBDes documents available There is a village boundary map that has been determined by the regent/mayor Culture is preserved at 100%, traditional institutions are active Solving social problems through a cultural approach >50%	44.18 0 0 0 100 0 N/A

Source: <https://sid.kemendesa.go.id/sdgs>

business world to help or be used as one of the performance of universities or company performance that must be done.

A suitable model to accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs in Bad Bakul Village is the triple helix model called the interconnected relationship (MIR) model by involving village governments, universities and the business world and the industrial world.

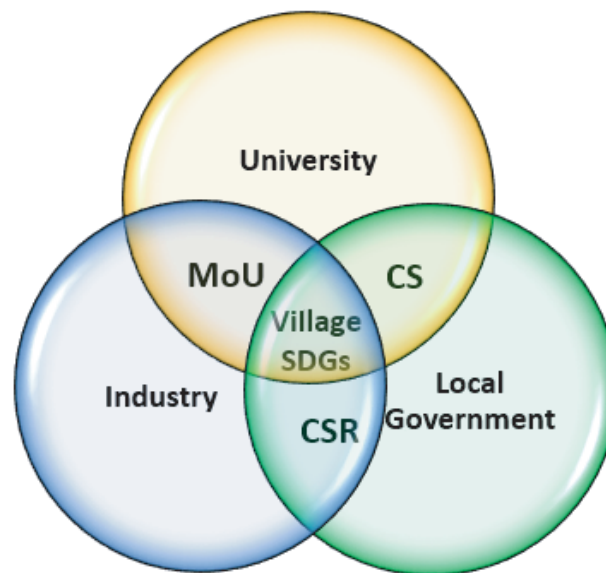


Figure 1: Interconnected Relationship Model (MIR) to realize the Village SDGs.

Village SDGs can be realized through the Interconnected Relationship (MIR) Model:

1. Universities through lecturers and students focus on community service (CS) activities (PKM) in the village based on the village typology that has been determined through the Village SDGs policy.
2. Universities build cooperation form memorandum of understanding (MoU) in filed teaching, research and community service with the company in order to realize the Village SDGs.

3. The company through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program helps villages in realizing the Village SDGs

5. Conclusion

The implementation of the Village SDGs policy in Bad Bakul Village seen from the aspect of the policy content and policy environment can be concluded that it has not been successful and this is in accordance with the results of the SDGs score of Buruk Bakul Village which is worth 28.41. This is because the inhibiting factor for implementing the Village SDGs policy is the incompatibility of the Village SDGs assessment indicators with village characteristics, the ability of policy implementers and limited resources. To overcome this weakness, a model is needed that can accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs. The interconnected relationship (MIR) model by involving the business world and universities is a solution and recommendation to accelerate the achievement of SDGs in Buruk Bakul Village. The advantage of this MIR model lies in the mutual need between universities, the business world, and villages. Universities need focus and locus to apply research and service. Meanwhile, the business world through Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 concerning social and environmental responsibility requires companies to implement these policies which are usually known as corporate social responsibility (CSR) or community development (CD) programs in the form of charity, infrastructure, capacity building or community empowerment.

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