

## Research Article

# Evaluation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators in Wantilan, Subang Regency, 2021

Ilham Faishal Mahdy\*, Abdul Kudus, Dwi Agustin Nuriani Sirodj, Suliadi Suliadi, Nur Azizah Komara Rifai, Fachrul Fauzi, Evania Putri

Universitas Islam Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

**ORCID**

Ilham Faishal Mahdy: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4493-5185>

Abdul Kudus: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3925-7447>

Dwi Agustin Nuriani Sirodj: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6308-8842>

Suliadi Suliadi: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1201-1044>

Nur Azizah Komara Rifai: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3982-2979>

Fachrul Fauzi: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9699-389X>

Evania Putri: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8425-0319>

**Abstract.**

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a global agenda as the successor of the millennium development goals (SDGs) with a broader, holistic, and universal vision. The SDGs contain 17 goals, 169 targets, and 289 indicators which are used as a reference for local governments in developing their territories. In measuring success at the rural level, a categorization is used in the form of the Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM), which is formed based on three indices, namely, the social resilience index, the economic resilience index, and the ecological or environmental index. Wantilan is one of the villages with IDM status as a developed village located in Subang Regency. The status of the IDM needs to be upgraded to become an independent village by taking into account local government policies that are also related to the SDGs indicators. In addition, the condition of Wantilan Village which experienced a transition from being an agricultural area to an industrial area requires an evaluation of the achievement of the SDGs indicators. There are 4 areas of discussion related to SDGs available on the Wantilan Village Dashboard, including employment and education. The results of this study indicate that the achievement of certain SDGs indicators, especially in the fields of education and employment, has not met the expected targets.

**Keywords:** achievement, IDM, rural, SDGs, Wantilan

Corresponding Author: Ilham  
Faishal Mahdy, email:  
[ilham.faishal@unisba.ac.id](mailto:ilham.faishal@unisba.ac.id)

**Published** 30 October 2023

**Publishing services provided by**  
Knowledge E

© Mahdy et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the 5<sup>th</sup> Sores Conference Committee.

**OPEN ACCESS**

## 1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as contained in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 [1] aims to maintain a sustainable improvement in the economic welfare of the community, social life of the community, quality of the environment, as well as inclusive development and implementation of governance that is able to maintain an increase in the quality of life from one generation to the next. Because A good and healthy environment is a human right and constitutional right for every Indonesian citizen [2]The SDGs are a refinement of the more comprehensive Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by involving more countries, both developed and developing countries, expanding funding sources, emphasizing on human rights, inclusively by involving Community Organizations and the media, Philanthropy and Business Actors, and Academics and Experts.

Currently, the SDGs have been integrated into the national development agenda. A number of regions, particularly at the provincial and regency/city levels, have followed up on this in the regional development agenda. The village has a strategic role as the smallest locus of development, which means that national development starts from the village [3]. Several of them are contained in the SDGs related to education and employment. In implementing the SDGs, Indonesia takes the lead, is very responsive, and is more structured. Indonesia already has indicators similar to global indicators, proxy indicators, and additional indicators that enrich global indicators [4].

According to Law no. 20 of 2003 [5] states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and country. Quality education in the development of a nation is very crucial where achieving this could produce quality and competitive human resources [6]. This means that the level of education at the village is important to be improved.

Education level has a very consequential role to get a job. In addition, education level of the respondent greatly influences the amount of a person's income as well. The higher a person's education, the work and income will be more feasible and increase [7]. Therefore, the need for data at the village level is fundamental in order to describe the condition of education and employment at the village level.

In collecting data at the village level, Badan Pusat Statistics (BPS) created a program called Desa Cinta Statistik (Desa CanTik), which was carried out as an acceleration step in the context of developing sectoral statistics. The purpose of the Desa CanTik program

is to create an understanding of the use and importance of statistics for village officials so that a village statistical agency and statistical management unit will be realized whose final output is in the form of good quality data and can be used as a reference in development planning.

One of the villages selected in the Desa CanTik program is Wantilan Village, located in Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency, West Java Province, which has a total population of around 11,126 people. Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM) of Wantilan Village reach advanced status with an index score of 0,7157 in 2021. With those IDM status, it is necessary to evaluate the achievements of the SDGs, specifically in the fields of education and employment. This is done so that the status of Wantilan Village in the future is expected to increase to become an independent village.

## 2. Method

This research is applied in quantitative research in the form of descriptive analysis and literature study. The data source for this research is Wantilan Village Dashboard which contains conditions related to SDGs indicators. The methods used in collecting research data include observation, reading, and taking notes. Observations are applied by observing the SDGs indicators of Wantilan Village which focus on education and employment. After the observations are made, it is continued by reading the results of the achievement of the SDGs indicators and writing down the data obtained which are finally equipped with a description of the achievements of the SDGs indicators.

## 3. Result and Discussion

### 3.1. Education Condition in Wantilan Village

The following is data regarding the composition of the population of Wantilan Village based on the highest education.

Based on the table, it was found that most of the population in Wantilan Village had an elementary school certificate/equivalent as many as 1665 people. Furthermore, another case that needs attention is the number of out of school in Wantilan Village is quite high, there was as many as 527 people.

As stated in the Social Pillar SDGs Indicator Metadata [8], it is declared that by 2030, the Government of Indonesia is expected to be able to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equal and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant

TABLE 1: Composition of Wantilan Villagers Based on Highest Education and Gender in 2021.

Education	Male	Female	Amount
No school	242	285	527
Elementary school/eq.	801	864	1665
Middle school/eq.	740	581	1321
Secondary school/eq.	527	638	1165
Associate Degree	26	35	61
Undergraduate (S1)	44	46	90
Graduate (S2)	1	1	2
Postgraduate (S3)	1	2	3
Other	161	177	338
<b>Total</b>	<b>2543</b>	<b>2629</b>	<b>5172</b>

learning outcomes and effective. Improvement the quality of education from time to time becomes a focus and priority in order to achieve superior human resources. One thing that can be done is by seeking access to inclusive education services for the entire population and improving the quality and quantity of educational facilities and infrastructure. The government has determined that the average length of schooling for Indonesians aged 15 years and over in 2021 is targeted to reach 8.85 [9]. Based on the data in table 1, the highest percentage for the education level of the residents of Wantilan Village is at the Elementary School/eq. Level with 32% of the total population. This certainly shows that the indicator for the length of school for the residents of Wantilan Village has not met the expected number yet.

### 3.2. Employment Condition in Wantilan Village

Referring to Law no. 13 of 2003 [10], it is written that the workforce is everyone who is able to do work to produce goods or services both to meet their own needs and for the community. The high labor force in an area could directly move the regional economy. The opposite could lead to social problems due to the large number of unemployed in the area. The following is data regarding the composition of the population of Wantilan Village by employment status.

According to the table above, it is found that most of the population in Wantilan Village currently has a working status of 2510 people. The percentage of the population with no permanent job status is 59%. This could be attributed to the dependency ratio in Wantilan Village which is still relative high.

TABLE 2: Composition of Wantilan Villagers Based on Employment Status in 2021.

Job Status	Male	Female	Amount
Working	1829	681	2510
Housewife	9	1341	1350
School	627	614	1241
Jobseeker	100	33	133
Unemployment	525	371	896
<b>Total</b>	<b>3090</b>	<b>3040</b>	<b>6130</b>

The following is data regarding the composition of the population of Wantilan Village by main job.

TABLE 3: Composition of Wantilan Villagers Based on Main Job in 2021.

Main Job	Male	Female	Amount
Trader	113	88	201
Processing/industry	75	49	124
Farm worker	76	41	117
Farmer land owner	85	11	96
Civil Servant	22	10	32
Indonesian Migrant Worker	6	14	20
Teacher	7	12	19
Tenant farmer	11	2	13
Village Apparatus	8	2	10
Indonesian National Armed Forces	5	0	5
Village office employee	3	0	3
Boat charter fishermen	1	0	1
Others	1512	1009	2521
<b>Total</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>3162</b>

Based on the specifications of the main job owned by wantilan villagers, trading is the main job, followed by industry and farm workers. Along with changes in the area, in this case Wantilan Village is included in the Subang Smartpolitan area, the number for industrial activists is still low.

In terms of employment, an indicator that can be used to describe employment conditions in a region is open unemployment rate. The government has determined that the open unemployment rate in 2021 is targeted to be in the range of 7.7% to 9.1% [11]. In line with the Metadata of the SDGs Indicators for the Economic Pillars [12], it is stated that by 2030, the Government of Indonesia is expected to provide decent full and productive employment for all females and males, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. Therefore, the achievement of

employment indicators in Wantilan Village still needs to be improved. Based on the data in table 2, the percentage of the population of Wantilan Village who is unemployed are 15%. This certainly shows that the unemployment rate indicator for Wantilan Village residents still needs attention.

## 4. Conclusion

In general, the achievement of specific SDGs indicators in the fields of education and employment has not met the expected target yet. The level of education possessed by most of Wantilan Villagers is still low, particularly at the elementary school level. Even though there is a growing perspective in the community which the level of education does not guarantee getting a decent job, but this of course still needs to be considered by the Regional Government. Efforts that must be made so that the Wantilan Villagers are able to compete with other residents are to increase the expertise and skills needed currently, which could be focused on the industrial sector which is related to the Subang Smartpolitan project. With the demands of this era, a joint commitment is needed to achieve village development goals which can be started from the direction or vision and mission of the village that has paid attention to the Village SDGs. It is necessary to achieve the quality of life and community life by maximizing the entire potential of the village, including the youth. In other words, having an organized youth group in the village can be the good way to advance the village itself.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank Universitas Islam Bandung who provided financial assistance for the dissemination of research through Research and Community Services Grants. Also thanks to the reviewers for the valuable review of this paper.

## References

- [1] Indonesia R. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara; 2017.
- [2] Dhesinta W. „Sustainable finance on management and protection of environment (study os sustainable finance implementation in Indonesia),“ rev. Proceedings of The Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (Sores 2018), Bandung, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.2991/sores-18.2019.133>.

- [3] Iskandar AH. *SDGs DESA : Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia; 2020.
- [4] Dariah AR, Mafruh AY, Hendrakusumah E. „Framework of sustainable development planning in Indonesia.“ *rev. Journal of Physics: Conference Series*. 2019;1375(1):012028.
- [5] Indonesia R. *Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional*. Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara; 2003.
- [6] Anas AY, Riana AW, Nurliana CA. „Desa dan Kota dalam Potret Pendidikan,“ *Prosiding KS: Riset & PKM, zv. 2, %1. vyd.3*, pp. 301-444, 2015.
- [7] Putri A, Setiawina ND. „Pengaruh Umur, Pendidikan, Pekerjaan terhadap Pendapatan Rumah Miskin di Desa Bebandem. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana*. 2013:173–180.
- [8] Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. *Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) / Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indonesia Pilar Pembangunan Sosial Edisi II*. Jakarta: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional; 2020.
- [9] Indonesia R. *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional Tahun 2020-2024*. Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara; 2020.
- [10] Indonesia R. *Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan*. Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara; 2003.
- [11] Indonesia R. *Peraturan Presiden tentang Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Tahun 2021*. Jakarta: Sekretariat Negara; 2020.
- [12] Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. *Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) / Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indonesia Pilar Pembangunan Ekonomi Edisi II*. Jakarta: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional; 2020.