

# Pancasila as a Paradigm Sustainable Development Goal's (SDGs)

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**Abstract** - Basically, the MGDs and SDGs have in common and have the same goals, namely, the SDGs continue the MDGs' ideals which want to concentrate on tackling hunger and poverty in the world. However, the document agreed upon by world leaders in 2000 expired in 2005, world leaders feel that the Millennium Development Goals agenda needs to be continued, so that it is superior to a proposed document for the Sustainable Development Goals. Different from the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are designed to involve the entire development sector, be it the Government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academia, and so on. Approximately 8.5 million citizens' voices around the world also contribute to the SDGs Goals and Targets. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are global action plans agreed by world leaders, including Indonesia. To eliminate poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. For Indonesia, the goal of sustainable development is to make Indonesia a developed country, able to develop in all aspects, and to be able to properly and comprehensively apply and implement the concept of a sustainable economy, so that Indonesia can become a fully developed country. The goals of the SDGs are global values and are basically the roots of the values of Pancasila. Adherence to the principles of the sustainable development goals of the Pancasila economic system illustrates this. The Pancasila economic system or people's economy is guided by the values of Pancasila. This is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. In order for the plan for the Sustainable Development Goals to be successful, the role of the government must prioritize current policies and improve social justice and human rights, of course, must be guided by the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution to realize the Indonesian nation.

**Keywords:** Millenium development goals, pancasila, sustainable development goals,

## I. INTRODUCTION

SDGs is a system that has been planned and also has a commitment by the nation's leaders, including Indonesian leaders. The SDGs are implemented globally and at the macro level. The goals of the SDGs are to eradicate poverty, minimize inequality, and protect the environment. The Sustainable Development Goals have the potential to transform Indonesia into a developing country that can thrive in all fields and can apply and apply the principles of a sustainable economy appropriately. The Sustainable Development Goals were ratified at United Nations Headquarters on September 25, 2015. Around 193 national leaders, including Indonesia, attended the meeting. At that time, Indonesia was represented by the Vice President, Mr. Jusuf Kalla. The SDGs include 17 goals and 169 Achievements, which are expected to be achieved by 2030. The UN agenda to ratify the SDGs is indeed a positive decision.

The five principles of Pancasila have values that overlap with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals focus on three themes: economy, society and the biosphere. The same goal is to maintain social life and serve humanity, culture and Fight for justice. Both Pancasila and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are fraternal relations with local and global or international implications developing the concept of global citizenship with the hope of instilling in everyone a cosmopolitan awareness, namely an understanding of the humanist ideal that all human beings are equal, regardless of physical differences, skin color, gender, creed, or other factors. And in this article, focusing on the discussion of the relationship between

Pancasila Economy and the SDGs, it focuses on the economic realm, which is in accordance with points 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17 as seen in the objectives of the SDGs.

### II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable development is development that is useful for meeting the needs of today's life without the need to damage or reduce the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Basically this concept is a development strategy that limits the rate of utilization of natural ecosystems and the resources in them. This threshold is not absolute (absolute) but is a flexible limit that depends on technology and socio-economics regarding the use of natural resources, as well as the ability of the biosphere to accept the consequences of human activities. In other words, sustainable development is a kind of strategy in utilizing natural ecosystems in a certain way so that their functional capacity is not damaged to provide benefits for human life.

In addition, there are also several experts who provide formulas to better explain the meaning of sustainable development, including:

1. Emil Salim:

What is meant by sustainable development or sustainable development is a development process that optimizes the benefits of natural resources, human resources, by harmonizing natural resources with humans in development (SPES Foundation, 1992:3)

2. Ignas Kleden:

Sustainable development is here temporarily defined as a type of development which on the one hand refers to the optimal use of natural resources and human resources, and on the other hand and at the same time maintains an optimal balance between various conflicting demands on natural resources. the power (SPES foundation, 1992: XV).

3. Sofyan Effendi:

a. Sustainable development is a development process in which the utilization of resources, direction of investment, orientation of technological development and institutional changes are carried out in harmony and with great attention to current and future potential in meeting the needs of the community (Wibawa, 1991:14).

September 25, 2015 at the Headquarters of the United Nations (UN), world leaders officially endorsed the Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals) as a global development agreement. Approximately 193 heads of state attended, including Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla who also endorsed the SDGs Agenda. With the theme "Changing Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", the SDGs, which contain 17 Goals and 169 Achievements, the following 17 goals:

- Goal 1 - No poverty  
Eradication of all forms of poverty everywhere.
- Goal 2 - No hunger  
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Goal 3 - Healthy and prosperous life  
Promote healthy living and promote well-being for all ages.
- Goal 4 - Quality education  
Ensure adequate and inclusive quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5 - Gender equality  
Achieve gender equality and empower all women.
- Goal 6 - Clean water and proper sanitation  
Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.
- Goal 7 - Clean and affordable energy  
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth  
Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, employment and decent work for all.
- Goal 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure  
Build strong infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and encourage innovation.
- Goal 10 - Reducing inequality  
Reducing disparities within and between countries.

- Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities  
Make cities inclusive, safe, strong and sustainable.
- Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production  
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13 - Addressing climate change  
Take important steps to fight climate change and its impacts.
- Goal 14 - Marine ecosystem  
Protection and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources
- Goal 15 - Land ecosystems  
Manage forests sustainably, fight land conversion to deserts, stop and rehabilitate land degradation, stop biodiversity loss.
- Goal 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions  
Encouraging a just, peaceful and inclusive society
- Goal 17 - Partnership to achieve goals  
Reviving global partnerships for sustainable development.

are a global action plan for the next 15 years (effective from 2016 to 2030), to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. The SDGs apply to all countries (universally), so that all countries without the exception of developed countries have a moral obligation to achieve the Goals and Targets of the SDGs.

Goals and priorities relate to the natural, social and economic aspects of sustainable growth. The SDGs have five main concepts to achieve three main points in sustainable development, namely citizenship, earth, prosperity, harmony, and partnership to achieve three noble goals by 2030, namely poverty alleviation, achieving equality, and mitigating climate change. To achieve this goal, several global goals have been set. The main principle of the SDGs is that no one should be left behind, and for that, the Sustainable Development Goals must be able to answer two questions: procedural justice, or the extent to which all parties, especially those who are left behind, should participate in the entire development process; substantive justice, or policies and plans can be achieved or able to answer questions. President Jokowi signed Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 which is a manifestation of the government's commitment to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The regulation covers the implementation and realization of the Sustainable Development Goals through the participation of all parties. The seventeen targets were decided by 193 countries, including Indonesia, in August 2015.

The 169 goals which are broken down into seventeen priorities are intended to solve the problem of underdevelopment in all countries in the world, both developed and developing countries. In fact, the SDG National Coordination Group will assist local governments in determining how to incorporate the SDGs into their national plans. Without a teamwork team, the implementation of the SDGs will not be the best option. Infid senior consultant Michael Bobby Hoelman said that from the perspective of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), Indonesia's ranking fell from 98 in 2016 to 100 from 157 countries in 2017 (Sachs, Schmidt-Traub, Kroll, Lafortune, & Fuller, 2019). Regarding publicity in Indonesia, the media in Indonesia spent eight months educating the public about reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals. Because the speed with which information is disseminated in the Indonesian media is very slow, it is difficult for the public to know and therefore may question the objectives of the Indonesian Sustainable Development Goals.

According to the World Bank Group, the big challenge facing Indonesia is in improving the quality of basic services. This is related to the fact that local governments are less than optimal and still lack technical and institutional capacity in planning and implementing sustainable development goals or SDGs projects, especially regarding state financial constraints. On the other hand, the government has worked closely with the World Bank Group to develop a national plan to improve conditions in slum areas, aimed at providing housing for 2 million Indonesians. This will enable communities to use infrastructure, urban facilities and affordable housing projects. Do not forget also in the use of public and private resources (Mohieldin & Vasquez, 2017). In addition, the government has also created other SDG-related programs including urban water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management, all of which need to be done to achieve the SDGs in Indonesia. Geoparks or SDGs have been used by the government to achieve SDGs related to the environment. The term "garden earth" means "conservation, education and local economic growth", both of which are indicators of the Sustainable

Development Goals. Indonesia is home to four of the 140 geoparks included in the UNESCO Global Geopark network.

Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals can be used to mobilize and coordinate the role of government partners, especially through the development of project facilities, risk reduction, financing and investment to obtain project funds to achieve these sustainable development goals. Based on the 2019 Sustainable Development Goals study, Indonesia is ranked 102 out of 162 countries in terms of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Indonesia has successfully maintained and improved three of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, namely poverty alleviation, job creation and decent economic development, and climate change mitigation. By achieving eight goals, while the other six remained the same or got worse. There are no data on the two aspects of reducing inequality and achieving responsible consumption and output. According to the global ranking, Indonesia has an average score of 64.2 higher. Starting from 54.4 points in 2016, the index rose to 64.2 points in just three years (SDGs). Since local governments implement central government decisions, the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development goals depends on local governments. There is a high level of political participation in the region, and a bureaucracy at the regional level to achieve the transformation and implementation of sustainable development goals. Finally, the existence of strong civil society organizations has contributed to the successful realization of sustainable development goals in the region. Not to forget, sustainable development targets that prioritize poverty, inequality and the environment in Indonesia must be supported by a socialization plan so that these development goals become a shared responsibility.

### III. CONCLUSION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an international agenda, a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but with a broader general vision. The 17 goals summarize 169 goals, which are expected to solve the lagging problem of all developed and developing countries in the world. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is closely related to the Pancasila economy and supports each other. The Pancasila economic system refers to the 1945 Constitution, in which the economic system cannot be separated from the principles of justice and prosperity or kinship. Of course, the economic system cannot be separated from the existence of a development plan or agenda. Philosophically, Indonesia's national development goals are stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

State development reflects the Pancasila approach, namely efforts to advance development and the results achieved for the prosperity of all Indonesian people. This relates to the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals. The national economy is one of the social and environmental aspects of sustainable development goals. The relationship between the Pancasila economic system and the goal of sustainable development is closely related and mutually supportive. This can be seen from the principles of Pancasila and the Sustainable Development Goals as a form of social contract, functioning and functioning perfectly (beyond expectations). Both are ideologies that lead to the foundation of policies and become guidelines for the life of the people and the state that embody the life of the state.

The goals of Pancasila and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to maintain social life and fight for humanity, civilization and justice. Then the Sustainable Development Goals are global values that are embodied in the roots of local values such as Pancasila. Through the relationship above, it is clear that the Pancasila economy is related to the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals. Because the Indonesian economy which adheres to the Pancasila economy or people's economy is guided by the values of Pancasila, namely in accordance with the 1945 Constitution and the values of Pancasila. It is better if the role of the government is to optimize existing policies or make new policy innovations in accordance with the vision and mission of the Pancasila economy and in line with SDGs 2030. Especially in the economic sector, it can improve the Indonesian economy so that it can prosper the community. Not to forget the role of the community is also needed, where people dare to get out of their comfort zone, and can support the policies issued by the government. So that later it will be a system that is harmonious and also right on target. In addition, in the current era, and also in accordance with the principles of the people's economy, the government is also recommended to develop the Village SDGs. That is by localizing the global goals of the SDGs into village and

rural development goals. Where with the existence and development of the Village SDGs, it can be easier to control the welfare of the community. Not only that, with the Village SDGs, it can also ensure justice and prosperity evenly and thoroughly. As for its implementation, it can rely on BUMDes and related partners, of course with the supervision of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. Leaving No One Behind is the main Principle of the SDGs. With this principle, at least the SDGs must be able to answer two things, namely, Procedural Justice, namely the extent to which all parties, especially those who have been left behind, can be involved in the whole development process and Substantial Justice, namely the extent to which development policies and programs can or are able to answer the problems of citizens, especially groups. left behind.

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