

Corporate Strategy in Achieve the Objectives of Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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Abstract

This study aims to see sustainable development in realizing poverty alleviation, quality education, and reducing inequality in Indonesia. The literature study uses an approach by adopting the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) model. The methodology used utilizes the literature study method by using theoretical references related to the problems that exist in the discussion of the sustainable development goals of the Papua province. The results of implementing sustainable development The Papuan Provincial Government has a planning commitment and has been made in the 2013-2018 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for efforts to reduce poverty, providing the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) program as a key instrument to expand access to education for school students primary and secondary education, and for young people aged 6-21 years who have KIP, or from households that hold a Social Protection Card (KPS) education assistance is provided. The strategy that must be carried out in realizing the three sustainable developments is to invite private companies to help realize sustainable development which was proclaimed by the United Nations in September 2015.

Keywords: Poverty; Quality Education; Reduce Inequality.

A. INTRODUCTION

It is well known that in September 2015 at the UN General Assembly attended by 159 Heads of State, they have set the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are the 2030 global agenda which contains 17 goals and 169 targets for the 2015-2030 period (Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, 2020).

The determination of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 had an impact on the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit globally, so that the timing of its implementation did not match what was expected. (Safitri et al., 2021;). The Indonesian government faces a big challenge as a result of the global pandemic, so that two major provinces in Indonesia, such as Jakarta and Papua, in achieving the SDGs as proclaimed in the education goals, and gaps in society have not been achieved. (Dangol & Chitrakar, 2021).

The desire of rural communities to urbanize in the field of education is due to limited regional resources. As a result of the urbanization of rural communities due

to the disproportionate availability of educational facilities compared to the large city of Jakarta, this causes rural communities to experience difficulties in obtaining proper education (Rulandari, 2021). Although the school participation rate (APS) in the Papua region for the 2013-2017 period experienced development, the growth rate still did not reach the ideal amount of growth.

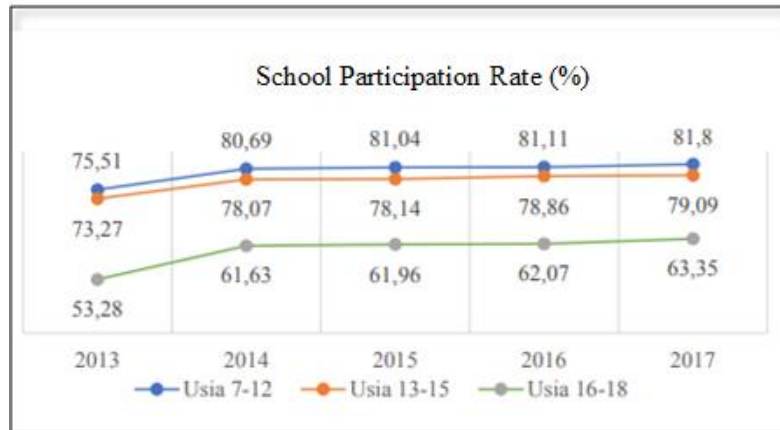


Figure 1. School Participation Rate by Age Group in Papua Province 2013-2017

Source : BPS, 2013-2017

This is because access to good educational facilities is still limited, so the Papuan provincial government needs to plan to increase education growth in 2019-2023. (Provinsi Papua, 2020). The distribution of teachers in Papua province is still not evenly distributed and the qualifications of those with higher education are still minimal, especially teachers who are educated at the D-IV and S-1 academic levels for areas that are far away and difficult to access given their location in the region mountains (Papua Province, 2020).

During the pandemic, the Indonesian government also paid attention to point 10 of the SDGs, namely inequality. This gap has widened by 11 percent in developing countries like Indonesia, when population growth is taken into account. The widening gap between the provincial governments of Jakarta and Papua is the regulation that requires the implementation of appropriate policies to empower low-income communities and promote economic inclusion for all, regardless of race, gender, or ethnicity (Bappenas, 2022).

As a result of this extraordinary inequality, many Indonesians, especially Papuans, do not have access to a variety of public services, including health services, education, and other human rights, such as a decent standard of living, access to decent work, and the justice system. In addition, there are strong indications that violent crime occurs mostly in areas with high economic inequality. In addition, districts in Papua with greater inequality have 1.6 times higher levels of conflict than districts with lower inequality (Oxfam, 2018; Osborn, 2015; Katila et al., 2019).

The government of Jakarta and Papua must find a solution to the income disparity which is a significant problem. This point requires improving regulations, monitoring markets and financial institutions, and encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment in these two areas. Facilitating safe

movement and movement of people is also key to bridging widening differences (Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, 2022).

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sustainable Development Goals

The Papua provincial government has launched an action plan for the implementation of the TPB/SDGs for the period 2019-2023 with several directive targets in order to realize the achievement of its goals (Papua Province, 2020). Papua Province is one of the provinces included in the group of provinces that deserves attention in alleviating poverty, improving the quality of education, and reducing socio-economic inequality.

The author in conducting research uses an approach by adopting the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) model as popularized by Robert Chambers, and the core of Chambers' approach is to see the gap between the basic assumptions of the researcher and the real needs that can be overcome by creating conditions that is in the object under study (Handrian & Andry, 2020).

2. The Importance of the Sustainable Development Goals

The General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) has an agenda for development action 2030 in realizing world change for sustainable development which was adopted by 193 countries by outlining 17 SDGs with a target of 169 associations with an integrated action plan frame in a global partnership for people, planet, and prosperity (Huaccho Huatuco & Ball, 2019; Hak et al., 2016; Sachs et al., 2019).

3. Program Implementation Concept

The concept of program implementation is a process of interaction between goal setting and also as an important step in implementing the public policy process so that the expected goals can be achieved (Stanford et al., 2017; Nilsson et al., 2016; Le Blanc, 2015). According to Grindle, the implementation of the program/planning will be carried out after the goals and objectives have been set and the activities have been prepared (Pribadi, 2017; Vinuesa et al., 2020; Robert et al., 2005).

C. METHOD

This study utilizes the literature study method by using theoretical references related to the problems that exist in the discussion of the sustainable development goals of the Papua province. Sources of data used related to the themes discussed were taken from journals, internet, websites, and books published by Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia and the Provincial Government of Papua. The research approach uses a descriptive study based on the discussion of the results of the study of literature through several sources of books, scientific articles and journals related to the research theme.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Sustainability Development Goals in Field of No Poverty

Until now the handling of poverty in Indonesia has not been resolved because it is a problem that requires a strategy by making programs that support policies in anticipating poverty effectively, it is necessary to have the following criteria: 1) must be relevant to the problem that occurs, 2) specifically, the program means that it must be in accordance with the situation of the institution, awareness, 3) having an awareness of poverty with a cause-and-effect situation, 4) considering the consequences, and 5) sourced from local resources. So that it can be applied by the province of Papua and the province of Jakarta in anticipating poverty (Sari et al., 2022).

The Papuan provincial government has a planning commitment and it has been made in the 2013-2018 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for efforts to reduce poverty.

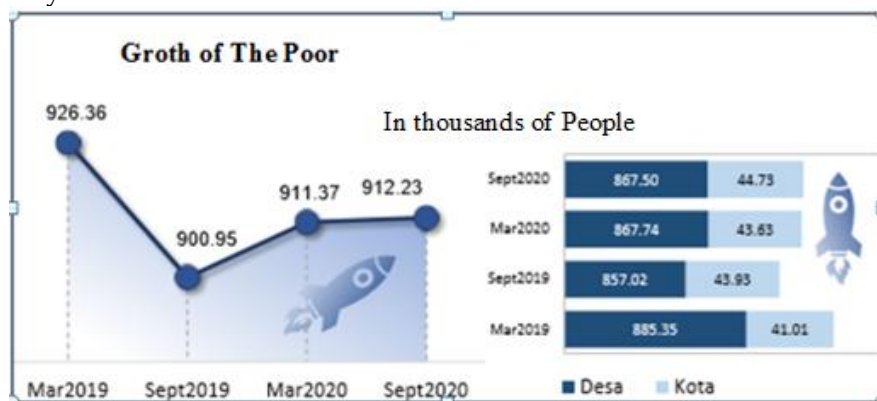


Figure 2. Growth of Poor Papua Province

Source: Papua Province Regional Planning and Development Agency 2021

Referring to the picture above, rural areas still have the largest number of poor people in 2020, but relatively the increase in the additional poor population is higher in urban areas reaching 1.85% (y.o.y), as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Overall, the number of poor people in Papua in 2020 increased by 1.22%.

2. Sustainable Development Goals in Field Quality Education

Problems faced by developing countries such as Indonesia, such as poverty and the quality of education, are still unresolved, considering that Indonesia is a very large archipelagic country and there are still many obstacles such as the COVID-19 pandemic over the past two years, so this causes a little delay. Limited human resources who are still limited in achieving higher education due to limited access to higher education caused by several factors, giving rise to poverty levels that are not easily reduced (Randa & Sentosa, 2020).

The solution taken by the Government in order to alleviate the problem of poverty is to provide the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) program as a key instrument to expand access to education for primary and secondary school students, and for young people aged 6-21 years who have KIP, or from home. households holding a

Social Protection Card (KPS) are provided with educational assistance. The government also runs the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program for Poor Student Assistance (BSM) with a wide reach of 11.2 million children to 20.3 million children. However, these programs are not fully able to address educational problems effectively, especially for areas that are geographically difficult to reach (Oxfam, 2017).

To reduce the poverty level, the Indonesian Government has established the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) to be implemented in 2021 as outlined through the Ministry of Education and Culture's Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2021 so that access to education is easy to reach for poor students (Pintar et al., 2022).

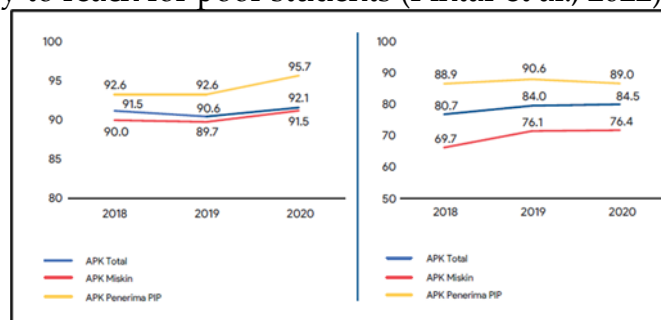


Figure 3. The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) to be implemented in 2021

Source: Susenas KOR BPS, 2018-2020

3. Sustainable Development Goals in Field Reduce Inequality

The government has launched a major program in order to overcome social inequality by seeking several studies and issuance of new policies based on justice to achieve optimal efficiency in sectors that have an impact on meeting the needs of many people (Marroli, 2017).



Figure 4. Equitable Economic Policy Configuration

Source: Kominfo 2017

E. CONCLUSION

Referring to the results of the research, that in realizing the sustainable development goals point 1 eradicating poverty, point 4 quality education, and point 10 reducing inequality, it is still necessary to collaborate/synergize with private

companies so that the government gets an additional strength in realizing the goal. the sustainable development.

The government is expected to provide encouragement to the private sector to contribute by making investments related to eradicating poverty by opening business networks which at the same time has a positive impact in addition to eradicating poverty as well as improving the quality of education and reducing socio-economic inequality. However, the government must provide incentives to private companies that contribute. The contribution to eradicating poverty is such as establishing a manufacturing company that can absorb local workers in the Papua Province area which can increase people's per capita income, and providing internet network facilities using satellite channels so that students can easily gain access to knowledge. These two forms of contribution will have a positive impact on the goal of sustainable development to reduce inequality.

This strategy is an action strategic management accounting strategy that has implications for increasing the value of the company. In addition, companies in contributing to the realization of sustainable development goals must pay attention to the concept of added value and the concept of the value chain. The implementation of strategic management accounting carried out by companies in their participation in helping the government achieve sustainable development goals specifically for poverty, quality education, and reducing socio-economic inequality will have positive implications for the survival of the company and at the same time lead to the direction of the millennial sustainable development goals.

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