

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia From an Islamic Economic Perspective

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Abstract

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Indonesia is committed to the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the sustainable economic development efforts that are also part of global commitments. This paper aims to analyze the extent of the government's success in implementing the SDGs program, focusing on goals related to welfare. In addition, the author will also explore the relevance of implementing the SDGs in Indonesia from an Islamic economic perspective. The research method used is Systematic Literature Review, which is a systematic and structured approach to assess, analyze, and synthesize the literature relevant to the research topic. The results of the study show that the regulatory aspects of SDGs in Indonesia have shown significant progress and relevance to the principles of Islamic economics. However, in practice, there are various shortcomings and mismatches between welfare issues and the goals of the SDGs, especially from an Islamic economic perspective. This has contributed to the increase in social inequality in Indonesia in the last ten years. These findings indicate the need for significant improvements in the implementation of the SDGs program to achieve more equitable and just prosperity.

KATA KUNCI:

Kesejahteraan Sosial, SDG,
Tujuan Pembangunan
Berkelanjutan

Abstrak

Indonesia berkomitmen untuk menyukseskan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) sebagai bagian dari upaya pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan yang juga merupakan bagian dari komitmen global. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis sejauh mana keberhasilan pemerintah dalam menerapkan program SDGs, dengan focus pada tujuan-tujuan terkait kesejahteraan. Selain itu, penulis juga akan mengeksplorasi relevansi penerapan SDGs di Indonesia dari perspektif ekonomi Islam. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Sistematic Literature Review, yang merupakan pendekatan sistematis dan terstruktur untuk menilai, menganalisis, dan menyintesis literatur yang relevan dengan topik penelitian. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa aspek regulasi SDGs di Indonesia telah menunjukkan kemajuan signifikan dan relevansi dengan prinsip-prinsip ekonomi Islam. Namun, dalam praktiknya, terdapat berbagai kekurangan dan ketidaksesuaian antara isu kesejahteraan dan tujuan SDGs, terutama dari perspektif ekonomi Islam. Hal ini berkontribusi pada peningkatan kesenjangan sosial di Indonesia dalam sepuluh tahun terakhir. Temuan ini menunjukkan perlunya perbaikan yang signifikan dalam pelaksanaan program SDGs untuk mencapai kesejahteraan yang lebih merata dan adil.

INTRODUCTION

The end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 left a number of homework that still needed to be completed (Aziz, et al., 2023). As a follow-up and refinement of the MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were introduced. SDGs involve more

countries, both developed and developing, with a wider range of issues. The main goal is to achieve sustainable development that guarantees human rights and maintains environmental quality for a better life from generation to generation ((Ali et al., 2018). Implementation of the SDGs requires collaborative efforts from governments, non-governmental organizations, companies, and individuals to address interrelated challenges such as poverty alleviation, access to quality education, promotion of gender equality, climate change mitigation, promotion of clean energy, and sustainable economic growth. It also emphasizes the importance of partnerships between various sectors and stakeholders at local and global levels to achieve these goals effectively. In addition, it is also to address socio-economic disparities within and between countries in the world by promoting inclusive policies and programs that leave no one behind. It is critical for all countries to prioritize environmental conservation efforts through responsible resource management practices to ensure the well-being of current and future generations (Ali et al., 2018).

In the context of the national economy, economic growth does not always contribute directly to economic equality (Zinchenko, 2022). The implementation of policies designed to encourage economic growth often creates social inequality. As a result, prosperity is only felt by some people, while many are still trapped in poverty or experiencing stagnation in their standard of living (Kharel, 2020). Therefore, the government's focus must be on sustainable development that can meet community needs, such as economic services, health, quality education and social security as an effort to create social welfare (Muhammad Nizar & Antin Rakhmawati, 2022). Economic growth in Indonesia also deserves a deeper review. Has this growth succeeded in creating social welfare in society? The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) report in Quarter II-2021 shows an increase in Indonesia's economic growth of 7.07 percent on an annual basis (Zinchenko, 2022).. This shows economic progress amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this increase is not always in line with community welfare, which is still experiencing a decline (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020). Community welfare can be assessed from five aspects: physical health, social relationships, family, finances and work (Kharel, 2020).

The still weak welfare of society is the government's target in its efforts to improve a decent standard of living through a fair sustainable development program. Apart from that, contributions from various parties, including the thoughts of economists, both Islamic and conventional, also play an important role in supporting the success of efforts to improve welfare in Indonesia (Rakhmawati et al., 2020). Welfare is defined as a condition where the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens are met, enabling them to live a decent life (Sukamto, 2018). Fulfilling this welfare cannot be separated from government policies and support from various

parties. From an economic perspective, welfare is the state's responsibility to provide a decent life through policies such as health services, quality education, labor and social security (Sukanto, 2019). In general, development aims to achieve community welfare which includes economic, social and environmental aspects (Muhammad Fahmul Iltiham & Irhamil Izzatul Rosyidah, 2021). However, its implementation often ignores environmental aspects, causing increasingly severe damage and pollution (Rakhmawati et al., 2020). Therefore, environmentally friendly sustainable development efforts are needed. According to Walter A. Friedlander in Whibawa et al., social welfare is an effort made by social institutions to help individuals or groups achieve a decent and satisfying standard of living and develop their abilities to the maximum (Nizar, M., & Mashuri, 2018).

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Mannion stated that the concept of sustainable development is the reconciliation between economic development, quality of life and the environment within an interrelated political framework at the international and global level (Binowo & Hidayanto, 2023). There are differences in views between conventional economics and Islamic economics regarding economic growth to achieve social welfare (Muhammad Nizar, 2016). Conventional economics focuses on high growth without paying attention to equal distribution of output, which often ends in unequal material prosperity. In contrast, Islamic economics sees economic growth as a means of increasing human material welfare and inner satisfaction, regardless of race, religion or nation (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2020). Every country tries to progress and develop to improve current conditions. Development is an important process that involves positive change and progress from existing conditions (Ifdholul Maghfur et al., 2019). It is very important for development to consider the key factors that support each step of the process (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) Development includes.

various aspects such as economic growth, infrastructure progress, increased social welfare, and environmental sustainability. All these components are essential in ensuring comprehensive and sustainable development for any country. Therefore, it is vital for every country to prioritize and carefully plan their development initiatives to achieve long-term progress and prosperity for their people. In this research, the problem studied is the extent to which the Indonesian government has succeeded in implementing the SDGs, especially in achieving social welfare goals. This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of implementing the SDGs program and its relevance to Islamic economics. The method used is a Systematic Literature Review with secondary data from credible sources. The results of this study show that the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia in the regulatory aspect is good and in accordance

with Islamic economic principles. However, there are shortcomings and inconsistencies in its implementation which have led to increasing social inequality in the last 10 years (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2020). The characteristics of sustainable development to achieve social prosperity in Indonesia include: First, providing the possibility of survival; Second, utilize natural resources with environmentally friendly technology; Third, provide opportunities for other sectors and activities to develop in all regions; Fourth, improve and preserve the ability and function of ecosystems to supply natural resources; and Fifth, using procedures that consider ecosystem sustainability. The use of environmentally friendly technology is the right solution to support sustainable development that is just and provides prosperity for all Indonesian people. Development programs implemented in the SDGs era need to pay more attention to environmental conditions to avoid damage and pollution (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach with a conceptual design to examine the role of economic digitalization from an Islamic perspective. This approach was chosen for its depth and exploratory nature in explaining the relationship between the concept of economic digitalization and Islamic values. The study is designed as a conceptual study based on literature review, with the analysis conducted using interpersonal and group dynamics as analytical tools to understand the role of economic digitalization from an Islamic perspective (Sugiyono, 2014).

The data collection process was carried out virtually through a review of literature available on various digital platforms and libraries. Data sources include academic books, articles in scientific journals, and popular articles in mass media. The population in this study consists of literature discussing economic digitalization and Islam, with literature samples purposively selected based on their relevance to the research topic. Inclusion criteria include academic literature and popular articles published within the last five years to ensure currency.

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively and descriptively through three main stages: identifying relevant literature, classifying information based on main themes such as the role of digital economy and Islamic values, and synthesizing the review results to draw conclusions relevant to the research objectives. Data validity was ensured through source verification, ensuring the journals used are indexed and the books have academic authority. Reliability was maintained by using multiple independent literature sources addressing similar topics (Hendriyani et al., 2017).

This study does not involve direct human subjects, thereby not requiring ethical approval. However, academic rigor is maintained by providing complete references and avoiding

plagiarism. With a systematically designed methodology, this study is expected to contribute significantly to the conceptual understanding of the role of economic digitalization from an Islamic perspective (Satori & Komariah, 2009).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable Development Program for Prosperity

Sustainable Development Program for Prosperity The concept of sustainable development places issues that adapt to current needs while also preparing for the needs of future generations (Hendriyani et al., 2017). Albeit added that there is a relationship between economic development and environmental preservation (Sugiyono, 2014). The direction of sustainable development policy is to maintain long-term stability

Usman, Wartoyo, Nur Haida, Nining Wahyuningsih who harmonize various economic, environmental and social development approaches. As stated in the Rio Declaration, each country has a role in the issue of sustainable development, which is made clear by the division into the classification of developed and developing countries (Hendriyani et al., 2017). Social welfare, according to Law no. 11 of 2009, is a condition where material, spiritual and social needs are met, enabling individuals to live a decent life and carry out their social functions. Currently, there are still citizens whose basic needs have not been fulfilled properly because they have not received social services from the state, thus hampering the implementation of their social functions. Social welfare development is an effort. planned which includes various forms of social intervention and social services to meet human needs, prevent and overcome social problems, and strengthen social institutions (Sugiyono, 2014).

The social welfare development program already has output and outcome indicators, but its achievement is still not optimal. Key problems include broad and varied service coverage, time requirements for behavior change, and success assessments that focus too much on fiscal year output (Sugiyono, 2014). The government has launched various programs such as education, health and legal protection to improve the quality of human resources and the national economy. However, major challenges such as economic inequality, access to social services, and community participation still need to be overcome. Regular evaluation and adjustment of programs as well as collaboration between government, society and the private sector are very important to ensure equitable and inclusive social welfare (Hendriyani et al., 2017). It is hoped that these programs can strengthen the capacity of individuals and communities to face ever-growing social and economic challenges.

However, big challenges still exist in achieving equitable social welfare. Factors such as economic disparities, unequal access to social services, and lack of community participation are obstacles that must be overcome. Therefore, regular program evaluation and adjustments are necessary to ensure that all levels of society can experience the benefits of inclusive and equitable sustainable development. Collaborative efforts involving various parties must continue to be encouraged to achieve the vision of truly sustainable development.

Implementation and Realization of SDGs in Indonesia

Social development in Indonesia is a process of planned change with the main aim of creating prosperity for all people. Jeffrey Sachs (2008) stated that social development must be integrated social welfare with economic development through policies and programs interrelated. Social development uses economic policy as a tool to achieve social goals, ensuring that economic policy does not only focus on growth but also on people's well-being. This approach seeks to align social and economic policies to maximize income, asset formation, and ensure equitable and inclusive distribution (Hendriyani et al., 2017). Amartya Sen (1999) emphasizes that social development must go beyond economic growth to include human capacity development and individual empowerment. This includes ensuring that social policy does not only focus on economic aspects but also addresses the overall well-being of individuals. Sen argues that creating an environment that enables individuals to access opportunities and resources is key to achieving well-being. With this approach, social development becomes more inclusive and results-oriented, prioritizing improved quality of life and equal opportunities for all. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes the role of the social welfare sector in national development to improve people's welfare and reduce poverty.

The challenges in implementing the SDGs in Indonesia include several serious issues, such as the poverty line which is still around 11% (Hendriyani et al., 2017). chronic malnutrition reaching 37.3% (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) the number of HIV/AIDS sufferers reaching 658 thousand people (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) the average length of education is only 7.5 years (Hendriyani et al., 2017) and the rate of deforestation ranging from 1-2% per year (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) According to the Bertelsmann Stiftung report (2020), achieving the SDGs in Indonesia faces serious challenges that require coordinated efforts from various parties. The report emphasizes that the success of achieving the SDGs requires a strong commitment from the government, the private sector, and civil society. Synergy between effective public policies, responsible business practices, and active community participation is essential to overcome these obstacles. This comprehensive approach will help Indonesia address poverty, health, education, and environmental issues in an integrated manner, and move towards inclusive and sustainable

development. For further perspective, Paul Collier (2007) discusses how countries with extreme poverty need to undertake major reforms in their social and economic policies to achieve sustainable prosperity. Collier identifies the various obstacles faced by poor countries, including conflict, poor resources, and ineffective policies, and suggests an integrated approach involving both policy reform and international assistance.

Usman, Wartoyo, Nur Haida, Nining Wahyuningsih 117 Although Indonesia has significant potential to achieve SDGs goals, such as natural resource wealth and economic strength developing, achieving this requires a comprehensive approach. According to Paul Collier (2007), achieving the SDGs in Indonesia faces various challenges serious challenges that require a comprehensive approach. Main challenge includes poverty, health, education, and the environment, all of which are interconnected related and require an integrated solution. To achieve targets SDGs, there needs to be synergy between government policies, the private sector, and civil society. This synergy involves strengthening public policy, implementation responsible business practices, and active community participation in development efforts. With this comprehensive approach, Indonesia can overcome existing obstacles and move towards achieving goals inclusive and sustainable development. Therefore, it is important to carry out continuous evaluation and improvement in strategy and implementation policies to suit real needs and local conditions, and ensure that the benefits of development are felt by all levels of society (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020)

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Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare emphasizes the importance of fulfilling the material and spiritual needs of citizens to live decently and carry out their social functions. However, social security such as BPJS does not fully reflect the ideal principles of social security in Islam. Therefore, it is necessary to organize social security based on sharia principles to be in accordance with Islamic economics (Zinchenko, 2022) Sharia economics plays an important role in improving social welfare in Indonesia, including through optimizing institutions such as BWI and BAZNAS, which manage waqf, zakat, infak, and sedekah funds. Sharia economics aims to realize human welfare both in this world and the hereafter (falah), as well as a good and honorable life (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) ((Zinchenko, 2022) Individuals who apply Islamic principles in their behavior, do good deeds, and care about society can be considered as examples of ideal social management within the framework of Islamic economics (Zinchenko, 2022). In the development of Islamic economics, several obstacles faced include the lack of adequate human resources and the less than optimal implementation of Islamic law in

economic practices. To increase the contribution of Islamic economics to the welfare of society, the focus must be more directed at the interests of the people and projects that are oriented towards public welfare (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020)

The Role of Islamic Economics in Resolving Social Welfare Problems in Indonesia

Islamic law has become a living law in Indonesian society since the entry of Islam into the archipelago. This makes Islamic law an important foundation in the framework of the formation of national law through a legalization process based on the politics of the law. Various laws have elevated Islamic law to national law, starting from the Marriage Law, the Religious Courts Law, the Hajj Law, to the Waqf Law (Zinchenko, 2022) Most recently, Law No. 38 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking has been enacted, and currently various bills related to Islamic economic activities, such as the Sukuk Bill, the Islamic Insurance Bill, and the Islamic Capital Market Bill, are in the legislative process.

However, when the Islamic Banking Bill was discussed, two political parties, namely the Prosperous Peace Party and the PDI Perjuangan in the DPR, strongly refused to pass it. They argued that the law was contrary to the concept of diversity of the Republic of Indonesia and could threaten national disintegration. Similar reasons were also used to reject the Religious Courts Bill in 1989. History shows that these concerns are unfounded. Opponents often forget that Islamic law was already in effect in the archipelago before the Dutch colonialists imposed their colonial law, and ignore Article 29 of the 1945 Constitution which supports the validity of religious law, including Islamic law.

Government policy towards Islamic economics in Indonesia can be analyzed through four main aspects: science (Zinchenko, 2022) Islamic economic financial institutions or institutions, regulations, and institutions for dispute resolution (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) Despite obstacles, the demand for Islamic financial services is growing faster than the development of thoughts and concepts regarding Islamic economics. Human resources in this field are still inadequate, and Islamic financial institutions are not yet fully ideal in meeting the needs of the community.

Economic activities of the people who are free from usury practices are currently only limited to contracts and pledges, without touching on the substance of social welfare. Transactions that occur often only eliminate the element of usury by designing a valid contract, without touching on fundamental issues that require the active role of Islamic financial institutions. The approach to Islamic economics in Indonesia is carried out from two poles of science, namely economics and Islamic law, which must be approached in an integrative manner.

Current Islamic economics books are still limited in explaining Islamic business patterns that are not only in accordance with Islamic principles but are also able to provide welfare for the wider community. According to the rules of *ushul fiqh*, transactions can be carried out in any way as long as they do not conflict with Islamic sharia provisions. The DSN MUI fatwa also permits such transactions as long as they do not.

Usman, Wartoyo, Nur Haida, Nining Wahyuningsih contain elements of usury, *gharar*, *maisir*, and other things that are not in accordance with Islamic principles. However, in the context of the role of sharia economics to improve community welfare, an integrative development agenda has not been achieved. In the Blueprint for the Development of Sharia Banking in Indonesia prepared by Bank Indonesia, the initiatives and targets set out do not yet explicitly address efforts for the welfare of the people. The contribution of sharia economics to the development of community welfare is actually an integral part of Islamic teachings, it should also be the spirit of the development of Islamic economics and sharia financial institutions. The concept of cooperation in goodness and piety (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) is an Islamic principle that is highly upheld. However, current Islamic financial practices, such as banks, are still far from this concept. *Murabahah* financing (Nizar & Rakhmawati, 2020) still dominates the composition of sharia bank financing, indicating that sharia banks do not dare to invest in financing for real investments which require more energy than buying and selling financing. The contribution of sharia banking to the economic sector also does not reflect efforts to develop community welfare. Primary sectors that control the needs of more members of society have not fully received the attention of sharia banking in distributing credit. Although sharia banking and other sharia financial institutions may argue that business pragmatism is still needed to maintain business existence, strategies and approaches that better defend the interests of the people should be the focus in the long term.

Infrastructure development that supports the sharia economy is very crucial for improving social welfare. This includes developing more inclusive sharia financial institutions, accessibility of sharia financial products in remote areas, and improving service quality to ensure that these products and services reach all levels of society. The government and related institutions need to make greater investments in education and human resource training to manage and develop this sector. Diversification of sharia financial products must also be considered to better address people's needs. Apart from cheap financing, the development of products such as social *sukuk* which support public welfare projects, and sharia-based financing for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) can help improve people's living standards.

Innovation in these products will provide financial solutions that are more diverse and in line with people's needs.

It is important to create synergy between sharia economics and existing social welfare programs. This integration can be done through collaboration between sharia financial institutions and government programs focus on social welfare. For example, Islamic financial institutions can work together to fund social projects such as building schools, health facilities and basic infrastructure that support community welfare. Continuous evaluation and monitoring of the implementation and impact of sharia economic programs is very important. This evaluation must involve all stakeholders, including the community, to ensure that the program truly meets the community's needs and expectations. Close oversight will also help ensure that these programs are not only effective in theory but also in practice.

Active community participation in planning and implementing sharia economic programs is also important to increase their social impact. The community must be involved in the policy formulation and decision-making process to ensure that the programs implemented are in accordance with their needs. By involving the community, these programs will be more effective and sustainable. Research and development in the field of sharia economics needs to be encouraged to find innovative solutions that can overcome existing challenges. Academics, researchers and practitioners must work together to produce new knowledge and technologies that can improve efficiency and impact of sharia economics in the context of social welfare. With a holistic and results-oriented approach, sharia economics can play a more significant role in improving social welfare in Indonesia. Optimizing the potential of sharia economics will strengthen the government's efforts to achieve social welfare and SDGs targets in a more inclusive and sustainable manner.

CONCLUSION(KESIMPULAN)

Indonesia, as a country that is proactive in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has demonstrated a strong commitment through various regulations that support the implementation of the SDGs, especially in terms of improving community welfare. These regulations, both implicit and explicit, function as a basis for achieving the agreed SDGs goals. However, at the implementation level, there are a number of shortcomings and inconsistencies between the SDGs goals and the reality being faced. Factors such as politics and economics play a large role in hindering effective implementation. The still high level of poverty and low welfare of the Indonesian people reflect that the SDGs program has not been fully implemented successfully. Despite existing efforts and regulations, structural and political challenges often prevent optimal results from being achieved.

Usman, Wartoyo, Nur Haida, Nining Wahyuningsih In the perspective of Islamic economics, the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia shows the fulfillment of *maslahah* elements, especially through the role of sharia financial institutions. Both banks and non-bank sharia financial institutions have made significant progress in the last decade, providing more affordable financing alternatives for the lower classes of society. However, *Ian*, there are still many improvements needed so that the SDGs goals, especially in the aspect of improving community welfare, can be achieved more intensively. To maximize the positive impact on people's welfare in the future, continuous improvement and improvements are needed in the implementation of the SDGs program. These efforts must involve strengthening cooperation between government, the private sector and society, as well as integrating Islamic economic principles in policy planning and implementation. With a more focused and comprehensive strategy, Indonesia can achieve more meaningful progress in improving people's welfare and realizing the SDGs goals.

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