

Sustainable Village Development: Overcoming The Challenges of Road Damage to Create a Prosperous Society

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Abstract: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a series of 17 internationally agreed development goals that aim to end poverty, protect the environment, and ensure that by 2030, all people can live in peace, prosperity, and harmony with the environment. This research aims to investigate the challenges faced in overcoming road damage in villages, as well as efforts that can be made to create sustainable solutions. It is also hoped that this research can provide a valuable contribution to addressing infrastructure problems at the local level and promoting positive transformation in village communities towards sustainable prosperity. This qualitative research uses descriptive methodology and data obtained through direct observation and data analysis in the form of a list of words. The people of Pandanarum Village find it difficult to access the road because there are several impassable points on the road, burdening the community with work and activities. Therefore, the Pandanarum Village Government has scheduled road asphaltting, street lighting, and road drainage projects by village development which must be in line to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda to improve community welfare.

Keywords: SGDs, Infrastructure, Welfare

Abstrak: Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) adalah serangkaian 17 tujuan pembangunan yang disepakati secara internasional yang bertujuan untuk mengakhiri kemiskinan, melindungi lingkungan, dan menjamin bahwa pada tahun 2030 semua orang dapat hidup dalam kedamaian, kemakmuran, dan keselarasan dengan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki tantangan-tantangan yang dihadapi dalam mengatasi kerusakan jalan di desa, serta upaya-upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk menciptakan solusi yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini juga diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi berharga dalam penanganan permasalahan infrastruktur di tingkat lokal, serta mempromosikan transformasi positif dalam masyarakat desa menuju kesejahteraan yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini termasuk kedalam jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan metodologi deskriptif serta data diperoleh melalui observasi langsung dan analisis data dalam

bentuk daftar kata-kata. Masyarakat Desa Pandanarum merasa sulit untuk mengakses jalan dikarenakan ada beberapa titik jalan yang tidak dapat dilalui sehingga membuat masyarakat terbebani dengan pekerjaan dan aktivitasnya. Oleh karena itu Pemerintah Desa Pandanarum telah mengagendakan proyek pengaspalan jalan, penerangan jalan, dan drainase jalan, sesuai dengan pembangunan desa harus sejalan dengan tujuan implementasi agenda Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: SDGs, Infrastruktur, Kesejahteraan

Introduction

One option for village development towards a brighter future is sustainable rural development. Achieving advanced village development from an economic perspective, creating cohesive social ties and social peace in rural areas, and protecting the environment and natural resources of villages are the goals of sustainable village development (Dinata et al., 2023). Sustainable Development (SDGs) is a series of 17 internationally agreed development goals that aim to end poverty, protect the environment, and ensure that by 2030, all people can live in peace, prosperity, and harmony with the environment. As a result, human development, economic growth, and environmental development are the three fundamental pillars of the SDGs (Pranoto et al., 2023). The goal is to reduce the development gap between rural and urban areas—which supports development in urban areas. In addition, it is hoped that the provision of government services at the village level can be a solution to the socio-economic shifts occurring in society (Hajratul et al., 2019).

As the smallest unit in the structure of society, the village is often the focus of attention in efforts towards sustainable development. One of the crucial aspects in achieving sustainable villages is road infrastructure, which plays an integral role in connecting villages with economic centers, education, and health services (Dagnachew, Hof, Van Soest, & Van Vuuren, 2021). However, damaged roads in villages can be a serious obstacle to economic development and community welfare (Nurishlah et al., 2023). To accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, villages that have integrated efforts to address poverty and hunger, fair economic growth, health and environmental care, education and health care, women-friendly villages, networked villages, and culturally responsive villages are recognized as SDGs villages (Khan & Haneef, 2022).

After the period of regional autonomy, development in Indonesia was regulated by Village Regulation No. 02 of 2017 concerning APBDes in Article 1, paragraph 2. Three parties are responsible for managing roads: village government, regional government, and central government (Matinmikko-Blue, Yrjölä, Ahokangas, Ojutkangas, & Rossi, 2021). The implementation of the construction of national roads and toll roads is under the scope of the central government (Djafar & Akibu, 2024). Village government and regional government for a

while. Pandanarum Village, Tirto District, has roads that are not well maintained. The construction of the road was completed in early February 2022 (Khasanah Izhar, 2023).

Village governments strive to encourage socio-economic growth, reduce disparities between regions, and maintain environmental sustainability in an area when developing a village or region. The government and village communities have new hopes in implementing development and empowering village communities since the enactment of Law No. 6/2014 concerning villages. Implementation of Law no. 6 of 2014 Article 2 concerning villages indirectly encourages village governments to make changes for the better in the implementation of village government, implementation of village development, development of village communities, and empowerment of village communities based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. Thus, infrastructure development is urgently needed in various territorial areas, both urban and rural, because of its fundamental nature, namely opening up opportunities for economic and social accessibility towards a better standard of living for the community. (Vina Maria Ompusunggu, S. Sos., 2019).

Mariato (2021) In West Malangke District, North Luwu Regency, infrastructure impacted community welfare. Cheap travel or transportation costs are a benchmark for a functional transportation system, considering the importance of efficiency and effectiveness (Enyanto, Akbar, & Rachman, 2024). With reliable transportation, sending goods and services from one location to another can be done easily, minimizing waiting time and ensuring the safety and comfort of the goods and services. According to research conducted by Bayu (2023), Berjo Tourism Village is showing signs of significant growth. It has the potential to become one of the most advanced tourist villages in Karanganyar Regency, with annual income potentially reaching billions of rupiah and an average of 25,000 visits per month. Agents responsible for tourism management and village governments recognize their communities' potential to become self-sufficient villages by using village revenues to improve infrastructure, facilities, community empowerment, and offering high-quality public services (Atira, Sulistiawati, Irwana, Jusnianti, & Sandriani, 2024).

Road comfort supports various activities that contribute to the population's welfare, such as improving the community's economic resources, gaining access to public transportation, and other benefits that make people lucky to have a stable way of life. Roads are also the lifeblood of society. In this case, road infrastructure development must be of concern to the village government, especially Pandanarum Village, Tirto District, to produce safe and comfortable road conditions and characteristics (Siregar, 2020). Road damage is a physical problem and creates significant social and economic impacts. These impacts involve limited accessibility, hampering the distribution of goods, and limiting population mobility. Therefore, dealing with road damage in villages is an infrastructure project and a strategic initiative to create a prosperous and sustainable society (Chandan, John, & Potdar, 2023).

In this context, the research aims to investigate the challenges faced in overcoming road damage in villages, as well as efforts that can be made to create sustainable solutions. By

thoroughly analyzing the impact of road damage, we can design a holistic approach to repairing roads and, in turn, improve the quality of life for rural communities (Natalia & Maulidya, 2023). By focusing attention on sustainable village development, it is hoped that this journal can make a valuable contribution to addressing infrastructure problems at the local level and promoting positive transformation in village communities towards sustainable prosperity (Agus Sutopo, S.ST, Dian Fitriana Arthati, S.ST, Utari Azalika Rahmi, 2014).

Methods

Design Research

This research uses a qualitative type of research. Usually, social research and observation use this type of research model. Observations and research to be studied were carried out, and data from informants and sources was produced through writing and interviews in this qualitative research stage. Qualitative research aims to explain the variables studied (Silverman, 2017).

Data Source

The following is a description of the research data sources (Sugiyono, 2020):

1. In this research, the primary data source comes from informants, the main data sources selected purposively, meaning samples with certain characteristics can produce the most data.
2. According to Sugiyono (2020), sources of information emphasize that data is collected indirectly through observations made by individuals.
3. Additional sources of information, especially written sources of information that do not originate from spoken words or actions. Secondary data is information collected or obtained by researchers using pre-existing sources as a guide.

Data Collection

This research uses descriptive methodology and is qualitative. By characterizing emerging challenges, this research seeks to provide solutions. Meaning takes precedence in qualitative research. The meaning that emerges centers on how individuals interpret a particular event based on information obtained from research findings. Researchers seek to address road damage to create prosperous communities by examining, identifying, explaining, and summarizing various factors related to sustainable village development initiatives (Creswell & Sinley, 2017).

Research Techniques

Qualitative data can be obtained through direct observation and data analysis as a list of words, not numbers, that can be put into groups or categories. Ordinary data is often searched before use and collected using various methods. However, qualitative data analysis does not use statistical or

mathematical calculations as an analytical tool; instead, this analysis uses words that are typically structured in extended text (Moleong, 2007).

Results and Discussion

History of Pandanarum Village

In the southern part of Tirto District, Pandanarum Village comprises 285 (two hundred and eighty-five) villages in Pekalongan Regency and 16 (sixteen) villages in Tirto District. Pandanarum Village in Tirto District occupies an area of approximately 166,060 hectares, which is lowland with a height of 6 meters above sea level in the coastal area of Java.

The word "Pandan" refers to a tree from the Pandanaceae family, also known as Sea Pandan, and its Latin name is *Pandanus Tectorius*. This tree is the source of the name Pandanarum. with the term "arum," which denotes something fragrant. This tree is very large, growing to a height of 15 meters. The stems grow individually up to four meters high, then branch out. The leaves are usually 4 to 8 meters long and covered with spines on both sides (AMAECHE, 2019). The tree as a whole forms a canopy. Male and female varieties of pandan can be identified by their distinctive flowers. The female flowers resemble pineapples, while the male flowers are small, aromatic, and only one day old. Sea Pandan fruit has a fibrous outer skin resembling thorns and a slightly round shape. This fruit can be stored for several months. People used to have many pandan trees, especially along rice fields and river banks (Wijayanto & Nurhajati, 2019).

Other information states that the name Pacing comes from the Javanese "*mlempat* and *ringg*", which means jumping and lifting the clothes worn during the cleaning process in the southern city. Pandanarum City consists of three hamlets: Pacing Bentaro, Kepuh, and Pacing. After Pacing hamlet, this village was expanded until it was estimated to reach "half" and was nicknamed Pandanarum Village (Yudianti, Utama, & Wibowo, 2023). In the middle of the village, there are many fragrant pandan trees, so it is called Pandanarum Village, while in the northern part, they are starting to thin out, or in Javanese, it is called "mlpoh." The final location was named Dukuh Kepuh. There are no historical records that mention that when was the founding year of Pandanarum Village? (Djati, 2020).

Sustainable Village Development

In his research, Marianto (2022) Development is a multifaceted process that includes adjustments to national institutions, social structures, income distribution, and economic growth, all of which work to improve people's living standards. Human development covers many aspects. In this case, public facilities function as a support in several ways, but infrastructure is the main driver of economic growth. This is why a region's ability to support economic growth is greatly enhanced by well-maintained road infrastructure, which also functions as a pathway for social mobility (Marianto, 2021).

One type of infrastructure that can help people achieve a decent standard of living is roads. A lack of infrastructure can disrupt all areas, including the economy (Boekoesoe & Maksum, 2022). Road infrastructure development, especially in Pandanarum Village, has several positive impacts, such as:


1. Reducing travel time between villages in Tirto District
2. Encourage economic growth
3. Accelerate the pace of the local economy
4. Make transportation effective with various uses.

Thus, it is clear that the presence of road infrastructure enhances the ability of society to move socially and economically. Infrastructure development is believed to have the potential to create jobs. Infrastructure externalities impact production activities by offering accessibility, comfort, and the potential to continue production at higher productivity levels, improving community welfare. In this case, welfare benefits are significantly influenced by road infrastructure (Pranoto et al., 2023). Therefore, it is clear that road infrastructure modifications directly impact changes in welfare benefits (Kioupi & Voulvoulis, 2019).

Therefore, village development must align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda to improve community welfare. SDGs are a global agenda intended to benefit the earth and humanity. The United Nations (UN) collaborated with civil society, 193 countries, and international economic actors to produce the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs were established on September 25, 2015, and are expected to be achieved by 2030. These goals will guide financing and policy for the next 15 years (Boekoesoe & Maksum, 2022).

The National TPB and Village TPB must work together to implement the National TPB effectively. TPB Desa is an integrated effort to create villages without poverty and hunger, villages with economic growth, villages that care about health, villages that care about the environment, villages that care about education, women-friendly villages, networked villages, and culturally responsive villages to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals, by regulations. Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 13 of 2020 (Widiastuti et al., 2017).

Table 1. The TPB/SGDs were agreed upon at the UN General Assembly in September 2015, which includes 17 goals (Village + 1 Goal), 169 targets & 241 indicators, including:

Sustainable Development Goals	Objective
	End poverty in all forms everywhere.

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 2, 'Tanpa Kelaparan' (No Hunger), features a yellow square with the number '2' in the top left, the text 'TANPA KELAPARAN' below it, and a white bowl with steam rising from it at the bottom.	Eliminate hunger, achieve food security and good nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 3, 'Kesehatan Sehat dan Sejahtera' (Good Health and Well-being), features a green square with the number '3' in the top left, the text 'KESEHATAN SEHAT DAN SEJAHTERA' below it, and a white heartbeat line with a heart symbol at the bottom.	Ensure healthy lives and improve the welfare of all residents of all ages.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 4, 'Pendidikan Berkualitas' (Quality Education), features a red square with the number '4' in the top left, the text 'PENDIDIKAN BERKUALITAS' below it, and a white icon of an open book and a pencil at the bottom.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and increase lifelong learning opportunities for all.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 5, 'Kesetaraan Gender' (Gender Equality), features a red square with the number '5' in the top left, the text 'KESETARAAN GENDER' below it, and a white icon of an equals sign with a male symbol and a female symbol at the bottom.	Achieving gender equality and empowering women.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 6, 'Air Bersih dan Sanitasi Layak' (Clean Water and Sanitation), features a blue square with the number '6' in the top left, the text 'AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI LAYAK' below it, and a white icon of a water tap and a toilet at the bottom.	Ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 7, 'Energi Bersih dan Terjangkau' (Affordable and Clean Energy), features a yellow square with the number '7' in the top left, the text 'ENERGI BERSIH DAN TERJANGKAU' below it, and a white icon of a sun and a power plug at the bottom.	Guarantee access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 8, 'Pekerjaan Layak dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi' (Decent Work and Economic Growth), features a purple square with the number '8' in the top left, the text 'PEKERJAAN LAYAK DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI' below it, and a white icon of a bar chart with an upward arrow at the bottom.	Increasing inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive employment opportunities, and decent work for all.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 9, 'Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur' (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), features an orange square with the number '9' in the top left, the text 'INDUSTRI, INOVASI DAN INFRASTRUKTUR' below it, and a white icon of three interlocking cubes at the bottom.	Building resilient infrastructure, increasing inclusive and sustainable industries, and encouraging innovation.
The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 10, 'Berkurangnya Kesenjangan' (Reduced Inequalities), features a pink square with the number '10' in the top left, the text 'BERKURANGNYA KESEJANGAN' below it, and a white icon of an equals sign inside a circle at the bottom.	Reducing intra- and inter-country disparities.

1		Making cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
2		Guarantee sustainable production and consumption patterns.
3		Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts.
4		Preserving and sustainably utilizing marine resources and sustainable development resources.
5		Protect, restore, and increase sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, stop desertification, reverse land degradation, and stop biodiversity loss.
6		Strengthening an inclusive and peaceful society for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions. And inclusive at all levels.
7		Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development.
8		Adaptive and dynamic village institutions.



Picture 1. Global Goal SDGs

Picture 1. show the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an extension of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are an effort to uphold fundamental human rights through the joint implementation of eight development goals by 189 UN member states. These goals include: 1) Eradicating poverty; 2) Achieving universal access to basic education; 3) Advancing gender equality and women's empowerment; 4) Reducing child mortality; 5) Improving maternal health; 6) Fighting HIV/AIDS/Malaria/TBC; 7) Ensure environmental sustainability; and 8) Creating global partnerships for development (Agus Sutopo, S.ST, Dian Fitriana Arthati, S.ST, Utari Azalika Rahmi, 2014).

Planning strategy based on RPJMDes, APBDes, RKP

The Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) is a form of village infrastructure development planning that the village government will implement in collaboration with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and the village community. Development strategies related to planning are RPJMDes, APBDes, and RKP (Noviyanti & Putra, 2023).

1. The RPJMDes generally discusses village conditions and the village head's vision and mission, providing welfare development to realize these goals.
2. RPJMDes is a six-year village planning document, including general, financial, and development policies.
3. The RPJMDes is prepared by considering the objective conditions of the community and village development priorities.

4. Village development plans and, of course, the welfare of village communities are the objectives of the RPJMDes, which are mandated to be completed no later than three months after the inauguration of the village head.

The strategies implemented by the Government to improve road infrastructure development are:

1. Providing excellent road connections throughout the region When the motorway opens, it will be very beneficial for people to visit other places with good road access, which can positively impact the community.
2. Highways Function as Local Services In this capacity, highways can help with marketing, product distribution, and other social and commercial enterprises.
3. Highways can connect regional cities and offer long-distance community transportation services. In this case, this explains that even though there is a substantial transportation system with good roads so that transportation can get to other places well, good, high-quality road access can be a tool for people to explore the entire region in the long term.

Road infrastructure development strategy used by the village government in Pandanarum Village, Tirto District

Government Regulation No. 34 of 2006 states that all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and road equipment, which are on the ground surface, above the ground surface, below the ground and water surface, and above the water surface, are land transportation infrastructure, except railways fire, truck roads, and cable roads (Farhan, 2022).

In this case, the village government works hard to provide the best to the community and consistently plans positive development, which, in this case benefits the community. In addition, governments often support the belief that residents will share in efforts to improve the surrounding environment (Petersen, 2021).

Residents of Pandanarum Village find it very difficult to access roads if road construction in Tirto District is not immediately followed up. This is because several points on the road cannot be passed, thus making people burdened with their work and activities. Because the damaged road in Pandanarum Village was only rebuilt using stones leveled on the road, the road is not ideal for traversing and is quite difficult to traverse. The route is impassable, especially during the rainy season due to flooding. Accidents can also occur due to people's challenges in passing this road (Sekar Panuluh & Fitri, 2015).

Apart from that, the road construction carried out by the Pandanarum village government will also impact the economy of Pandanarum Village, which will continue to increase. Because of good road infrastructure makes access to the village economy easier (Mustofa, 2021). It saves time, such as transporting agricultural products and distributing cloth to produce sarongs or jeans for factories in Pandanarum Village itself. Apart from that, having good road access will reduce the

level of accidents in the area because damaged roads have resulted in single accidents and victims suffering from broken bones from slipping while riding a motorbike on a road whose access is not suitable for passing.

By musrenbang regulations, the village government held a musrenbang and decided to rehabilitate the Pandanarum Village road as soon as possible for use and access by the community. To make roads accessible and flood-free, the Pandanarum Village Government has scheduled road asphaltting, street lighting, and road drainage projects. Construction is scheduled to start in July and last until September 2024. RW 01-03 is where drainage and road asphaltting will be built. In addition, it is hoped that once the drainage and asphaltting of the road is complete, the road will be stronger, easier to use at night, and less likely to be flooded (Prieto-Egido, Sanchez-Chaparro, & Urquijo-Reguera, 2023).

Conclusion

The local government manages road infrastructure development in Pandanarum Village through a strategy. Community social and economic mobility will become wider with road infrastructure. Infrastructure externalities can impact production activities by offering accessibility, convenience, and the potential for increased productivity, which will benefit the welfare of society. Therefore, village development must align with the objectives of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda to improve community welfare. To develop people's lives and increase economic prosperity by providing the best service to the community. The village government uses various ways to improve development in Pandanarum Village, including communicating village development goals, asking the Village Head to explain the government's strategy to village officials regarding development, encouraging and supporting the community to participate in all village government activities, selecting individuals who actively invite other people to participate in the form of energy, time and thoughts. This is a future concern for the local village government, so village road infrastructure development planning needs to be considered.

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