

Sustainable Development in the Tasikmalaya Regional Apparatus Organization

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out how the sustainable development process is in the Tasikmalaya City regional apparatus organization, where in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, that regional government has the authority to regulate and manage its own government affairs by referring to the principle of autonomy and co-administration then directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare through service improvement, empowerment, and community participation. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis, using a qualitative approach, and the results of this study explain that, as one of the regions in Indonesia that participates in the direction of local government policies, the City of Tasikmalaya has an obligation to plan development activities that refer to aspects sustainable development. At the regional government level, the City of Tasikmalaya, the sustainable development program will be aligned with the RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan) as a guideline and then a RAD (Regional Action Plan) for Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) will be made which has been mandated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017, where the focus of this development will be more directed at consolidating the development of the industrial, trade and service sectors to be balanced with improving the quality of development in other sectors, such as the quality of infrastructure, human resources, health and the environment.

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INTRODUCTION

Government agencies are state-owned organizations that have the authority and function to provide the best service to the wider community (Taslim & Akbar, 2019). The goals of government agencies can be achieved if they are able to process, mobilize and use their human resources effectively and efficiently, where people in the organization are specially selected through various very strict recruitment (Fatimah, 2020). The role of human resources, in this case employees, is a determining factor as well as making policies that should be able to provide good and welfare for all people without exception. Furthermore, the role of employees is also required to be able to create innovative ideas in accordance with predetermined organizational directions (Hilman, 2019).

In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, that regional government has the authority to regulate and manage its own government affairs by referring to the principles of autonomy and co-administration which are then directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through service improvement, empowerment and community participation. Besides that, through broad autonomy, in the strategic environment of globalization, the regions are expected to be able to increase competitiveness by

taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privileges and specificities as well as regional potential and diversity within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Indriana et al., 2016).

According to Kartika Jati (2019) the logical consequence of the implementation of regional autonomy requires that regional governments be able to develop development programs that are appropriate to the conditions and needs of the region's capabilities. The various development programs that have been prepared must of course be in sync with provincial and central development as stipulated in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Control and Evaluation of Long-Term Regional Development Long, medium-term Development Plans, as well as local government work plans.

In the journal Kholisoh (2022) explains that, granting the widest possible autonomy to the regions is carried out based on the principle of a unitary state, in which in this process the local government as an official Indonesian state agency is required to form a governance plan based on aspects of sustainable development, however, bearing in mind that theoretically the principle of sustainable development places great emphasis on the importance of intragenerational justice between generations, it is necessary to also support a balance between economic, social and environmental interests. It was also noted the importance of local government contribution and collaboration in achieving sustainable development goals because 65 percent of these indicators are within the district scope (Muhartono, 2020).

The research results of Munzil, et al (2020) argue that this regional autonomy program is actually not only used as a basis for development, but can function as an indicator to measure performance achievements and empower the surrounding community. With the enactment of regional autonomy which provides a very broad authority and opportunity for regions to carry out programs and activities in accordance with regional needs in the context of realizing community welfare so that it encourages each region to advance its region by utilizing available resources (Ode et al., 2022).

Sustainable development according to Law no. 32 of 2009, namely a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capability, welfare and quality of life of present and future generations. However, Pratama & Purwidayanta (2019) talk that sustainable development is a process of building by considering or paying attention to environmental aspects so that it can meet the needs of the present generation, but also does not harm the needs of future generations. For this reason, the implementation of sustainable development must receive special attention. seriously from every country including Indonesia.

As one of the regions in Indonesia that participates in local government policy directions, the City of Tasikmalaya has an obligation to plan development activities that refer to aspects of sustainable development. The contents of the Tasikmalaya City RPJMD are also often referred to as the development agenda because they are integrated with the agenda of the elected Regional Head, which contain the programs, policies and arrangements required for each of them, accompanied by an "outcome" measure. The Tasikmalaya City Regional Development Plan (RPD) document for 2023-2026 was prepared through various stages, analysis, public consultation, discussion with regional apparatus and DPRD and other stakeholders.

The Tasikmalaya City Regional Development Plan for 2023-2026 is guided by the Tasikmalaya City Long-Term Government Plan (RPJPD) for 2005-2025. This RPD is the 4th stage of the 4 (four) stages of achieving the long-term vision in the Tasikmalaya City Long Term Regional Government Plan (RPJPD) 2005-2025. This 4th stage is still continuing the achievement of the 3rd stage, namely the Stage of Achieving the Most Advanced Industrial and Trade Cities in West Java, where the development focus is more directed at consolidating the development of the industrial, trade and service sectors with a balance with improving the quality of development in other sectors. such as the quality of infrastructure, human resources, health and the environment (Ramadhanty, 2021; Sulastri & Achmad, 2022).



In fact regional autonomy was born with an essential meaning for the welfare of society, but what becomes the problem then is how this meaning can be further translated into concrete actions in the form of policies that can accelerate the realization of social welfare (Soleh, 2020). Apart from the problems and constraints faced by the regions at this time, this is where local governments are required to be able to get out of these various problems with all their limitations and advantages through innovations developed in governance based on sustainable development.

In principle, the goal of sustainable development in local government organizations is to improve people's welfare, and is aimed at seeking equitable development between generations in the present and in the future. Of course, this meaning is in accordance with the contents of Law no. 32 of 2009 which states that sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capability, welfare and quality of life of present and future generations. Based on this definition, it can be understood that sustainable development is a process of building by considering or paying attention to environmental aspects so that it can meet the needs of the present generation, but also does not harm the needs of future generations.

METHOD

Researchers used descriptive analysis as a research method, using a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono, in Fadli (2021) and Yulianah (2022) descriptive analysis is intended as a way to summarize a situation that was ongoing at the time the research was conducted. Meanwhile, Subandi (2011) defines qualitative research as "a research process that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior". The qualitative strategy was chosen with the understanding that this research is intended to collect actual data and to explore research problems in order to obtain the expected results. The use of qualitative research is considered very relevant in the study of public administration, especially research that tries to evaluate and understand society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The enactment of regional autonomy provides a very broad authority and opportunity for regions to carry out programs and activities in accordance with regional needs in the framework of realizing community welfare so that it encourages each region to advance its region by utilizing available resources. Regional autonomy in accordance with Law No. 32 of 2004 is defined as the right, authority and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community on their own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with laws and regulations. The basic idea of regional autonomy is an effort to distribute broader powers to regional governments, so as to enable people to be closer to the decision-making process and to have a more measurable span of control. Regional governments in the era of autonomy are given the opportunity to make and develop their own policies in accordance with regional needs and conditions.

In principle, regional autonomy is a means of answering three fundamental issues in governance arrangements and services to the public, including efforts to bring the government closer to the people, creating well-maintained accountability, and thirdly, the opportunity for the public to participate actively and take responsibility in policy-making at the national level. local. In the economic aspect, the implementation of regional autonomy which aims to empower regional capacities is expected to provide opportunities for regions to develop and improve their economies. The increase and growth of the regional economy will have a significant influence on increasing the welfare of the people in the region. Through the authority they have to regulate and manage the interests of the community, the regions will strive to improve the economy according to conditions, needs and capabilities. Regional authority through Regional



Autonomy is expected to be able to provide maximum service to economic actors in the region, both locally, nationally, regionally and globally.

Regional autonomy was born with an essential meaning for the welfare of society, through aspects of sustainable development. Sustainable development itself aims to improve people's welfare, to meet human needs and aspirations, but in essence this process is aimed at seeking equitable development between generations in the present and in the future. Meanwhile, according to KLH (1990) sustainable development must be measured through three important aspects, namely (1) there is no wasteful use of natural resources or depletion of natural resources; (2) No pollution and other environmental impacts; (3) Activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources.

In line with the above concept, sustainable development must also be able to maintain sustainable people's welfare both now and in the future (inter temporal). However, in a broader context, sustainable development also takes into account the three pillars that are popularly referred to as the triple bottom line, namely environment, economy, and social. This development model has been recommended globally and is now also becoming mainstream, in addition to the growth strategy that has long been known and practiced. This pattern is also commonly practiced in assisting public organizations to comply with predetermined policy directions, among districts/cities in Indonesia, the Tasikmalaya region is one of the 'objects' of attention from the government, to be really serious about realizing this sustainable development goal. . The city of Tasikmalaya is located between 108008'38" BT-108024'02" E and between 7010' LS-7026'32" LS, located in the southeastern part of West Java Province, is ± 105 km from Bandung City and ± 255 km from Jakarta City. Administrative boundaries for the City of Tasikmalaya are regulated by Law Number 10 of 2001 concerning the Formation of the City of Tasikmalaya article 6 paragraph (1).

The regional development plan document for the City of Tasikmalaya for 2023-2026 was prepared with the aim of compiling and elaborating the direction of long-term regional development policies and programs as well as providing an overview of the regional economic framework and medium-term regional development funding. The objectives of preparing the regional development plan for the City of Tasikmalaya for 2023-2026 are, (1) Establishing the direction of development and guidelines for the preparation of the Regional Strategic Plan (Renstra) (2) Establishing the direction of development and guidelines for the preparation of the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) and plans budgeting (3) providing instruments and indicators for planning, implementing, supervising and controlling in the implementation of regional government development (4) As a reference for all stakeholders to participate in the development of Tasikmalaya City and (5) Realizing regional development planning that is aligned and integrated with National development planning and West Java Province.

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which states that the Regional Government has the authority to regulate and manage its own Government Affairs according to the Principles of Autonomy and Co-Administration and is given the widest possible autonomy. The granting of the widest possible autonomy to the Regions is directed at accelerating the realization of social welfare through service improvement, empowerment, and community participation. In line with the aforementioned Tasikmalaya mayor's regulation Number 40 of 2016 concerning organizational structure, position, main tasks, functions and work procedures of regional apparatus, all elements of the Tasikmalaya City regional government must be able to work together with each other to develop and plan programs in a sustainable concept, for the realization of a more advanced City of Tasikmalaya and improving the welfare of the wider community.

Literally, the term 'sustainability' means "the capacity to sustain some entity, result, or process over time" (Jenkins, 2009: 380) and perform activities that do not deplete the resources on which the capacity is based. Since this is a general understanding of sustainability, this meaning can be positioned analogously to all human activities and business processes. Sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social

and economic dimensions into a development strategy to guarantee the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capability, welfare and quality of life of present and future generations.

The main principle of sustainable development that underlies everything is the integration of environmental, social and economic concerns into decision-making must be integrated throughout the decision-making process to move towards truly sustainable development. For example, sustainable development should provide solutions in terms of meeting basic human needs, integrating environmental protection, achieving equality, ensuring self-determination and cultural diversity, and maintaining ecological integrity.

Then at the local government level sustainable development will be aligned with the RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan) as a guideline and then a RAD (Regional Action Plan) for Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) will be made which has been mandated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017. This RAD serves as a basic guideline for carrying out the SDGs in which it contains an overview of what programs will be executed later. The concept of sustainable development also influences social life starting from education, public facilities, religious values, and the level of public health.

The City Government of Tasikmalaya as a policy maker who assists the central government in the provincial realm has an important role in carrying out sustainable development programs, as well as carrying out the mandate of the Regional Autonomy Law Number 32 of 2004 which transforms the model of government governance from centralized to decentralized. Regional Governments are required to take part in advancing national interests and take on their role as the main actor in carrying out sustainable development. The Government of Indonesia has set sustainable development targets through the 2015–2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan contained in Presidential Regulation no. 59 of 2017 concerning Targets for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, referring to the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 70 of 2021, in preparing the Tasikmalaya City Regional Development Plan for 2023-2026 one must pay attention to (1) Alignment of macro indicator targets and national priority programs in the 2020-2024 RPJMN (2) Conformity of main targets and policy directions for Tasikmalaya City's RPJPD until 2025 (3) Results of evaluation of regional performance indicator achievements in Tasikmalaya City's RPJMD for 2017-2022 (4) West Java Province's RPJMD for 2018-2023 (5) Developing strategic issues (6) National and finally (7) Regulations that apply. The Tasikmalaya City Regional Development Plan Document for 2023-2026 was prepared with the intention of compiling and elaborating the direction of long-term regional development policies and programs as well as providing an overview of the regional economic framework and medium-term regional development funding.

As a Regional Apparatus of the City of Tasikmalaya which has been given authority and duties by the state, these responsibilities should have been drawn up through the planning of development activities as outlined in the Strategic Plan (Renstra) which covers the next 5 (five) years. This Strategic Plan serves as a guideline or direction in governance administration, development management, planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as the implementation of services to the community. The Substance of the Tasikmalaya City Regional Work Unit Strategic Plan includes an overview of Regional Apparatus services, problems and strategic issues of Regional Apparatuses, policy goals and directions, program plans and activities as well as performance in the affairs sector.

The preparation of the Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan (Renstra PD) for the City of Tasikmalaya is a necessity which should be made a top priority for sustainable development planning, and as a direction for local governments in implementing governance, development and community services based on various aspects and values. objectives that exist in the community of Tasikmalaya City. In addition, the Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan is a reference in controlling and evaluating the development of Regional Apparatuses, both for the evaluation of the Renstra and the Renja of Regional Apparatuses.



Literally the goals of Sustainable Development (TPB) or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the local government organization of Tasikmalaya City aim to maintain the continuous improvement of the community's economic welfare, maintain the sustainability of the community's social life, maintain the quality of the environment and inclusive development and implementation of good governance. able to maintain the quality of life from one generation to the next. Of course, encouragement and support are needed from various parties in carrying out this sustainable development program, because the process of community empowerment and sustainable development is an interdependence matter, it is necessary that people who have been empowered by the regions to help, support and make sustainable development successful.

CONCLUSION

Regional autonomy in accordance with Law No. 32 of 2004 is defined as the right, authority and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community on their own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with laws and regulations. The basic idea of regional autonomy is an effort to distribute broader powers to regional governments, so as to enable people to be closer to the decision-making process and to have a more measurable span of control. The logical consequence of the implementation of regional autonomy requires that regional governments be able to formulate appropriate development programs in accordance with the conditions and capacity needs of the region through sustainable approaches. The Tasikmalaya City Government as a policy maker who assists the central government in the provincial realm has an important role in carrying out sustainable development programs, where literally the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Tasikmalaya City local government organization aim to maintain increased economic welfare. society in a sustainable manner, maintaining the sustainability of the community's social life, maintaining the quality of the environment as well as inclusive development and the implementation of governance that is able to maintain the quality of life from one generation to the next.

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