THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Integration National integration is an important thing in a country that has many tribes, culture, ethnicity, religion and language. National integration can also be defined as the process of unity in increasing similarities and reducing differences in groups. differences within groups. Collaborative implementation of the SDGS on peace, justice, and resilient institutions and national integration can create the foundations of an inclusive of a resilient society that is inclusive, provides justice, access to institutions that are effective, accountable and peaceful institutions for sustainable development. Through this article this article, we can learn about the influence of national integration on the 11th and 16th SDG'S goals. goals 11 and 16. Literature analysis and case studies are used to identify the influences on the implementation of national integration and the goals of peace, justice and resilient institutions. peace, justice and resilient institutions. There are several keywords keywords that will be referenced in the implementation are Unity, Unity, Sustainable Development, Effective, SDGS and Integration. Sustainable Development, Effective, SDGS and National Integration. The policies and challenges faced in implementing the SDGS in sustainable development will be discussed. in sustainable development will be discussed in this article. The application of integrity in implementation is closely related to peace, justice and resilient institutions so as to achieve resilient institutions so as to achieve effective development, sustainable and inclusive development.

Keywords: National Integration, Peace, Justice, and Institutions

INTRODUCTION

National integrity in Indonesia represents an effort to create unity and cohesion among the various ethnicities, cultures, races, religions, and languages across the country. According to Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin, national integration is the process of uniting a nation encompassing all aspects of life, including social, cultural, political, and economic dimensions. Integration is the merging of diverse nations within a society into a more cohesive whole or integrating many small communities into one nation (Howard Wriggins).

In this context, national integrity serves as a framework or reference point for sustainable development. Peace, justice, and strong institutions are among the SDGs that require integrity in their implementation. This integrity zone is closely related to the 2010-2024 bureaucratic reform, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2010 on the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform, which consists of three phases: 2010-2014, 2015-2019, and 2020-2024. In the 2020-2024 phase, the reform roadmap illustrates how the government aims to achieve world-class governance, focusing on three conditions: clean and accountable bureaucracy, competent bureaucracy, and excellent public service. In this regard, unity and cohesion are essential to support the bureaucratic reform program in line with the presidential regulation as a form of policy implementation for development and sustainability embodied in the SDGs.

According to Sutarmihadja (2004), the concept of sustainability requires balancing the need to exploit natural resources to combat poverty with the need to prevent environmental degradation. Sustainable development also mandates meeting the basic needs of society and providing broad opportunities for citizens to pursue a better life without compromising future generations.
Perman et al. (1997) further elaborate on the concept of sustainability by proposing five alternative definitions: (1) A condition is considered sustainable if the utility derived by society does not diminish over time and consumption does not decline over time (non-declining consumption); (2) sustainability is the condition where natural resources are managed in such a way as to maintain future production opportunities; (3) sustainability is a condition where natural capital stock does not diminish over time (non-declining); (4) sustainability is the condition where natural resources are managed to sustain the production of ecosystem services; and (5) sustainability is the fulfillment of ecosystem balance and resilience.

National integrity in sustainable development or the SDGs requires the active participation of all citizens of the Republic of Indonesia. With the values of nationalism in national integration, it is crucial to understand the role of national integrity in sustainable development to ensure the successful achievement of SDG goals related to peace, justice, and strong institutions.

METHODOLOGY

In this article, to identify the application of national integrity in the implementation of the SDGs, a qualitative approach is used, namely literature analysis and case studies.
Qualitative approaches in social research often involve literature analysis and case studies to gain a deeper understanding of phenomena. Below are the explanations according to experts regarding these two methods. Literature analysis is a research method that involves a systematic review of existing literature to understand, evaluate, and synthesize existing knowledge on a particular topic. Its primary goal is to obtain a comprehensive understanding of theories, concepts, and findings that have been previously published. According to John Creswell: In his book Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches,

Creswell explains that literature analysis is a critical step in qualitative research because it provides the knowledge base that enables researchers to identify gaps in existing research and formulate relevant research questions. According to Kathleen M. Eisenhardt: Eisenhardt, in her article Building Theories from Case Study Research published in the Academy of Management Review, indicates that literature analysis can help researchers develop theoretical frameworks and understand relevant contexts before conducting case studies.

A case study is a qualitative research method that deeply explores a specific phenomenon or case in a holistic manner, often within a real-world context. The goal of a case study is to identify and understand complex dynamics within a particular case. According to Robert K. Yin: In his book Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods, Yin outlines that case studies allow researchers to explore problems within a highly specific context and understand how various variables interact in complex situations. According to Sharan B. Merriam: Merriam, in her book Qualitative Research and Case Study Applications in Education, emphasizes that case studies provide deep insights into specific phenomena, which may reveal findings that might not be evident in broader studies.

This approach is expected to provide an overview of the continuity between national integrity and the SDG goals in promoting sustainable development. The explanation in this study will offer answers or explanations of how the implementation of national integrity aligns with the SDG goals of peace, justice, and strong institutions.

The data sources used in this research include literature analysis and case studies. Literature analysis is employed to understand the meaning and purpose of national integrity, reviewed from scientific journals, expert opinions, and books. Meanwhile, case studies are used to identify how national integrity and the SDGs can be interrelated. Data from both methods will be combined to draw conclusions about the implementation of national integrity in the SDG goals of peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Data will be analyzed using qualitative methods, which involve data collection beginning with the emergence of basic assumptions, then linking them to the rules used in the research, and finally interpreting the findings. This research will emphasize narrative results. This method can serve as an alternative solution to addressing how national integrity is applied in the implementation of the SDG goals of peace, justice, and strong institutions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

From the literature analysis and case studies conducted, it was found that national integrity plays a very significant role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goals 16 and 11, which focus on peace, justice, and strong institutions. According to the journal "Guarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Straightening the Orientation of Equitable Development," by measuring the quality of life and environmental sustainability, we obtain a comprehensive picture of the dimensions of growth and welfare within society. There are three conceptual approaches to measuring quality of life: the first approach, developed through psychological research, is based on the concept of subjective well-being; the second approach is rooted in the idea of capabilities; and the third approach, developed within the tradition of economics, is based on the idea of fair allocation.

In line with Goal 16, the role of national integration contributes to strengthening unity amid the diversity of ethnicities, cultures, races, religions, and languages in Indonesia. This is reflected in policies and programs that promote inclusiveness and equality, which are essential foundations for peace and justice. Additionally, the promotion of effective bureaucratic reforms, as regulated by Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2010, has shown significant improvements in the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of public services. The phases of implementing bureaucratic reform from 2010 to 2024 have shown positive results in creating a clean, competent, and public service-oriented bureaucracy, aligning with the SDGs' objectives.

In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 11, which focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, national integration can be applied in various ways, including community participation in fulfilling its role. Reflecting on the experience of the MDGs approach, which concluded in 2015, the development process, despite having clear targets and objectives, did not fully reflect the implementation of sustainable development, with limited community participation noted as a key issue. In development approaches, it is crucial to further explore the processes of involving development subjects to ensure broader participation. Success indicators can only be achieved through the results of cooperation among various parties that are actively and openly involved in the development process.

2. Discussion

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global development agenda for the period 2016-2030, serving as a transformation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reach vulnerable groups in society. The SDGs continue the development priorities of the MDGs, which include poverty reduction, health, education, food security, and nutrition, as well as broader goals encompassing economic, social, and environmental aspects. The SDGs also promise a more peaceful and inclusive society, making the involvement of various stakeholders—commonly known as platforms—an essential component in the implementation of the SDGs.

Fundamentally, the SDGs and MDGs share a common goal, as the SDGs continue the main objective of the MDGs, which is to address hunger and poverty worldwide. As a continuation of the MDGs, the SDGs differ in several ways. One significant difference is that the MDGs had only 8 goals, while the SDGs have 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets. The SDGs' goals and targets are global and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities, and levels of development, while respecting national policies and priorities. The SDGs' goals and targets do not stand alone; they require integrated implementation.

The SDGs emphasize equality between countries and among citizens (Hoelman, et al., Infid, 2015). This inclusive nature is also reflected in the principle of "no one left behind," ensuring that no one is excluded or marginalized. In terms of goals, while the MDGs aimed at reducing issues, at least by half, the SDGs set "Zero Goals," aiming to completely eliminate them. The Millennium Development Goals/SDGs focus on the 5Ps: People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity, and Partnerships. By 2030, the SDGs aim to achieve three noble goals: ending poverty, achieving equality, and combating climate change. One of the UN's programs in ensuring global legal justice is reflected in Goal 16, "Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions." This goal seeks to promote peaceful societies, ensure easy and equal access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

National integration is the process that allows various groups, ethnicities, and cultures within a country to come together and cooperate within a harmonious framework. Experts suggest various ways to achieve national integration, with community participation being one of the key elements. Here are some expert opinions on implementing national integration through community participation:

Michael Banton, a renowned sociologist known for his work on race and ethnicity, believes that national integration can be achieved through active community participation in social and political processes. In his book The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations, Banton emphasizes the importance of community involvement in reducing intergroup tensions and promoting mutual understanding. He argues that when communities participate in decision-making and planning, they feel more engaged and have a sense of ownership over the integration process. This participation helps create a collective sense of responsibility, which is essential for facilitating social and political integration

Amartya Sen, an economist and Nobel laureate, in his book Development as Freedom, argues that community participation is crucial for inclusive social development. Sen believes that individual freedom and active participation in democratic processes are key to sustainable national integration. Sen contends that community participation not only strengthens national integration by ensuring diverse voices and interests are heard but also supports the development of individual and collective capacities to contribute to a more just and cohesive society

Robert Putnam, in his well-known work Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community, suggests that community involvement in social and political activities enhances social networks and trust among community members. Putnam argues that participation in community activities plays a vital role in building social bonds that support national integration. He highlights that involvement in community organizations, social groups, and collective activities strengthens social ties and increases solidarity, which in turn supports national integration by creating an environment where different groups feel connected and actively engaged.

Nancy Fraser, a critical theorist and feminist, in her book *Scales of Justice: Reimagining Political Space in a Globalizing World*, argues that national integration requires active participation from all groups in society, especially those who are marginalized. Fraser emphasizes the importance of inclusion in political and social processes to ensure that all voices are heard and valued. She argues that true national integration can only be achieved if decision-making processes reflect diverse voices and experiences. Community participation, particularly from underrepresented groups, helps prevent marginalization and promotes social justice. Overall, experts agree that community participation is a key element of national integration. Inclusive and active participation helps build social cohesion, strengthens mutual understanding, and promotes social justice, ultimately supporting harmonious and sustainable integration.

In SDG Goal 16, the SDGs aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence and work with governments and communities to end insecurity and conflict. Promoting the rule of law and human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in global governance institutions. By the end of 2017, millions of people were displaced due to persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations. Corruption, bribery, theft, and tax evasion cost developing countries approximately US$1.26 trillion annually, and 49 countries still lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

Given the above, this discussion focuses on how national integrity is implemented within the context of SDG Goal 16. While Indonesia has already implemented national integrity in the pursuit of peace, justice, and strong institutions, challenges remain in ensuring that national integrity is fully operational and effective.

This is based on the constitutional interpretation that Indonesia adheres to the concept of a welfare state. The welfare state is a form of the rule of law characterized by the principles of legality, equality before the law, and an independent judiciary. The state, therefore, has the right to intervene in public life as a step toward achieving general welfare, through bodies or institutions established to perform government functions. One of the roles of the government is to provide public services; if public services are well-managed, the government is effective, and vice versa. Public services encompass many aspects of life, but in practice, law enforcement issues often involve collusion, corruption, and nepotism. Indonesia recognizes that these complex issues cannot be addressed if the government still has a poor track record in public service delivery.

In the context of the SDGs, each goal has specific targets, including SDG Goal 16. National integration in the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia has been pursued through several steps to achieve these targets:

1. 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN): This national development planning document has mainstreamed the SDGs, making SDG targets and indicators an integral part of Indonesia's seven national development agendas.

2. Inclusive Participation: Indonesia follows the principle of inclusive participation by involving four platforms: Government and Parliament, Academia and Experts, Philanthropy and Business Actors, and Civil Society Organizations and Media. Each platform has interconnected roles in implementing development goals and raising public awareness.

3. Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Partnerships among government, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, and the media are necessary for SDG implementation. Evaluating SDG implementation should include goals and questions that help assess the involvement of various stakeholders.

4. Nawa Cita: Indonesia has Nawa Cita, or nine priority agendas, focused on high-risk groups, serving as a vehicle to bring the SDGs to life. Integrated national planning involves technical ministries and national-level planning agencies as connectors for national development planning.

5. Local Strategy Development: Local governments are ideally positioned to identify communities living in poverty more closely and provide resources and services to help them escape poverty. Local economic development strategies, increasing income, and raising community awareness of potential disasters can also help alleviate poverty.

To implement national integrity, there are conceptual approaches to measuring quality of life. Measuring quality of life is essential in understanding societal growth and welfare. The three main conceptual approaches used in the literature to measure quality of life include:

1. Psychological Approach: Subjective Well-Being
   a. The first approach focuses on subjective well-being, developed through psychological research. This approach assesses quality of life based on individuals' perceptions of happiness and life satisfaction. Key indicators include:
       1. Overall life satisfaction: The extent to which individuals feel satisfied with their lives overall.
       2. Emotional happiness: Daily experiences related to positive and negative emotions.
       3. Work-life balance: Satisfaction in managing work and personal life.
       4. This approach allows for a more holistic measurement of well-being by directly considering individuals' perspectives. However, the drawback of this approach is the high subjectivity, which can lead to wide variations in measurement results across individuals.
b. Capability Approach: Amartya Sen's Concept
       1. The second approach is rooted in the concept of capabilities introduced by Amartya Sen. This approach assesses quality of life based on individuals' ability to lead lives they value. Factors considered include:
     2. Functioning freedom: The ability to perform various activities and achieve goals deemed important by the individual.
     3. Opportunities and choices: Access to opportunities and choices that enable individuals to achieve the life they desire.
     4. Human development: The development of human potential through education, health, and skills.
   5. The capability approach provides a more comprehensive view of quality of life by emphasizing the importance of freedom and choice in human life. However, this approach can be more challenging to measure quantitatively compared to the subjective well-being approach.

c. Economic Approach: Fair Allocation
   1. The third approach, developed within the field of economics, is based on the concept of fair allocation. This approach assesses quality of life based on the distribution of resources and opportunities in society. Some indicators include:
2. Income distribution: The level of income inequality in society.
3. Access to basic services: Accessibility to education, health services, housing, and other public services.Translation:

Thus, a more accurate measurement of quality of life can be produced, supporting more effective and equitable policy planning and implementation. National integrity plays a crucial role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and Goal 11 (inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities). National integrity contributes to strengthening unity and cohesion amidst the diversity of Indonesian society, which encompasses various ethnic groups, cultures, races, religions, and languages.

For the implementation of SDG Goal 16, policies and programs that promote inclusivity and equality are essential in creating peace and justice. Bureaucratic reforms, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2010, have enhanced transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public services. The implementation phases of bureaucratic reform from 2010 to 2024 have shown progress in creating a clean and competent bureaucracy focused on excellent public service, in line with SDG Goal 16.

The implementation of SDG Goal 11 through national integration can also be achieved by involving the community in the development of inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities. Experience from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) shows that despite clear targets and development objectives, public participation was still minimal. Inclusive development processes require the active involvement of various stakeholders to achieve the expected success indicators.

SDG Goal 16 data reveals that there are still many cases in Indonesia, such as the number of homicide cases in the past year, the prevalence of violence experienced by children aged 13-17 throughout their lives, the percentage of poor people receiving legal aid for litigation and non-litigation cases, the proportion of business actors who have had contact with government officials and those who have paid bribes to officials or were asked to pay bribes by officials in the last 12 months, the number of discriminatory policies in the last 12 months based on the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law, and many others. Preventive measures or steps that can be taken include:

1. The Role of Government Policies and Programs:
   a. Analyzing government policies and programs that promote inclusivity and equality.
   b. Case studies on the successes and challenges in implementing inclusive policies in various regions of Indonesia.
   c. Evaluating the impact of Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2010 in bureaucratic reform on the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of public services.

2. Community Empowerment and Public Participation:
   a. Strategies to enhance community participation in sustainable development.
   b. Examples of successful local initiatives involving active community participation.
   c. Effective methods and tools for facilitating community participation in the planning and implementation of development projects.

3. National Integration in Diversity:
   a. Effective ways to promote unity and cohesion amidst the diversity of ethnic groups, cultures, races, religions, and languages.
   b. Educational and socialization programs that can support the strengthening of national identity without sidelining local identities.
   c. The impact of national integration on social and political stability in Indonesia.

4. Sustainable Development Success Indicators:
   a. Identifying indicators that can be used to measure the success of community participation in development.
   b. Discussion on relevant SDG indicators and how to collect and analyze related data.
   c. Challenges in collecting data on community participation and solutions to overcome them.

5. Lessons from the MDGs Approach:
   a. Lessons learned from the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the context of enhancing community participation.
   b. Comparison between the MDGs and SDGs approaches in terms of implementation processes and community involvement.
   c. Analysis of the failures and successes of the MDGs that can be applied to improve the implementation of the SDGs.
6. Bureaucratic Reform for Sustainable Development:
   a. The relationship between bureaucratic reform and the achievement of the SDGs.
   b. Evaluation of bureaucratic reform programs from 2010 to 2024 and their impact on public services.
   c. Recommendations for further improvements in bureaucratic reform to support sustainable development.
These points can be expanded and deepened to provide comprehensive and actionable insights into the role of national integration and community participation in achieving sustainable development goals in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

National integration plays a very significant role in achieving SDG Goals 16 and 11, which focus on peace, justice, and strong institutions. The role of national integration contributes to strengthening unity and cohesion amidst the diversity of ethnic groups, cultures, races, religions, and languages in Indonesia. Furthermore, national integration can also be applied in the context of SDG Goal 11, which focuses on making cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable through various means such as community participation in implementing their roles. A qualitative approach, such as literature analysis and case studies, was used in this article to identify the application of national integrity in the implementation of the SDGs. It is hoped that this approach provides an overview of the continuity between national integrity and the SDGs in enhancing sustainable development.

1. This is supported by effective bureaucratic reforms, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2010, which have shown significant improvements in transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public services. However, it is important to note that the development process structured with clear targets and objectives has not fully reflected the realization of sustainable development, with public participation in this regard still being minimal.

2. Thus, national integration not only plays an important role in creating a resilient, inclusive society that provides justice, effective institutional access, accountability, and peace for sustainable development, but also contributes to strengthening unity, cohesion, and inclusiveness in achieving the SDGs.

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