

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

In the current situations of the world, there are many ways for a country to maintain their sovereignty and territory with some improvements that each country made. The United Nations acts as the middle ground, or as the unifying organization of the nations founded in 1945 after World War II with 193 states as their member up until now. In the first place, The United Nations only takes care of war issues or armed conflicts, but with the development, The United Nation also takes part in social politics and economics issues. Inside the United Nations there are 6 branches that support the body, those are Secretariat, Trusteeship council, Security council, Economic and Social council, General Assembly, and International Court of Justice. They maintain international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights<sup>1</sup> are the purposes of the United Nations. With those purposes, the United Nations already made some movements or acts to fulfill their goals.

The United Nations classified countries in the world to know the emergencies of which countries need to be helped first. Through basic economic country condition, World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) classifies all countries of the world

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<sup>1</sup> Mursito, A., n.d. *International Organizations Reflections 3. Basic Principles and Organization of the United Nations*. Ananda Felix Mursito, 2020, 1.

into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition, and developing economies.<sup>2</sup> The WESP took those classifications based on the capability and the gross national income of each country in the world. “Countries with less than \$1,035 GNI per capita are classified as low-income countries, those with between \$1,036 and \$4,085 as lower middle-income countries, those with between \$4,086 and \$12,615 as upper middle-income countries, and those with incomes of more than \$12,615 as high-income countries.”<sup>3</sup>

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has the mission to promote the welfare of all peoples everywhere, and more than three-fourths of the United Nations budget is spent in support of economic and social programs of their member countries. Under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) there are many programs and organs, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is one of them. UNDP works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty while protecting the planet through helping countries develop strong policies, skills, partnerships and institutions so they can sustain their progress.<sup>4</sup> From that UNDP wanted to eliminate the poverty and hunger so each of human could have their rights, dignity and equality in healthy environment. Not only from the human side, but UNDP also tries to keep earth safe

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<sup>2</sup> UN.ORG. “Economies by per capita GNI,” *UN.ORG Online*. Home page on-line. Available from [https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp\\_current/2014wesp\\_country\\_classification.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2014wesp_country_classification.pdf); Internet; accessed 28 February 2021.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 148

<sup>4</sup> UNDP.ORG. “UNDP - United Nations Development Programme,” *UNDP.ORG Online*. Home page on-line. Available from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>; Internet; accessed 28 February 2021.

and still liveable to humans in the next few years by reducing climate change and managing its natural resources. Prosperous lifestyles are also attained through economic, social, and technical advancements in conjunction with world peace. UNDP usually made a movement rather than made a policy, because movement is not bound by a certain territory and could reach many people. The actions that they made are still something that is not past the boundaries and could not threaten the sovereignty of a country.

From The United Nations Development Program they have a movement or goals that was made in 2015. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or some people called it Global Goals, were adopted by all the United Nations member states starting from 2015. The words Sustainable Development Goals were first heard at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. Before SDG's were born, the whole world use Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle indignity of poverty.<sup>5</sup> After 15 years of progresses by MDGs, it resulted in more than 1 billion people have a chances to break out from extreme poverty, child mortality dropped by more than 50%, followed with the number of out of school children has dropped 50%, also HIV/AIDS infections fell 40%.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> UNDP.ORG. "Background of the Sustainable Development Goals | UNDP," *UNDP.ORG Online*. Home page on-line. Available from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/background/>; Internet; accessed 28 February 2021.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1

The Sustainable Development Goals act as realizations of the UNDP purposes, and plan to be finished by 2030 with ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring that all the people enjoy peace and prosperity. Those goals are elaborated into the 17 goals, with 169 targets, 2999 events, 1248 publications, and 5358 actions.<sup>7</sup> The SDG's goals are prioritized to those developing countries, because it could help them to improve citizens' quality of life. They not only made goals to benefit the human, but many of other goals focused on the environment, animals, plantations, and even institutions. Combating poverty and other deprivations requires methods that improve health and education, promote equality, and then accelerate economic growth while addressing climate change and protecting seas and forests.

SDGs are a commitment that every country takes to “finish what we started” as each country is willing to take the 17 goals to develop the quality of life, they need the willingness to finish those things they started. The 17 goals are acts as a whole, so they are connected with each other and they could affect each other. Each goal is equal and needs special attention to eradicate it as soon as possible. If a country chooses to only take some goals then it could not be fully implemented because there will be holes in other points. SDGs are unique because they actually cover daily matters that sometimes humans or governments still often forget, absolutely with no one left behind. Everyone

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<sup>7</sup> SDGS.UN.ORG. “THE 17 GOALS | Sustainable Development,” *SDGS.UN.ORG Online*. Home page on-line. Available from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>; Internet; accessed 28 February 2021.

needs to contribute to build a better environment. The participation of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens are needed so the goals could be achieved.

Indonesia is a country located in the Southeast Asia continent and a country with the largest number of islands (17.504 islands). Populated with more than 270 million people, Indonesia ranked fourth as the most populated country.<sup>8</sup> Indonesia is an unitary state with republic system of the government, with People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council and the President directly elected for 5 year terms. Before gaining their independence Indonesia was colonized by the Dutch (350 years) and also the Japanese (3 years). Finally on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1945 Indonesia gained its independence and as a new country they rely on the knowledge they got from those 2 countries. Since the time of colonisations Indonesia was famous for its spices, not only because of the tropical climate country but also the quality of the soil. Many spices were exported from Indonesia and distributed to many countries in the world. Based on the World Bank Atlas method of counting gross national income, Indonesia has reached \$4,050 in 2019<sup>9</sup> and it classifies as lower middle income countries or developing countries. With those facts, Indonesia has already applied the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since 2015 and it is already 5 years to 2020. Indonesia

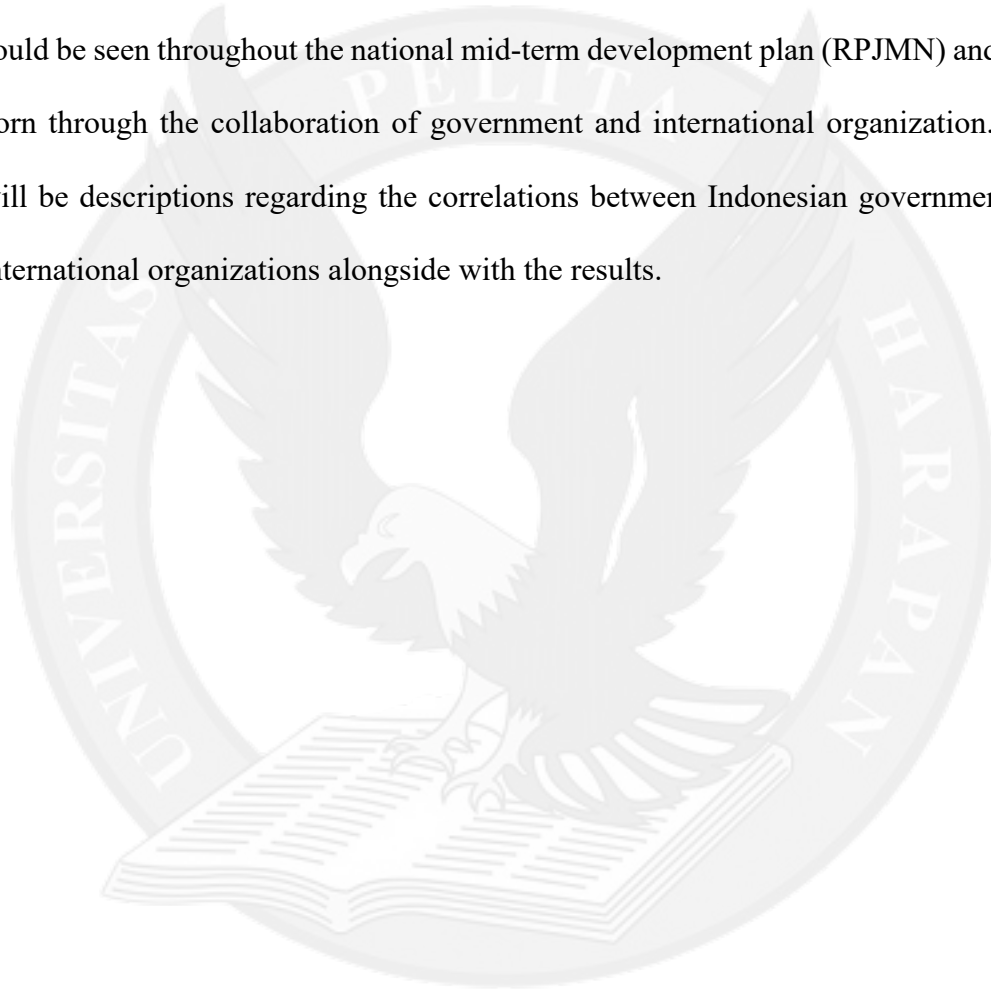
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<sup>8</sup> UNIDO-INDONESIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2016-2020. Jakarta: UNIDO [2016], Page 6.

<sup>9</sup> DATA.WORLDBANK.ORG. "GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$) - Indonesia | Data," *DATA.WORLDBANK.ORG Online*. Home page on-line. Available from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=ID>; Internet; accessed 28 February 2021.

hopes with SDGs they could make a better quality of their citizens along with the environment.

The government of Indonesia already set a strategy to fulfil the targets of Sustainable Development Goals in 2030 by medium term targets (5 years). The result could be seen throughout the national mid-term development plan (RPJMN) and it was born through the collaboration of government and international organization. There will be descriptions regarding the correlations between Indonesian governments and international organizations alongside with the results.



## **1.2 Research Question**

Recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia as a plan to develop the citizens and the environment, this thesis will focus writing the research questions as follow:

1. What are the International Organizations and Indonesian government's efforts to fulfill Sustainable Development Goals number 9 in Indonesia?
2. Within the time frame 2015-2020 (5 years) how far is the progress of implementing Sustainable Development Goals number 9 in Indonesia?

## **1.3 Research Objective**

The objective of this research is to find out the significance of implementing SDGs in Indonesia, especially SDGs number 9 that focuses on Industry, Innovations, and Infrastructure. Indonesia as a developing country still needs many improvements if they want to reach the developed country level. In accordance with the present and the 7<sup>th</sup> President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo started to build many facilities that correlated with SDGs number 9 that centered into Industry, Innovations, and Infrastructure development. Also, this research will see the progress of how the SDGs number 9 are being implemented in Indonesia.



#### **1.4 Research Significance**

The result of this research would show how the international organization and government's reactions regarding the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia, especially on SDG number 9 that centered on Industry, Innovations, and Infrastructure development. With this research, it could help the citizens of Indonesia to realize how important the development and improvement of SDG number 9 is in developing countries like Indonesia.

Therefore, I hope this analysis and report would be useful to International Relations scholars and those who are interested in learning about the international organization and government of Indonesia progress on Sustainable Development Goals number 9 (Industry, Innovations, and Infrastructure).

#### **1.5 Structure of Thesis**

There will be 5 different parts that construct this research and could complete each other. The first chapter is an introduction, consisting of backgrounds where there was the explanation about Sustainable Development Goals and Indonesia alongside the research questions, research objective, and research significance.

The second chapter is theoretical framework, consisting of literature review which explains about the sustainable development goals, Indonesian Government system, and industry, innovation, and infrastructure in Indonesia; Along with theory and concept which describes neoliberalism theory and followed by development concept.



After the theoretical framework, the third chapter is methodology that consists of the methodology that will be used to analyze this research. Starting with the qualitative approach is most suitable to analyze the development of industry, innovation, and infrastructure in Indonesia; Followed with the research method, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

After knowing the theory, concept, and methodology there will be the fourth chapter which is analysis. In the fourth chapter there will be more about the analysis of the development of Sustainable Development Goals number 9 (Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure) in Indonesia from 2 (two) different perspectives (government and international organization).

The fifth chapter is the conclusion. After the explanation and description of the chapters before the fifth chapter will be the conclusions of how Sustainable Development Goals number 9 (Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure) is being implemented in Indonesia and some recommendations for future research.