

Millenium Development Goals (Mdgs) and Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs) in Social Welfare

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Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed as the successor of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the MDGs' goals have not been achieved by the end of 2015. The SDGs is an action plan for the humankind, the planet, and the prosperity that also aims to strengthen universal peace in a broad freedom. It exists to overcome extreme poverty as the greatest global challenge. The SDGs concept is needed as a new development framework that accommodates all the changes occur after the 2015-MDGs, especially related to the world's changes since 2000 regarding the issue of deflation of natural resources, environmental degradation, crucial climate change, social protection, food and energy security, and a more pro-poor development. MDGs aimed only for the developing countries, while SDGs have a more universal goal. The SDGs is present to replace the MDGs with better goals to face the world future challenge. It has 17 goals and 169 targets that will stimulate actions for the next 15 years, focusing on the significant areas for the humanity and the planet, i.e., the people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

Keywords: MDGs, SDGs, Social Welfare, Development.



A. INTRODUCTION

Development is essentially a continuous process between various dimensions, both social, economic, and environmental dimensions aimed at the welfare of society. The development carried out so far tends to utilize natural resources arbitrarily, without regard to the existing environmental aspects. As a result, environmental damage and pollution are increasingly common (Isbandi, 2005).

These impacts can be detrimental or disrupting human life. World attention to environmental problems that have occurred for a long time. Starting from the holding of the High Level Conference (Summit) in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972. At the conference an agreement was reached on the relationship between environmental issues related to sustainable development. Since then the concept of environmentally friendly development began to be implemented in the implementation of development by various countries. In 2000, world leaders agreed on 8 specific and measurable global development goals called Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The MDGs are the goals and responsibilities of all countries participating in the Millennium Summit, both for their people and together between governments. The

targets covered by the MDGs are very diverse, ranging from reducing poverty and hunger, completing basic education levels, promoting gender equality, reducing child and maternal mortality, overcoming HIV / AIDS and various other diseases, and ensuring environmental sustainability and forming partnerships in implementing development . Achieving goals in the MDGs has a time target of up to 2015. In the future agenda to continue the MDGs, a conception will be developed in the context of the post-2015 development framework / agenda, called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The concept of SDGs is needed as a new development framework that accommodates all changes that occur after the 2015 MDGs (End, D. J., 2015). Especially relating to changes in the world situation since 2000 on the issue of deflation of natural resources, environmental damage, climate change is increasingly crucial, social protection, food and energy security, and development that is more pro-poor. Unlike the case with MDGs aimed only at developing countries, SDGs have more universal targets. SDGs are presented to replace the MDGs with goals that better meet the challenges of the world's future.

B. METHODE

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach to the method of literature study using secondary data in the form of literature relating to Millenium Development Goals (Mdgs) And Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs) In Social Welfare.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is a global development paradigm, declared by the Millennium Summit by 189 member states of the United Nations (UN) in New York in September 2000. The legal basis for the issuance of the MDGs declaration is the General Assembly Resolution of the United Nations Number 55/2 Stairs 18 September 2000, (A / Ris / 55/2 United Nations Millennium Development Goals). All countries present at the meeting committed to integrating the MDGs as part of the national development program in an effort dealing with solutions to issues that are fundamental to the fulfillment of human rights and freedoms.

The Gambian government also attended the Millennium Summit in New York and signed the Millennium Declaration. The declaration contains the commitments of each country and the international community to achieve 8 development goals in this Millennium (MDG), as a package of measurable goals for development and poverty alleviation. The signing of this declaration is a commitment from world leaders to reduce more than half of those who suffer from hunger, guarantee all children to complete basic education, alleviate gender disparities at all levels of education, reduce infant mortality

by 2/3, and reduce up to half the number of people who did not have access to clean water in 2015.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) is an abbreviation or an extension of sustainable development goals, which is a document that will become a reference in the development and negotiation frameworks of countries in the world. Post-2015, also known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is defined as a framework for the next 15 years until 2030. Unlike the MDGs which are more bureaucratic and technocratic, the preparation of SDGs points is more inclusive involving many parties including civil society organizations or Civil Society Organization (CSO). The preparation of the SDGs itself has several challenges because there are still several MDG target points that cannot be achieved and must be continued in the SDGs. All objectives, targets and indicators in the SDGs document also need to consider changes in the current global situation (Yohanna, 2015).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) global goals that will end in 2015. Formally, SDGs are first discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. The SDGs document was ratified at the UN Sustainable Development Summit which took place in New York on 25-27 September 2015. In the Summit it was determined that the SDGs will come into force post 2015 until 2030. SDGs do not only apply to developing countries, but also to developed countries at the end of the year 2015.

The concept of MDGs and SDG'S

Millennium-era development has been declared, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the MDGs declaration is the result of struggles and agreements between developing countries and developed countries. Developing countries are obliged to implement it, including one of them Indonesia where MDGs activities in Indonesia include the implementation of MDGs monitoring activities. Meanwhile, developed countries are obliged to support and provide assistance to the efforts of the success of each of the MDG goals and targets. The MDGs will end in 2015, but until now there has been no final concept that will continue the MDGs program. For this reason, scientists and various groups try to explore the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as successors to the MDGs.

The concept of SDGs is needed as a new development framework that accommodates all changes that occur after 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The concept of SDGs continues the concept of development of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) where the concept has ended in 2015. So, the development framework relating to changing world situations that originally used the concept of MDGs has now been replaced by SDGs.

The three pillars that are indicators in the concept of SDGs development are, first, the indicators that are inherent in human development, including education, health. The second indicator is attached to the small environment (Social Economic Development), such as the availability of environmental facilities and infrastructure, as well as economic growth. Meanwhile, the third indicator is attached to the larger environment (Environmental Development), in the form of the availability of natural resources and good environmental quality.

The purpose of the MDGs and SDG'S

The eight MDG goals that must be carried out by each country that declares them are; 1) tackling poverty and hunger, 2) achieving basic education for all, 3) encouraging gender equality and empowering women, 4) reducing child mortality, 5) improving maternal health, 6) fighting HIV / AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases, 7) ensuring environmental sustainability; and 8) developing global partnerships for development. Indonesia as one of the countries participating in declaring the MDGs has an obligation to carry out efforts to achieve the MDG targets and monitor the progress of achieving.

The eight MDG Goals are defined in measurable targets and progress can be monitored and reported using indicators that can be verified and compared internationally. Each country is given flexibility to adjust and localize these indicators.

The objectives of the SDGs include: 1) Without Poverty, there is no poverty in any form in all corners of the world. 2) Without hunger, no more hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and encouraging sustainable agricultural cultivation. 3) Good health and well-being Ensure a healthy life and encourage the welfare of life for all people at all ages. 4) Quality Education, Ensuring equal distribution of quality education and increasing learning opportunities for everyone. 5) Gender Equality, achieving gender equality and empowering mothers and women. 6) Clean Water and Sanitation, ensuring the availability of clean water and sustainable sanitation for everyone. 7) Clean and Affordable Energy, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for everyone. 8) Economic Growth and Decent Work, supporting sustainable economic development, productive employment and decent work for everyone. 9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, build quality infrastructure, encourage sustainable industrial improvement and encourage innovation. 10) Reducing inequality, reducing inequality both within a country and between countries in the world. 11) Urban and Community Sustainability, developing quality, safe and sustainable cities and settlements. 12) Responsible Consumption and Production, ensuring the continuity of consumption and production patterns. 13) Action on Climate, acting quickly to combat climate change and its effects. 14) Underwater life, preserving and maintaining the sustainability of the sea and the life of marine resources

for sustainable development. . 16) Strong Justice and Peace Institutions, promoting peace including the community for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all people including institutions and being responsible for all people. 17) Partnerships to Achieve Goals, Strengthen implementation and revive global partnerships for sustainable development.

Difference between MDG'S and SDG's

Basically, the MDGs and SDGs have the same goals and similarities. Namely, the SDGs continue the noble ideals of MGDs who want to concentrate on tackling hunger and poverty in the world. However, the document agreed by world leaders in 2000 was used up in 2015. World leaders felt the Millennium Development Goals agenda needed to be continued, so a proposal document called sustainable development goals emerged.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed as a continuation of Milineum Development Goals (MDGs) that have not achieved their goals until the end of 2015. The SDGs are a plan of action for humanity, the planet and prosperity. Also the aim of strengthening universal peace in broad freedom other than that to overcome extreme poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable prerequisite for sustainable development (WHO, 2015).

The concept of SDGs is needed as a new development framework that accommodates all changes that occur after the 2015 MDGs. Especially relating to changes in the world situation since 2000 on the issue of deflation of natural resources, environmental damage, climate change is increasingly crucial, social protection, food and energy security, and development that is more pro-poor. Unlike the case with MDGs aimed only at developing countries, SDGs have more universal targets. SDGs are presented to replace the MDGs with goals that better meet the challenges of the world's future. The SDGs have 17 goals and 169 targets. These goals and targets will stimulate action in the next fifteen years in areas that are important to humanity and the planet namely humans, planets, prosperity, peace and partnerships.

Relevance of SDGs with Social Welfare

Social Welfare is an organized system of social enterprises and social institutions that are shown to help individuals or groups achieve satisfying living and health standards, and to achieve personal and social relationships that can enable them to develop their abilities fully. , and to enhance their well-being in line with the needs of families and communities. (Walter A. Friedlander, In Whibawa et al, 2015: 29).

Social welfare has a goal:

1. Achieve a prosperous life in the sense of achieving basic life standards such as clothing, housing, food, health, and social relations in harmony with the environment.

2. To achieve good self-adjustment, especially with the people in their environment, for example by exploring resources, improving and developing satisfying standard of living.
3. Social Welfare Development is defined as a development approach that aims to improve the quality of life of the community through increasing economic capital, human capital, society capital, and protection in an integrated and sustainable manner. Increasing community economic capital is a livelihood body that enables them to acquire and manage financial and material assets. Thus, in turn they are able to fulfill their basic needs accordingly decent and sustainable humanitarian standards (Whibawa et al, 2015: 3).

The field of social welfare business or social services or so-called social work practices consists of various interrelated scopes of one another:

1. Child and family welfare
2. Welfare of adolescents and young people
3. Welfare of the elderly
4. Public welfare services
5. Recreational Services
6. Mental Health Services
7. Medical social services
8. Social services for people with disabilities
9. Social services for women
10. Housing and environmental social services

The attention of the government and society in general on the need for a better standard of life, has led to the formation of social welfare efforts. Basically the social welfare effort is a program to answer the problem of community needs or improve people's lives. Organizations that provide social welfare businesses or social services are called community service organizations (human service organizations) or abbreviated HSO. The objectives of the HSO include:

1. Humanitarian and social justice goals. This goal is sourced from the democratic ideal of social justice and it stems from the belief that every human being has the right to develop the potential they have
2. Objectives relating to social courts. This goal develops based on the understanding that disadvantaged, inadequate or unmet groups of people will be a threat to established community groups.
3. Objectives related to social development. This goal prioritizes programs designed to increase the production of goods and services as well as various resources that can support and contribute to economic development.

Based on the understanding of social welfare, goals, business midwives and social welfare services there are several goals and targets in the SDGs in line especially in (Adi, 2014):

1. To end poverty in all forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve better food and nutrition security and support sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure a healthy life and support welfare for all ages.
4. Ensure that inclusive and equal quality education also supports lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure the availability and management of sustainable clean water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive workforce and decent work for all
9. Build robust infrastructure, support inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reducing inequality within and between countries.
11. Build cities and settlements that are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Alignment of SDGs with social welfare science is expected to be able to solve social problems in the world, especially in Indonesian society. By way of scientific development through useful research, especially research that is the focus area of the SDGs namely Human, planet, prosperity, peace, partnership.

D. CONCLUSION

The goal development goal's (SDG'S) is a document that will become a reference in the framework of developing and negotiating countries in the world. Where the concept of SDG'S is continuing the concept of MDG's which ended in 2015. Basically, MDG'S and SDG's have the same goals and similarities. Namely SDG'S continues the noble ideals of MDG'S who want to tackle hunger and poverty in the world. These SDGs are not separate from the MDGs, SDGs are a form of refinement of the MDGs. SDGs are a continuation of what has been built on the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals). SDG's has 5 foundations namely human, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership that want to achieve three noble goals in 2030 in the form of ending poverty, achieving equality and overcoming climate change.

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