

Analysis of Indonesian Development Equity: Making the Golden Indonesia 2045 through Pure Decentralization Policy in National Development Planning

Fikri Gali Fernando Holqi¹*

Received: October 12, 2024 / Revised: April 5, 2025 / Accepted: / May 16, 2025

Abstract

This research aims to discover the challenges of Golden Indonesia 2045 by identifying the regional autonomy in Indonesia, village autonomy in Indonesia, development planning mechanism in Indonesia, acceleration of Development in Indonesia, and challenges of Golden Indonesia 2045 in the Indonesian National Development Planning. This is an effort to evaluate decentralization in Indonesia. This study uses the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) method in public policy analysis. Primary data includes legal frameworks and expert interviews, while secondary data is derived from government reports, academic journals, and books. The data collected will then be analyzed using the theories used in this study, namely decentralization. The study results stated that the decentralization and autonomy implemented in Indonesia need to run more purely and optimally. In this case, Indonesia is more oriented towards centralization. All the authority of local governments and governments under them is based on and is very dependent on the central government. The construction of Indonesia's government system through the avoidance of the authority of the entire local government through pure autonomy that allows it to be absolute results in the dependence of local governments on the central government. The development planning model in Indonesia must be bottom-up and participatory. This can be implemented through decentralization and pure autonomy by the central government for local and village governments. The study recommends granting greater authority to local and village governments, enabling them to develop and document strategic development plans (RPJPD, RPJMD, and RPJM) in alignment with national objectives.

Keywords: Development Planning, Golden Indonesia, Decentralization

¹Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

*E-mail: fikrigali61@webmail.umm.ac.id

Introduction

The Government of Indonesia, through four fundamental components contained in the presentation of Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS) or the Ministry of National Development Planning, related to Indonesia in 2045. These four components include the principles of independence, fairness, progress, and prosperity. It is more specific about science, human resources, economy, equitable Development, national resilience, and governance. Golden Indonesia's 2045 is spearheaded by a demographic bonus, assumed to occur precisely in 2045. The Government of Indonesia considers that the demographic bonus will create positive implications as an effort to elevate the country. This assumption is based on the aspect of demographic population. This happens because of the demographic factor. The Government of Indonesia has made a projection that shows that the average productive age population in the vulnerable age group of 15-64 years will experience dominance by reaching 70% by 2045 (Budiman, 2024).

The demographic bonus's positive implications can escalate Indonesia's progress in areas such as the Human Development Index (HDI), the economy, and technology. (Permatasari & Himmati, 2022). Referring to the positive implications of Indonesia's demographic bonus, the young generation now has a vital role and contribution. This is based on 2045 being the primary function in the country's progress. The Golden Indonesia 2045 orientation is a strategic step for Indonesia in realizing that a developed country becomes a country that deserves consideration in the international realm. Golden Indonesia 2045 raises 4 principal components: human Development, economy, technology, national resilience, and equitable Development (Darman, 2017).

In the vision of Indonesia Emma's 2045, Indonesia predicts that it will become one of the countries with the largest economic achievements in the world. This is based on the prediction that Indonesia's gross domestic product will reach 7 trillion US dollars in 2045. To realize this prediction, Indonesia needs the support of high economic exclusion and inclusiveness. In 2030, Indonesia is predicted to become the fifth-largest economy in the world. The Super Cycle Report (2010) by Standard Chartered Bank predicted this. An important aspect of inclusive economic growth is that it relies on escalation, stability, and equity. However, according to PPN/BAPPENAS data, Indonesia's Inclusive Development Index has fallen, resulting in inequality or disparity. Thus, equitable development is needed (Samuelson, 2022).

Equitable Development has a vital role in achieving Golden Indonesia 2045. Development is an evolution that occurs in society. This evolution represents a pattern of social change that contains positivity to create the embodiment of humanism that allows society to control its political goals (Simamora, 2006). In addition, Development is a systematic phase that involves three factors: Input, conversion, and output. Input is a formulation, conversion is a study, and output is implementation (Essamlali et al., 2024). Thus, it explicitly states that Development can be carried out through a formulation process that is tested in the study until after it is implemented. This scheme will be a system that affects both (Sahroni, 2004).

As Indonesia's effort to welcome Golden Indonesia 2045, national development planning is expected to solve this problem (Scown et al., 2023). Planning based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN) is planning to determine the right future action through the order of choice by considering available resources. The government needs a public policy strategy to realize Golden Indonesia 2045. Policy can be

explained as a response to a phenomenon or condition that occurs in a society to create harmony. This is done through collective actions from various stakeholders. On the other hand, policy is also interpreted as a social practice. Policies will only be realized when they are implemented. Public policy is a concept that consists of the process of policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Policy implementation is an action taken to achieve a goal contained in the policy formulation. The implementation of public policies will have a significant impact on the policy object. Namely, the output produced is by expectations (intended) or not expected (spillover negative effect) (Desrinelti et al. 2021).

The aspect of development that has been implemented by the Indonesian government shows inequality or unevenness. This inequality or disparity is a very vital problem that Indonesia continues to experience. The fundamental reason for uneven development in Indonesia is access to the central government by local governments. Whereas equitable development can increase local economic growth, social and political stability, to strengthen national resilience. There needs to be a political economy system that can run a fair government system and does not favor certain regions or others. So it is necessary to authorize and support all regions/regions (Farid et al., 2025).

Hák et al. (2016) the fundamental aspects of a policy are formulation, objectives, achievements, and political processes. Science and scientific components need to be considered to achieve policy efficiency and political success in sustainable development. Fleming (2017) states that sustainable Development is a paradigm with a broad scope. Sustainable Development requires integration related to regulations, values, and knowledge. So, Development is not just a certification (Griggs, 2014). Integration, in this case, is not only oriented towards Development. However, some factors that play a role in underpinning several initiators are trade-offs that aim to create synergy and interdependence, thus being able to create success (Iheanacho, 2014). Based on previous research, researchers realize the importance of research that examines development equity in Indonesia, especially regarding the national development planning system. Because this aspect has not been researched by several previous studies. The orientation of national Development can be realized if the government, the private sector, and civil society take responsibility and ensure the achievement of their goals. This study aims to evaluate decentralization in Indonesia by identifying regional autonomy, village autonomy, development planning mechanisms, acceleration of Development, and challenges of Golden Indonesia 2045 in Indonesia's National Development Planning.

Research Objectives

This study aims to identify;

1. Regional and Village Government Autonomy in Indonesia
2. Acceleration of Development in Indonesia
3. Development Mechanisms and the Challenges of Golden Indonesia 2045 in Indonesia's National Development Planning

Literature Review

Public Policy

Public policy is an activity that will be carried out by the government related to the needs or desires of the community and has an achievement target. Generally, there are 2 types of policies, namely top-down and bottom-up policies (Dunn, 2020). The top-down model creates a form of policy that is horizontal from the top down. Meanwhile, the bottom-up model applies the opposite of the top-down model. The bottom-up model is required to accommodate the community's needs, which contains strategies and solutions (Cynthia & Yusran, 2021). Public policy has several stages: Formation (formulation), implementation, and evaluation. The formation of a public policy carried out by the government must coordinate with interested parties (stakeholders) (Olejniczak et al., 2020). At the formation or formulation stage, public policy is required to innovate. Innovation in public policy must be relevant and contribute to surplus knowledge. Thus, it can benefit a policy created (Flores-Tapia et al., 2023). Public policy innovation is considered to have positive implications in creating a sustainable society (Sururi, 2017).

At the implementation stage, the implementation of the concept of public policy is identified as a process in the policy program in realizing policies that have been agreed upon and ratified by the community (stakeholders) (Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017). The implementation of public policy contains a policy objective. The relationship between technocratic data and political government bureaucracy influences public policy (Mateo-Babiano & Fong, 2024). In the policy implementation process, policies are required to refer to aspects that can affect public policy. The implementation of public policies needs to be evaluated based on the policy orientation that needs to be achieved (Desrinelti et al., 2021). Policy Science of Democracy is an approach that closely correlates with post-positivists. This approach involves stakeholders in a public policy decision-making mechanism (DeLeon, 1988). Based on Harold Lasswell's perspective, the Policy Science of Democracy approach is carried out through interaction or dialogue in the public policy formulation and implementation stages (Lasswell, 1971).

Policy Science of Democracy is carried out to ensure that people's aspirations can be accepted when formulating and designing public policies. The government and the community do this by identifying information and community needs in-depth and comprehensively. Thus, the approach suggests considering the number of players in the policy formulation process (Laswell, 1971) so that the basic principle of justice in utility is the most votes (Bentham, 2000). The term political refers to the Greek word for "polis," which means "city". Polis is a form of construction of the views of famous philosophers, namely Plato and Aristotle. Plato's book entitled "The Republic" explains that the concept of the polis is an agenda to form an ideal social order. Referring to this concept, it is interpreted that politics is an action that aims to establish a perfect social order (Wittig, 2016). On the other hand, Aristotle's book, "The Politics", elaborates that humans are identified as political animals. It is believed that the political will is not formed by man but is identified naturally in man (Firmanzah, 2011). This perspective aligns with the view of Miriam Budiardjo, who stated that politics is all actions in the constitutional political system that correlate with determining the system's goals and implementation (Budiardjo, 2008).

Decentralization

Regional autonomy is an authority and necessity of local governments in coordinating local governments' interests according to their community's needs (Article 1, paragraph 3, Regional Law). Regional autonomy is based on the principle of autonomy, which has guidelines for implementing local government (Article 1, paragraph 7, Regional Law). Regional autonomy represents the concept of decentralization, which is a form of granting authority from the central government to local governments based on the principle of autonomy (Article 1, paragraph 8, Regional Law). Regional autonomy is implemented through local government law in terms of government administrators without any intervention by other governments. This is based on the principle of legislation, a concept of government governance that accommodates the aspirations of the community and internalizes democratic values to local resources (Fauzi, 2019). Decentralization has the interpretation of all local government affairs that come from the central government. In addition to decentralization, there is also the term deconcentration. Deconcentration grants authority between the central government and the regions as auxiliary officers (*medebewind*) (Zubaedah & Hafizi, 2022; Republic of Indonesia, 2004; Republic of Indonesia, 2008).

Referring to the view of political empowerment, the purpose of the concept of decentralization can be identified based on two perspectives. First, decentralization can be seen in the central government and local governments. Decentralization in local governments is an effort to form political equality, responsiveness, and government accountability (Gadenne & Singhal, 2014). The implementation of the local government system contains changes after the Local Government Law. The substance in the Local Government Law is the basis of the principle of autonomy, which contains macro complexity. Local governments have the authority to carry out government functions outside the functions and authorities of the central government. The actualization of regulations related to regional autonomy has the goal of governance and coordination efforts for local governments to run independently (Mookherjee, 2015). The output of the concept of decentralization can be determined based on several aspects, namely public services, community economy, and development programs (Habibi, 2015). Regional autonomy is also part of the government's public policy through the law.

Local Government Autonomy

Referring to the power structure of the Indonesian government system, the central government has a higher stratum than local governments. But in certain contexts, local governments can have higher authority than the central government; this refers to the conditions of the problem area being faced. The difference in authority that then results in the delegation of authority is often a representation of the principle of regional autonomy. The concept of regional autonomy has relevance to the principle of a state that is oriented towards the welfare of the community (Murhani, 2008).

To realize this concept, the state has all the strategies that can be implemented to accelerate the goal. For example, in a democratic country, there is a separation of powers, which then evolves into a division of power (Murhani, 2008). Indonesia itself has changed the concept of its government organizers, namely, after the promulgation of Law Number 22 of 1999, which was replaced by Law Number 32 of 2004 and finally Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The provision contains elements that accommodate authority

that is beyond the authority of the central government or the delegation of authority. The main purpose of this delegation of authority is to accelerate the realization of community welfare (Article 1, Law No. 23/2014).

The establishment of the concept of regional autonomy refers to Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, which prioritizes the principle of decentralization (Roihan, 2016). Referring to the political dynamics that occurred, the change in regional autonomy after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, which was initially centralistic in terms of autonomy politics, became decentralized (Akbar, 2019). The concept of regional autonomy itself refers to the principle of Federal Arrangement (federalist), which is oriented towards the delegation of autonomous authority as an effort to realize separatism in resolving strategic regional issues and revenue redistribution. This certainly uses the principle of democracy so that it can accommodate the interests of local communities in regional development (Zubaedah & Hafizi, 2022).

Methodology

This study uses the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) method with a statutory approach and a quantitative data scale from the Ministry. RIA is a method used to systematically analyze a state-formed policy or Law to identify positive and negative aspects. RIA has a contribution to help play a role in alternative public policy. The following is the mechanism of the RIA method;

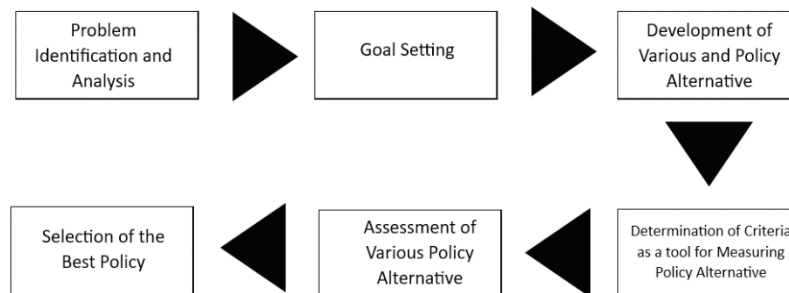


Figure 1 RIA Research Framework

The concept of public policy research work goes through several stages. First, the researcher will identify policy problems and analyze them. Second, policy objectives. Third, various policy alternatives are developed. Third, criteria are determined as a policy measuring tool. Fourth, the assessment of different policy alternatives. Fifth, good policy selection. The data used in the research is classified into primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study were laws, government regulations, Presidential Regulations, and interviews. This is more specific in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Presidential Regulation Number 52 of 2023, Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS and data from the Ministry of Economics processed by the author.

Meanwhile, the secondary data in this study uses data from ministries, journals, and books. The technique of determining the subject uses purposive sampling. The informants in

this study are development experts (lecturers) and village actors as informants 1 and 2. The collected data will then be formed into a diagram or scale. Each of these Scales is compared. This includes the Regional Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) scale. The data will be analyzed using the decentralization theory and the policy science of democracy. Then, the data presented will be compared with government policies regulated by the shrimp law to create several policy alternatives, as obtained through interviews with experts and village actors. So that researchers can choose the best policy that is packaged in the conclusion of the research. Researchers will draw conclusions using inductive patterns such as generalizations or simplifications. In an effort for analytical purposes, RIA analysis is conducted to evaluate and create alternative policies or new regulations related to regional autonomy policies in the context of equitable development in Indonesia. Researchers consider that RIA is a very important approach so that policies formed by the government do not experience obstacles and failures. In addition, RIA can be analyzed coherently by involving elements of policy implications, which are then very strategic for the next policy formulation.

Results

According to PPN/BAPPENAS data, Indonesia's Inclusive Development Index has fallen, resulting in inequality or disparity. Thus, equitable development is needed. Whereas, contained in the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045, Indonesia predicts that it will become one of the countries with the largest economic achievements in the world. This is based on the prediction that Indonesia's gross domestic product will reach 7 trillion US dollars in 2045. In this case, Indonesia is more oriented towards (centralisation met de deconcentrate) where all the authority of local governments and governments under them is based on and is very dependent on the central government. The construction of Indonesia's government system through the avoidance of the authority of the entire local government through pure autonomy that allows it to be absolute (absolute onafhankelijkheid) results in the dependence of local governments on the central government.

Regions and villages are powerless to exercise their authority despite the concepts of decentralization and autonomy. Referring to the political dynamics that occurred, the change in regional autonomy after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, which was initially centralistic in terms of autonomy politics, became decentralized. This certainly uses the principle of democracy so that it can accommodate the interests of local communities in regional development. Local and village governments need help to create development programs independently, and can only develop central government programs contained in the RPJMN document. This is a challenge to realize the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. This can be implemented through decentralization and pure autonomy by the central government for local and village governments.

Discussion

Regional and Village Government Autonomy in Indonesia

Strategy is an aspect that has an essential contribution to each country carrying out an acceleration program to realize a country's orientation (Ozmen, 2014). The realization of the goal of a country that adheres to democracy is implemented through a system of separation of powers, which subsequently leads to evolution and becomes a distribution of power (Murhani, 2008).

In Indonesia, government organizers are experiencing changes after the passage of Law Number 22 of 1999 and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government. Referring to the normative view, elements contain the central government's provisions. An autonomous region is a form of community group coordinated in an area according to regional regulations, which is used to create regional development priorities (Niembro & Sarmiento, 2021). This system is based on the community's wishes and will later be accommodated in a policy (Article 1, paragraph 2, Regional Law). The rights and authorities of local governments in forming an acceleration of improving community welfare, empowerment, and public services (Zasada et al., 2017). The existence of decentralization is required to escalate competitiveness through democracy, egalitarianism, and justice (Article 1, Regional Law). In addition, it is also required to carry out equitable Development to improve the quality of public services and regional competitiveness (Article 258, paragraph 1, Regional Law) (Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

The implementation of regional autonomy refers to Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, which explains that the government system in Indonesia upholds the concept of unity, so decentralization is required. Implementing decentralization in Indonesia created many interpretations (Roihan, 2016). This interpretation refers to a condition of political dynamics that has changed the Amendment of the 1945 Constitution, especially in Articles 18 A and 18 B. Relevant to the Amendment, the politics of Indonesia's government system, which was initially centralized, has become decentralized (Akbar, 2019). Regional autonomy is based on the decentralization of the federal system (federalist), which has an orientation in organizing activities formed by the central government to curtail the existence of opposition in public policy. Thus, the autonomy manifested in local governments is oriented toward realization, strategy, and revenue retribution. This authority is actualized through the application of decentralization to aspects of community welfare. Thus, it is hoped that it will escalate the role of local communities in their respective development processes (Zubaedah & Hafizi, 2022; Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Referring to the conception of the hierarchy of power, regional autonomy can be interpreted as a form of authority by local governments to coordinate with their regions (Schneider, 2019). However, regional rights and authorities cannot be interpreted as a form of absolute authority for local governments (absolute onafhankelijkesheid) that creates a potential that local governments will carry out based on their authority through autonomy, not to carry out or implement policies imposed by the central government. Thus, this allows disintegration to occur and impacts the constitutional system. The fundamental idea of regional autonomy creates a concept that is expected to improve the democratic aspect. Thus, decentralization will increase the collective role and contribution of all components of public policy (Nyoman & Sudana, 2019).

Table 1 Categorization of Regional Development Planning in Indonesia

Activity	Product Document	Legal Product	Time
<i>Musrenbang</i>	RPJPD	Regional Regulation	20 Years
<i>Musrenbang</i>	RPJMD	Regional Regulation	5 Years
<i>Musrenbang</i>	RKPD	Regional Regulation of the Governor/Regent/Mayor	1 Year

Based on Table 1, the RPJMD has a validity period of 5 years, while the RKPD has an enforcement period of 1 year. Thus, implementing Development planning through the Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Murenbang) forum will adjust the time and enforcement of RPJMD and RKPD documents. The document in question is a regional development planning document containing the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). RPJMD is a planning document for 5 years that contains regional development strategies and policy directions, regional financial policy directions, and regional priority programs, which are accompanied by work plans. The RPJMD is then described in the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD), and its budgeting is described in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) document. These two documents are the results (output) of the Village Budget and the Village Budget.

The RPJMD document is manifested in the Regional Regulation, while the RKPD document is manifested in the Governor/Regent/Mayor Regulation. In addition to the RPJMD and RKPD documents, the Regions also have RPJPD (Regional et al. Plan) documents that are valid for 20 years. RPJPD is specified as RPJMD, and RPJMD is applied to RKPD. In the mechanism of formulation of the RKPD, which becomes an annual document, in the preparation of the RKPD, which functions as an annual document, local governments must carry out Musrenbang in stages. This is reflected in the Joint Circular Letter between the State Government of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Home Affairs Number 8 of 2007, which states that the implementation of Musrenbang starts from the level of sub-districts/villages, districts/cities, and provinces.

In Indonesia, the smallest level of government than the local government that has autonomy in the law is the village government. Village autonomy has a vital role. Villages have ideas by carrying out development models based on people and empowerment. Compared to the village, the town has a particular government. Villages had autonomous authority. Village autonomy is stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The quo law states that a village or customary village can be described as a community group that lives within the Law, has territorial boundaries, and has the right and authority to actualize the administration of its government. Not only that, the village has the right to accommodate the interests of the local community, which are based on the needs of the people, historical rights, and traditions verified by the Indonesian government. Thus, the village is an autonomous government with the right to regulate and coordinate its government (Article 1, paragraph 1, Village Law) (Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

One aspect of village autonomy representation is that villages can elect village government heads, namely village heads, through the election of democratic village heads. Villages could also form regulations in the form of village regulations. Village regulations can be definitively interpreted as a form of normative provisions in which community norms and values are derivatives of regional regulations, which are then ratified by the village head through village deliberations organized by the BPD (Village Consultative Body). As a form of ceremony carried out by the government to create community independence, the village is required to be able to initiate a village development program, which will later be contained in the Village RPJM. Village development can be identified as an effort made by the village government to improve the welfare and living standards of the village community. In addition, village development is also oriented towards improving human quality, which also includes ideas to increase community knowledge. The village community has the potential to make a double contribution. First, the

village community is an object of Development. Second, the village community is the subject of Development. Village communities as development objects are defined as any form of Development carried out by the village government to improve the living and welfare of the village community. Meanwhile, in the sense that the village community is the subject of Development, it means that the village community has a decisive role in the process of village development at the national level. So, this model is participatory (Article 1, paragraph 8, Village Law) (Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Village development is a phase of the village reflecting 3 aspects of the village, which include nature, culture, and socio-economy. In a pragmatic way (Suyitno, 2004). The orientation of village development is an effort to improve the welfare of the village people in alleviating poverty through the equitable distribution of village development and sustainable use of local resources (Article 78, paragraph 1, Village Law) (Republic of Indonesia, 2014). The various forces of natural resources in the village area are the potential of the village to carry out Development. These resources can be optimized by the village for sustainability and village development (Greenland et al., 2023). Fundamentally, villages play a strategic role in Indonesia's social, economic, and cultural development. Communities defined as development subjects are responsible for local norms, values, and wisdom as an agenda for managing resources (Hossain, 2023). In improving the quality of villages, the solidarity of village communities needs to be maximized to create prosperity. The mapping to identify a potential owned by the village is very complicated. This agenda needs a participatory role in the relationship between the local community, the village, and the government. Until it can operate ideally in development planning that is original for policy efficiency and effectiveness (Suárez, 2023) village's potential can be interpreted as the potential that the village has not optimized physically and non-physically. The physical potential of the village includes human, natural, and agricultural resources. While the non-physical potential includes aspects (social, cultural, and village apparatus).

The optimization of the identified village potential needs to be manifested through differentiation. Empowerment in Development is oriented toward principles that realize community stability as an effort to achieve welfare. In addition to the community as an empowerment object, empowerment can be carried out in village organizations or institutions. This includes BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprises) or village cooperatives created to achieve village independence (Kasih, 2022). Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, development planning is a systematic procesed held by the collective village government involving BPD and the community to democratically maximize the potential of the village in the ideals of village development (Permendagri Nomor 114 Tahun 2014). The village development planning mechanism that is carried out is required by the village government to eliminate the arbitrary nature of the village government and village officials. Thus, the village development goals can contain the village's vision and mission, which will later be accommodated in the village documents, namely RPJM Village and RKP Village. This document needs to be formulated in a measurable schematic manner and consists of the aspirations and needs of the village community. The following is a table of village planning categorization;

Table 2 Categorization of Village Development Planning in Indonesia

Activity	Product Document	Legal Product	Time
<i>Musrenbang</i>	RPJM Village	Village Regulation	5 Years
<i>Musrenbang</i>	RKP Villages	Decree of the Village Head Regulations	1 Year

Based on Table 2, the Village RPJM has a validity period of 5 years, while the RKP-Villages have an enforcement period of 1 year. Thus, implementing Development planning through the Murenbang forum will adjust the time and enforcement of documents. Like local governments, village governments have several documents verified as Village RPJM and Village RKP documents. In this case, village development documents include the Village RPJM (Village Medium-Term Development Plan), which has a validity period of 6 years, and the Village RKP (Village Government Work Plan), which has a validity period of one year. The Village RPJM is a guideline and direction for village development, which is the Development of regional development priorities. Meanwhile, the village RKP contains village development strategies and directions representing village development priorities. The Village RPJM and Village RKP are the output of the Musrenbang mechanism in the village regulation, while the RKP is in the village head's decree.

Acceleration Development in Indonesia

The policy of the Indonesian government in 2024 has an orientation and direction concentrated on several aspects. The first aspect of accelerating Development in Indonesia is economic acceleration. The acceleration of economic aspects is created inclusively with its sustainable nature. The acceleration of inclusive and sustainable economic growth has become an orientation or goal to realize the trajectory's goals with long-term vulnerability and medium-term development ideals. This policy has the potential to support the foundation of Indonesia's economy and become the basis for the implementation of long-term Development in 2025-2045. Indonesia's economic aspect is expected to remain stable; achieving Indonesia's growth trajectory and vision and mission in 2045 needs to be done through the quality of human resources (Human Resources). Carrying out inclusive and sustainable economic transformation is hoped to restore the trajectory and create a long-term growth cycle. Thus, Indonesia's vision for 2045 can be realized. In formulating the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2025-2045, which will be included in the RPJPN document, primarily through the aspects of inclusive economy and equitable Development (sustainable) based on the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045, it is necessary to analyze the income level of each region in Indonesia. The following is some data on the revenue received by the regions starting in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018;

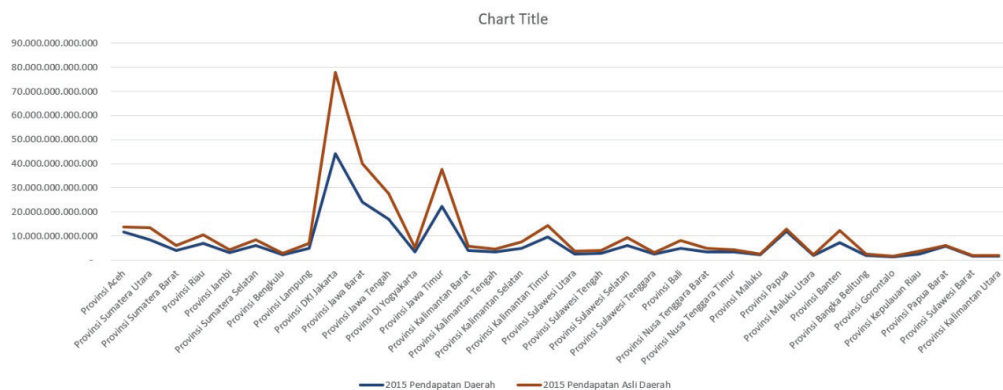


Figure 2 Comparative Data Scale of Regional Income and Regional Original Income (PAD) 2015

Based on the figure above, the average Regional Revenue is 10,235,994,254,375, and the average Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is 1,602,001,419,143 in 2016. The top 4 in regional revenue and regional original income (PAD) are DKI Jakarta Province, with regional revenue reaching 44,209,238,168,583 and PAD reaching 33,686,176,815,708. West Java Province has a regional revenue of 24,009,980,850,227, and PAD has reached 16,032,856,414,345. East Java Province's regional revenue reached 22,228,450,227,975, and PAD reached 15,402,647,674,503. Moreover, Central Java Province achieved regional revenue, reaching 16,828,153,996,157, and PAD reached 10,904,825,812,504.

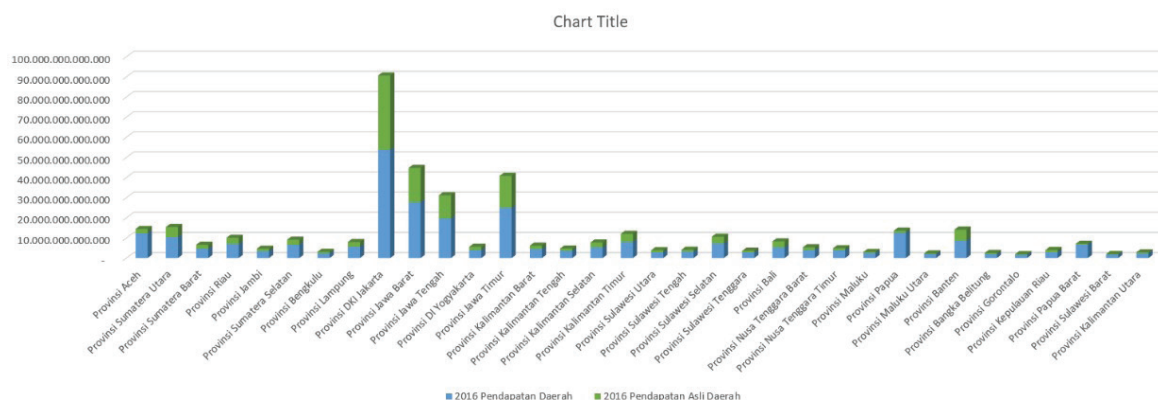


Figure 3 Comparative Data Scale of Regional Income and Regional Original Income (PAD) 2016

Based on the figure above, the average Regional Revenue was 10,031,577,227,455, and the average Regional Original Revenue (PAD) was 1,552,225,428,579 in 2016. The top 4-ranked in regional revenue and regional original revenue (PAD) are DKI Jakarta Province, with regional revenue reaching 53,784,706,312,513 and PAD reaching 36,888,017,587,716. West Java Province has a regional revenue of 27,694,035,120,859, and PAD has reached 17,042,895,113,672. East Java Province's regional revenue reached 24,962,122,477,070, and PAD reached 15,817,795,024,797. Moreover, Central Java Province, which achieved regional revenue, reached 19,632,577,136,890, and PAD reached 11,541,029,720,310.

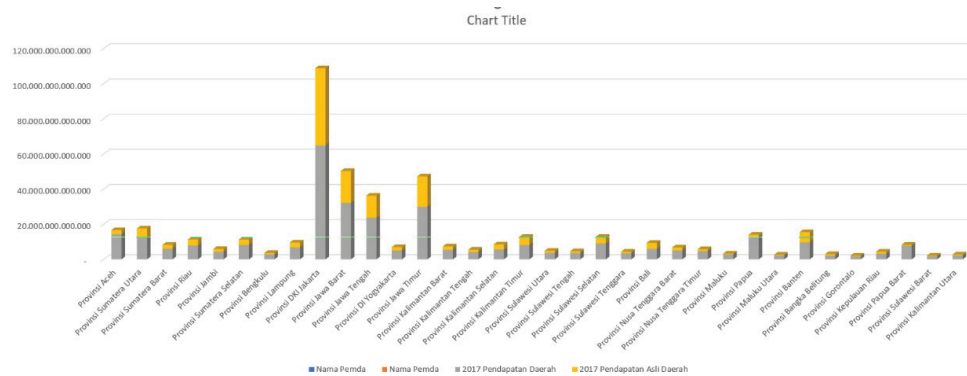


Figure 4 Comparative Data Scale of Regional Income and Regional Original Income (PAD) 2017

Based on the figure above, the average Regional Revenue is 12,118,410,295,202, and the average Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is 1,793,564,722,808 in 2017. The top 4 ranked in regional revenue and regional original income (PAD) are DKI Jakarta Province, with regional revenue reaching 64,823,887,369,819 and PAD reaching 43,901,488,807,742. West Java Province has a regional revenue of 32,163,957,645,604, and PAD has reached 18,081,123,739,824. East Java Province, whose regional revenue reached 29,864,031,011,506, and PAD reached 17,324,177,664,424. Moreover, Central Java Province, which achieved regional revenue, reached 23,703,174,631,507 and PAD 12,547,513,389,400.

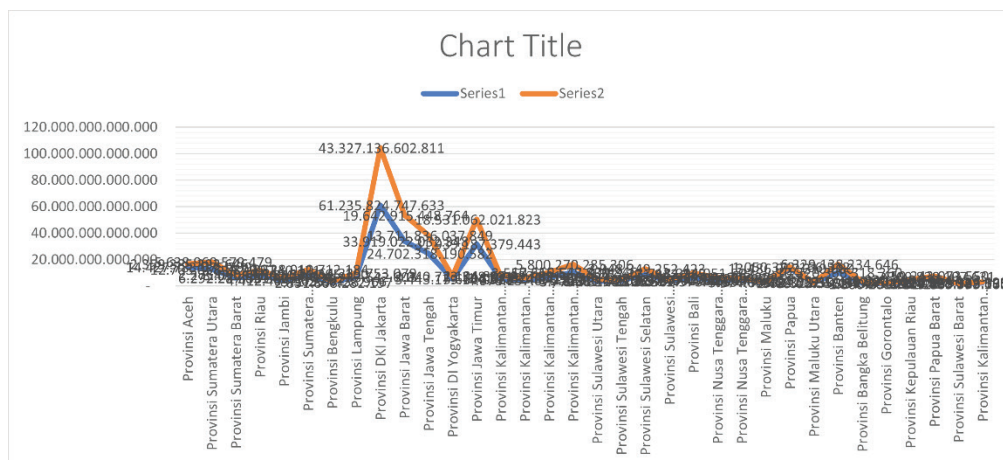


Figure 5 Comparative Data Scale of Regional Income and Regional Original Income (PAD) 2018

Based on the figure above, the average Regional Revenue is 12,007,119,146,709, and the average Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is 1,785,297,036,053 in 2018. The top 4 ranked at the top in regional revenue and regional original income (PAD) are DKI Jakarta Province, with regional revenue reaching 61,235,824,747,633 and PAD reaching 43,327,136,602,811. West Java Province's regional revenue reached 33,919,022,032,348, and PAD reached 19,642,915,448,764. East Java Province, which reached 31,939,187,379,443, and PAD reached 18,531,062,021,823. Moreover, Central Java Province reached 24,703,174,631,507 and PAD 12,547,513,389,400.

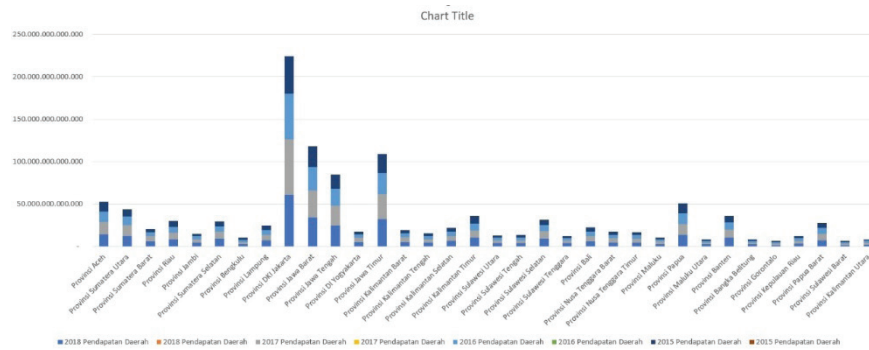


Figure 6 Comparative Data Scale of Average Regional Income in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 in Indonesia

Based on the figure above, the comparison of the average regional income from 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 reached 11,098,275,230,935.

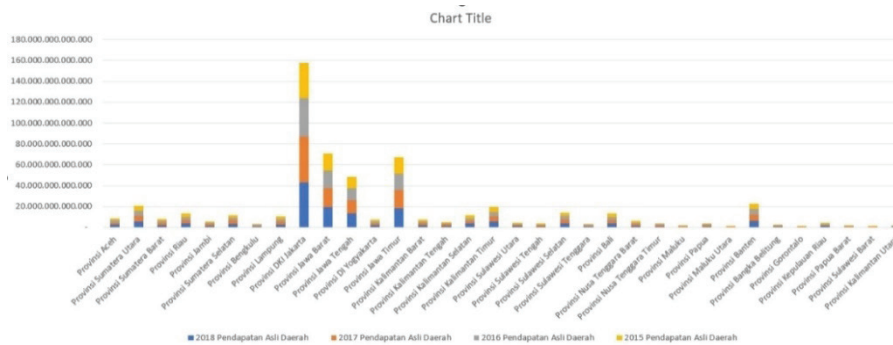


Figure 7 Comparative Data Scale of Average Regional Real Income (PAD) in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 in Indonesia

Based on the figure above shows that the comparison of the average regional income from 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 reached 11,098,275,230,935.

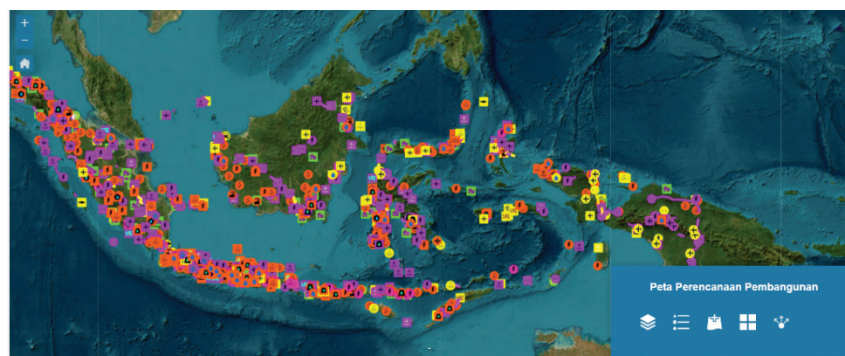


Figure 8 Map of the Distribution of the Development of the 2023 RKP in Indonesia

The second is Inclusion Development, in which Development, in this case, is oriented toward escalating to eliminate the existence of community and regional gaps. The actualization of inclusion builders is carried out by lowering the level of extreme poverty. Third, the sustainable

development goal was created to maximize the potential of resources to meet the community's and future generations' needs. The following is a map of the distribution of Indonesia's Development in the 2023 RKP.

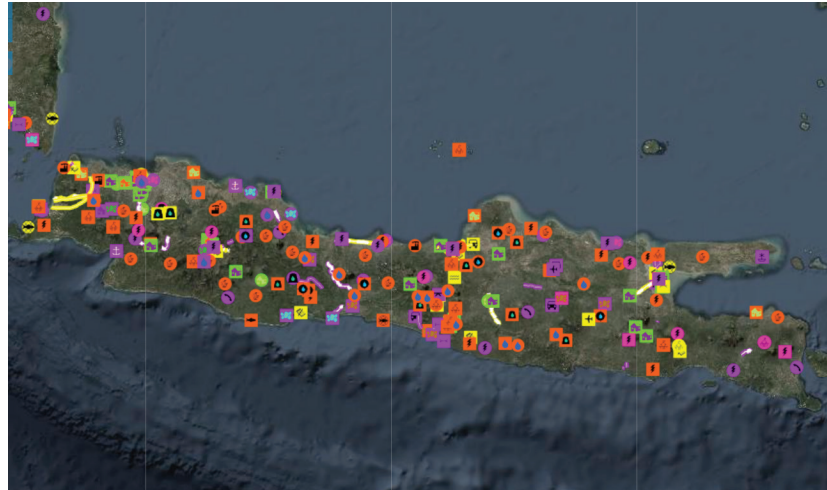


Figure 9 Map of the Distribution of RKP Indonesia 2023-Centric Development on the Island of Java

Based on the image above, Indonesia's 2023 RKP is still focused on the island of Java; this indicates that the 2023 RKP is centralized. Centralism is a model in which all government policies are centered in a particular region. Thus, all aspects of public policy are focused on specific regions and are irrelevant to decentralization (Nuradhawati, 2019). Decentralization creates consequences or impacts from implementing regional autonomy, which relates to the relationship between local and central governments. Thus, it requires a system that can be organized comprehensively. This system is intended to create a form of order in the government system to strengthen the State of Indonesia. This provision is an action that aims to grant the author the central government's authority over governments by their respective autonomy. This relationship contains very dynamic dynamics. Thus, it creates a potential for various constitutional problems. Referring to the perspective of administrative Law, the problem that always occurs with this concept is granting authority to make it a cause of local government administration (Murhani, 2008).

Development Mechanisms and the Challenge of Golden Indonesia in National Development Planning

Decentralization is oriented to eliminate the disparity that occurs between regions. Referring to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thus, no area is left behind. This effort is carried out by delegating the authority of the central government to local governments through the formulation of local government laws to regulate and organize their government, and be able to realize the goals of sustainable development. Decentralization has a vital role in supporting strategic conditions or issues in regions/regions (Ikbal, 2022). Di in France, decentralization is based on an Act of the French Parliament or also referred to as the Gaston Deffere Law, in 1982. Before to the enactment of the quo Act, the autonomy of the French city and department was carried out on a limited basis, which refers to the Acts of 1871 and 1884. The concept of

government autonomy in France is different from Indonesia. In France, government autonomy is classified into 4, namely institutional, legal, financial, and human resources. And there are 2 fundamental dimensions, namely the political dimension and the economic dimension. The political dimension of the autonomy of the French government is the verification of the central government for the existence of regional autonomy and the supervision of the central government over the local government. In addition, the financial dimension, the elimination of supervisory authority over regional finances, so that local governments can freely use regional funds in the interests of regional programs.

In Indonesia, based on Article 1, paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia uses the principle of people's adherence. The independence of the Indonesian people is represented by democracy. The concept of democracy is a concept that is validated by various legal systems. One of them is Indonesia. The concept of democracy in a country can be implemented with all mechanisms (Regilme, 2021). Democracy always focuses on the process of discussion or deliberation in a public policy study (Abat i Ninet, 2014). The settlement stage in the concept of democracy is based on a society that is carried out or taken collectively and coordinates the interests of all elements of the wider community (Tunçer & Weller, 2022). Effective democracy needs to be ensured by the Constitution of a country. So that the community can have a role and contribute to public policy (Mahadevan & Shenoy, 2023). Democracy is a manifestation of the power of civil society based on authority and society taken by the people (Haliim, 2016). Democracy in Indonesia is carried out through consolidation (Stratu-Strelet et al., 2023). The development aspect is represented through the *Musrenbang* mechanism (development planning deliberation). This has been stated in Article 1, paragraph 21 of the SPPN Law, saying that the Development Planning Deliberation *Musrenbang* is a forum carried out by actors and stakeholders to formulate a development plan (Article 1, paragraph 2 SPPN Law).

“In this case, the role of the Village Government for community organizations is only to convey information from related agencies. During village meetings, community organizations should be given space to convey aspirations related to the needs of the village community” (Inf. 2, personal communication, 2023).

Musrenbang is a form of forum oriented to assess or prepare development planning documents. The implementation of Musrenbang is carried out directly based on its relationship with the community. This is done at the scale of sub-districts/villages to regions/provinces. The existence of Musrenbang is expected to be able to escalate the contribution of the community to national development (Azhar, 2015). The Musrenbang mechanism in Indonesia is actualized at the RT/RW to village level. Community participation validates public policies and creates a framework of thinking and policy orientation. So that the community can receive benefits and maintain collective responsibility for the implementation of applicable policies. Musrenbang expounds the description related to forums or studies that involve community participation in planning development programs. Musrenbang is carried out in villages, sub-districts, districts/cities, provinces, and nations.

“So far, they have never been included in the village deliberation itself, community organizations by the village only often ask to make proposals for submission to the Village Government” (Inf. 1, personal communication, 2023).

The decline of Indonesia's human resources is a problem that can slow down the village development process (Westlund & Borsekova, 2023). Although the concept of village development has been constructed in the past, until now, village development still contains

several problems that block villages from developing. This problem requires a solution from government administrators. One of the problems in village development is that the government's approach model leads to top-down policies. This reflects the existence of a policy formula motivated by the village government or local officials. Thus, village development policies eliminate community actors as development subjects. In this case, the community is only used as an object of Development (Eko, 2004). Thus, it provides a consequence that creates a pragmatic nature of the village community towards the village government. Not to blame the community's independence and the village's competitiveness (Bowen & Webber, 2024).

“Although there is a PLD (Village Local Facilitator) in the performance of the village government, the work of the PLD is not running optimally because it only conducts supervision based on theoretical and practical aspects. However, they do not conduct praxis-based supervision” (Inf. 1, personal communication, 2023).

Top-down policies imply the concept of *stufenbau des recht* laws in Indonesia. *Stufenbau des Recht*, commonly referred to as the hierarchy of laws in Indonesia, is found in Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations. Which hierarchically states that the 1945 Constitution as (*staatsfundamentalnorn*), TAP MPR (*staatsgrundgesetz*), Laws (*formell gesetz*), Government Regulations and Presidential Regulations (*verordnung*), and Regional Regulations (*autonome satzung*) (Article 7 P3 Law). A village is an area that can be the spotlight of various interests. Although all problems can be postponed to be alleviated, the village needs economic strength to create a balanced relationship in the civil service process. Thus, inequality between villages and cities is formed (Amini Alaoui et al., 2024; Republic of Indonesia, 2004).

“LKD, PKK, RT, and RW have difficulty using village funds to drive the program. LKD itself, to implement the village program, applied for funds to the village government, but village funds were never obtained” (Inf. 1, personal communication, 2023).

Several forms of negative impacts can threaten the existence of villages. Villages strongly influence the development aspect (Cattaneo et al., 2022). This development inequality lies in the need for knowledge of village communities and poverty phenomenon entities. This allows all the village's potential to be exploited to provide economic value. Besides that, the village community can still not utilize various types of village potential. This includes the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors, which should increase the economic growth of village communities (Martinovska Stojcheska et al., 2024). Some of the potential in this sector cannot be developed and maximized by the village community (Suyitno, 2004). Given this, the background is that lowering public knowledge and capital levels creates low community productivity, which provides implications for community income (Rustiadi et al., 2009).

“Provisions from PEMDA related to RPJMD allocate funds for villages in realizing RPJMDES not run optimally, only included in the record of submission of funds for the realization of programs or development, but funds are not received by the village” (Inf. 2, personal communication, 2023).

Like local governments, villages also have the right to autonomy. This is more specifically regulated in the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. In contrast to local governments, the position of the Local Government Law can delegitimize the Village Law. Although they both have the right or authority to be autonomous in creating village development programs, the village government only has the authority to develop regional programs. This hierarchy is not based on the principle of *lex superior derogat legi inferiori*, which means that

the Law above it overrides the Law under it. However, this provision is based on the level of the government system in Indonesia. In the sense that the position of the local government is above that of the village government. The overlapping authority the local government carries is regulated in Article 7, paragraph (1), which explains that provincial and district/city regional authorities have the authority to carry out village planning. So that local governments have the right to assign assignments to village governments. The duties of the local government to the village government include several activities, the first of which is empowerment, Development, and government administration (Article 22, paragraph 1, Village Law). Thus, all programs formulated in the Village RPJM must refer to the RPJMD (Article 79, paragraph 1, Village Law) (Republic of Indonesia, 2004).

“Villages only have 25% remaining for infrastructure from all village funds, the aspirations of community organizations will be verified, but still prioritize the priority needs of the village as a form of consideration for program funding decisions” (Inf. 2, personal communication, 2023).

The approach implemented in the context of development has several components, which include top-down, bottom-up, technocratic, political, and participatory. Top-down and technocratic-based approaches were always actualized during the New Order period, which was carried out using the analytical thinking framework of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD). These models will deprecate the contribution and role of the broader community in the planning and implementation of development programs (Yehorchenkova et al., 2024). In the era of regional autonomy verified through decentralization, three components in development planning are added to other components, namely participatory and bottom-up. Theoretically, bottom-up development approach models are carried out by internalizing the community's interests, contributions, and roles. This concept is oriented to take the community's aspirations so that development program planning is carried out based on the community's needs (Mohammed et al., 2023).

Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, the researcher concluded that Indonesia is a republic-shaped country. However, Indonesia's government system has a decentralized model internalized through the Federal Arrangement (federalist) through regional autonomy and village autonomy. This is regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, respectively. The implementation of regional autonomy does not apply purely to this absolute government (*absolutabsolutenkelijkesheid*). Local governments have regional autonomy and can only develop central government programs by forming RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD documents. In addition to local governments, it also applies to village governments; they can only develop local government programs by forming RPJM-Villages and RKP-Villages documents. All local government and village government documents are regulated in legal products—namely, regional regulations for local governments and village regulations for village governments. The concept (*Stufenbau des Rechts*) influences all legal products in Indonesia. The *Stufenbau des Recht*, or the hierarchy of laws, is regulated in Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations. Thus, local government documents and village governments' legal products cannot contradict the central government. Documents for both local and village governments are formed through the *Musrenbang* mechanism. Indonesia has a mechanism that is used to carry out a national

development plan. This mechanism is known as musrenbang. Musrenbang represents the form of people's sovereignty and democracy as stated in Article 1, paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. This Musrenbang is carried out at the village, sub-district, district, and provincial levels.

In this case, Indonesia is more oriented towards (*centralisatie met de deconcentratie*), where all the authority of local governments and governments under them is based on and is very dependent on the central government. The construction of Indonesia's government system through the avoidance of the authority of the entire local government through pure autonomy that allows it to be absolute (*absolute onafhankelijkheid*) results in the dependence of local governments on the central government. Regions and villages are powerless to exercise their authority despite the concepts of decentralization and autonomy. Regional and village governments are shackled to Indonesia's hierarchical legal system because the principle (*lex superior derogat legi inferiori*) applies. Thus, local and village governments need help to create development programs independently and can only develop central government programs contained in the RPJMN document. It is a challenge to realize the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045.

As for the researcher's suggestion, the development planning model in Indonesia must be bottom-up and participatory. This can be implemented through decentralization and pure autonomy by the central government for local and village governments. The study recommends granting greater authority to local and village governments, enabling them to develop and document strategic development plans (RPJPD, RPJMD, and RPJM) in alignment with national objectives. Laws that contain top-down and technocratic elements in planning development programs will only consist of political interests, using a bottom-up and participatory-based policy model. The community will feel part of and responsible for the planning, implementing, and evaluating development programs; this reflects community democracy. The system (*centralisatie met de deconcentratie*) can be implemented when all policy programs are not centralized or focused only on a few areas. So, this is not suitable for use in Indonesia. This argument is based on a map of the scattered archipelago of Indonesia.

References

- Abat i Ninet, A. (2014). *Constitutional violence: Legitimacy, democracy and human rights, constitutional violence: Legitimacy, democracy and human rights*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Akbar, S. (2019). Analysis of problems emerging in the expansion of new regions in the implementation of regional autonomy. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara dan Ilmu Administrasi Bisnis (JIAGANIS)*, 3(1), 1-15.
- Amini Alaoui, K., Radoine, H., & Nahiduzzaman, K. M. (2024). Rural planning evaluation and sustainable development potential in rural communes of Rehamna province (Morocco). *Journal of Urban Management*, 13(4), 624-638. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jum.2024.07.002>
- Azhar, F. (2015). Community participation in development planning deliberation (musrenbang) in Pegirian Village, Semampir District, Surabaya City. *Jurnal Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik (JKMP)*, 3(2), 63-70.
- Bentham, J. (2000). *An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation*. Clarendon Press.
- Bowen, R., & Webber, D. J. (2024). Do city-region policies neglect rural areas? *Journal of Rural Studies*, 106, 103207. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103207>
- Budiardjo, M. (2008). *Fundamentals of political science*. Gramedia Pustaka.

- Budiman, I. F. (2024). The role of Pancasila as a state ideology in realizing a golden Indonesia 2024. *Cendekia Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 2(3), 47-54.
- Cattaneo, A., Adukia, A., Brown, D. L., Christiaensen, L., Evans, D. K., Haakenstad, A., McMenomy, T., Partridge, M., Vaz, S., & Weiss, D. (2022). Economic and social development along the urban–rural continuum: New opportunities to inform policy. *World Development*, 157, 105941. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.105941>
- Cynthia, V., & Yusran, R. (2021). Evaluation of the Desaku Menanti program in dealing with homeless and beggars in Padang City. *Jurnal Manajemen dan Ilmu Administrasi Publik (JMIAP)*, 3(1), pp. 39-46. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jmiap.v3i1.191>
- Darman, R. A. (2017). Preparing Indonesia's golden generation in 2045 through quality education. *Edik Informatika*, 3(2), 73-87. <https://doi.org/10.22202/ei.2017.v3i2.1320>
- DeLeon, P. (1988). *Advice and consent the development of policy science*. Russell Sage.
- Desrinelti, D., Afifah, M., & Gistituati, N. (2021). Public policy: The concept of implementation. *Journal Riset Tindakan Indonesia (JRTI)*, 6(1), 83. <https://doi.org/10.29210/3003906000>
- Dunn, W. N. (2020). *Public policy analysis: An introduction*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Eko, S. (2004). *Political reform and community empowerment*. APMD Press.
- Essamlali, I., Nhaila, H., & El Khaili, M. (2024). Optimizing runoff and pollution mitigation through strategic Low-Impact Development (LID) integration in the Bouznika city development plan. *Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering*, 10, 100838. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cscee.2024.100838>
- Farid, M. R. A. (2019). Equitable distribution of socio-economic development between East and West Indonesia as an effort to strengthen diversity. *Instructional Development Journal*, 2(1), 6. <https://doi.org/10.24014/idj.v2i1.6092>
- Fauzi, A. (2019). Regional autonomy in the framework of realizing good regional government implementation. *Spektrum Hukum*, 16(1), 133. <https://doi.org/10.35973/sh.v16i1.1130>
- Firmanzah. (2011). *Managing political parties*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Fleming, A., Wise, R. M., Hansen, H., & Sams, L. (2017). The sustainable development goals: A case study. *Marine Policy*, 86, 94-103. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2017.09.019>
- Flores-Tapia, C. E., Pérez-González, M. del C., Maza-Ávila, F. J., & Flores-Cevallos, K. L. (2023). Public policy guidelines for a comprehensive, territorial, and sustainable development to improve productivity and competitiveness. Case Tungurahua province–Ecuador. *Heliyon*, 9(5), e15426. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e15426>
- Gadenne, L., & Singhal, M. (2014). Decentralization in developing economies. *Annual Review of Economics*, 6, 581-604. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-080213-040833>
- Greenland, S. J., Saleem, M., Misra, R., Nguyen, N., & Mason, J. (2023). Reducing SDG complexity and informing environmental management education via an empirical six-dimensional model of sustainable development. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 344, 9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2023.118328>
- Griggs, D., Smith, M. S., Rockström, J., Öhman, M. C., Gaffney, O., Glaser, G., Kanie, N., Noble, I., Steffen, W., & Shyamsundar, P. (2014). An integrated framework for sustainable development goals. *Ecology and Society*, 19(4), 49. <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-07082-190449>

- Habibi, M. (2024). Inequality in regional development in the era of regional autonomy. *Multiverse: Open Multidisciplinary Journal*, 3(1), 59-63. <https://doi.org/10.57251/multiverse.v3i1.1412>
- Habibi, M. M. (2015). Analysis of the Implementation of decentralization in city/regency regional autonomy. *Jurnal Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, 28(2), 272. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0014-4894\(54\)90048-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0014-4894(54)90048-X)
- Hák, T., Janoušková, S., & Moldan, B. (2016). Sustainable development goals: A need for relevant indicators. *Ecological Indicators*, 60, 565-573. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2015.08.003>
- Haliim, W. (2016). Indonesian deliberative democracy: The concept of community participation in forming responsive democracy and law. *Jurnal Masyarakat Indonesia*, 42(1), 20.
- Hossain, M., Park, S., & Shahid, S. (2023). Frugal innovation for sustainable rural development. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 193, 19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2023.122662>
- Iheanacho, E. N. (2014). National development planning in Nigeria: An endless search for appropriate development strategy. *International Journal of Economic Development Research and Investment*, 5(2), 49-60.
- Ikbal, M. (2022). *Decentralization: Learning from France*. Stialan. <https://stialan.ac.id/v3/desentralisasi-belajar-dari-perancis/>
- Kasih, D. (2022). The role of village unit cooperatives in community empowerment in Tanjung Bungong Village, Kaway XVI District. *Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Muamalah*, 14(2), 55-63.
- Laswell, H. D. (1971). *A Pre-view of policy science*. Elsevier.
- Mahadevan, M., & Shenoy, A. (2023). The political consequences of resource scarcity: Targeted spending in a water-stressed democracy. *Journal of Public Economics*, 220, 104842. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2023.104842>
- Martinovska Stojcheska, A., Zhllima, E., Kotevska, A., & Imami, D. (2024). Western Balkans agriculture and rural development policy in the context of EU integration-The case of Albania and North Macedonia. *Regional Science Policy and Practice*, 16(8), 100049. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rspp.2024.100049>
- Mateo-Babiano, I., & Fong, A. (2024). Integrating multiculturalism in public space policy and place governance. *Urban Governance*, 4(1), 56-67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ugj.2024.01.001>
- Mohammed, A. S., Fuseini, M. N., & Baba, K. C. (2023). Grassroots stakeholders' perception of participation in the Medium-Term Development Plan of District Assemblies in Ghana: The case of Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District. *Heliyon*, 9(8), e19178. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e19178>
- Mookherjee, D. (2015). Political decentralization. *Annual Review of Economics*, 7(1), 231-249. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-080614-115527>
- Murhani, S. (2008) *Legal aspects of local government supervision*. Laksbang Mediatama.
- Niembro, A., & Sarmiento, J. (2021). Regional development gaps in Argentina: A multidimensional approach to identify the location of policy priorities. *Regional Science Policy and Practice*, 13(4), 1297-1327. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rsp3.12322>
- Nuradhawati, R. (2019). The dynamics of centralization and decentralization in Indonesia. *Jurnal Academia Praja*, 2(1), 152-170. <https://doi.org/10.36859/jap.v2i01.90>

- Nyoman, I., Dan I, W., & Sudana, W. (2019). Democracy as a basis for increasing public trust in the implementation of public services. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (JISPO)*, 10(2), 104-110.
- Olejniczak, K., Borkowska-Waszak, S., Domaradzka-Widła, A., & Park, Y. (2020). Policy labs: The next frontier of policy design and evaluation? *Policy and Politics*, 48(1), 89-110. <https://doi.org/10.1332/030557319X15579230420108>
- Ozmen, A. (2014). Notes to the concept of decentralization. *European Scientific Journal*, 10(10), 1857-7881.
- Permatasari, N. I., & Himmati, R. (2022). The effect of demographic bonus on East Java economic growth. *Jurnal Riset Ilmiah (SENTRI)*, 1(2), 537-557. <https://doi.org/10.55681/sentri.v1i2.256>
- Ramdhani, A., & Ramdhani, M. A. (2017). General concept of public policy implementation. *Jurnal Publik*, 1(1), 159-165. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICMENS.2005.96>
- Regilme, S. S. F. (2021). Contested spaces of illiberal and authoritarian politics: Human rights and democracy in crisis. *Political Geography*, 89, 102427. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2021.102427>
- Republic of Indonesia (2004). *Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government*. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 125, Supplement Number 4437.
- Republic of Indonesia (2008). *Law No. 12 of 2008 on the Amendment to Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government*. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 59, Supplement Number 4844.
- Republic of Indonesia (2014). *Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages [Undang Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa]*. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, No. 7/ TLN 5499.
- Republic of Indonesia (2014). *Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government [Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah]*. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014, No. 244/TLN 5587.
- Roihan, M. I. (2016). *Analysis of regional regulations with sharia nuances in the legal system in Indonesia* [Doctoral dissertation]. Universitas Islam Indonesia.
- Rustiadi, E., S., & Saefulhakim, D. R. P. (2009). *Regional planning and development*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Sahroni (2004). *Regional development planning*. GTZ-USAID.
- Samuelson, S. R. (2022). *The challenge of equitable economic development*. Kompas. <https://www.kompas.id/baca/opini/2022/03/21/tantangan-pemerataan-pembangunan-ekonomi>
- Schneider, N. (2019). Decentralization: an incomplete ambition. *Journal of Cultural Economy*, 12(4), 265-285. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17530350.2019.1589553>
- Scown, M. W., Dunn, F. E., Dekker, S. C., van Vuuren, D. P., Karabil, S., Sutanudjaja, E. H., Santos, M. J., Minderhoud, P. S. J., Garmestani, A. S., & Middelkoop, H. (2023). Global change scenarios in coastal river deltas and their sustainable development implications. *Global Environmental Change*, 82, 102736. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2023.102736>
- Simamora (2006). *Development planning*. Sinar Harapan.

- Stratu-Strelet, D., Gil-Gómez, H., Oltra-Badenes, R., & Oltra-Gutierrez, J. V. (2023). Developing a theory of full democratic consolidation: Exploring the links between democracy and digital transformation in developing Eastern European countries. *Journal of Business Research*, 157, 113543. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2022.113543>
- Suárez Roldan, C., Méndez Giraldo, G. A., & López Santana, E. (2023). Sustainable development in rural territories within the last decade: A review of the state of the art. *Heliyon*, 9(7), e17555. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023>
- Sururi, A. (2017). Public policy innovation (Conceptual and empirical review), *Sawala: Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, 4(3), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.30656/sawala.v4i3.241>
- Suyitno, D. dan (2004). *Rural, environment and development*. PT Alumni.
- Westlund, H., & Borsekova, K. (2023). Rural problems, policies and possibilities in a post-urban world. *Regional Science Policy and Practice*, 15(4), 717-728. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rsp3.12664>
- Wittig, K. (2016). Politics in the shadow of the gun: Revisiting the literature on “rebel-to-party transformations” through the case of Burundi. *Civil Wars*, 18(2), 137-159. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13698249.2016.1205561>
- Yehorchenkova, N., Yehorchenkov, O., Finka, M., Ondrejicka, V., & Ondrejickova, S. (2024). Development of a conceptual model for an information management system in spatial planning projects. Case study of making-city project. *Heliyon*, 10(12), e33389. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e33389>
- Zasada, I., Häfner, K., Schaller, L., van Zanten, B. T., Lefebvre, M., Malak-Rawlikowska, A., Nikolov, D., Rodríguez-Entrena, M., Manrique, R., Ungaro, F., Zavalloni, M., Delattre, L., Piore, A., Kantelhardt, J., Verburg, P. H., & Viaggi, D. (2017). A conceptual model to integrate the regional context in landscape policy, management and contribution to rural development: Literature review and European case study evidence. *Geoforum*, 82, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2017.03.012>
- Zubaedah, P. A., & Hafizi, R. (2022). Centralization or decentralization: The implementation of Regional Autonomy in Indonesia. *Jurnal Cahaya Mandalika*, 3(3), 865-878.