

Implementation of National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of the Nawacita Program in Improving Good Governance

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ABSTRACT

The Nawacita program, which is contained in National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), must be supported and realized by local governments, both Provinces and Cities / Regencies, since Nawacita is a national agenda for a more advanced, just and prosperous Indonesia. All policies issued by the Central Government must be supported by the Regional Government in implementing its vision and mission, must be able to go hand in hand with the Nawacita program to achieve national goals. The appropriate method used for this research is descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Cianjur Regency is a regency in West Java province and not too far from Jakarta as the capital and centre of Indonesian government. To implement the Nawacita program in Cianjur Regency, local governments are obliged to optimize the performance of institutions, all government processes are intended to serve all interested parties and good governance should bridge different interests for the development and achievement of national goals.

Keywords: Good Governance, Local Government of Cianjur Regency, National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Nawacita Program

INTRODUCTION

Joko Widodo's presidential campaign was announced on 14 March 2014, when his political party, PDI Perjuangan declared Joko Widodo as a candidate for the party, which was also supported by PKB, Nasdem, and Hanura. He was accompanied by Jusuf Kalla as a candidate for Vice President. In describing their vision and mission to become President and Vice President Joko Widodo used the term Nawacita for political purposes in the 2014 general election. Nawacita was used as their vision and mission if elected President and Vice President for 2014-2019 elections. The vision and mission of Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla comprised nine priority agenda items to continue Soekarno's spirit of struggle known as Trisakti, namely politically sovereign, economically independent, and cultural personality (Dinanta, 2014).

Nawacita is a general term taken from Sanskrit language. *Nawa* means nine and *cita* means mind, hopes, wishes, dreams. Nawacita means nine hopes, wishes, and dreams for the welfare of Indonesian people. According to Soleman, and Noer, (2017, p. 34), Jokowi's idea of Bung Karno's Trisakti was expanded as a special strategy, namely political sovereignty in 12 programs, economic independence in 16 programs and cultural personality in 3 programs. With the current context, nine main programs or Nawacita were prioritized as instruments of operational tactical steps for the path of change towards a greater Indonesia. According to Hidayat (2016, p. 27) the content of

the Nawacita is that of economic equity for infrastructure development as a development dialectic. This is in line with political development since the Old Order, the New Order and the Reformation.

Through qualitative methods and approaches to political development strategies, as well as theories on national interests, it is clear how political sovereignty creates a balance in politics to overcome the problems of workers and employers by providing certainty for workers' protection and business certainty for entrepreneurs to invest their capital in the country, giving rise to the more liberal economic system and an ideological paradox. Therefore, we need economic independence and infrastructure development as a link between islands in the region as a process of equitable distribution of central and regional development which is Indonesian-centric, both physical development and mental development. Then, the cultural personality restores our basic philosophy, Pancasila, as a guide for national development and character development.

The Nawacita program must also be supported and realized by local governments, both Provincial and City / District, for Nawacita is a national agenda. Local governments in implementing their vision and mission must be able to go hand in hand with the program to achieve the goals. Cianjur Regency is a regency in West Java province, near Jakarta, the capital and centre of Indonesian government. However, the problems in Cianjur are so complex, such as infrastructure development, which is still left behind by the surrounding area. There are many roads badly damaged. Several agricultural areas are turned into industrial areas. Uneven development between urban and suburban areas resulted in the emergence of the desire of the people in South Cianjur to separate themselves from Cianjur Regency and create a new regional autonomy. In additions, dozens of Cianjur Hospital employees have not received their salary for three months.

At the end of 2018, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) arrested Cianjur Regent Irvan Rivano Muchtar who was suspected of corruption from Cianjur Regency Education's Special Allocation Fund (DAK) with evidence of IDR 1.556 billion and was named a defendant in September 2019 with a 5-year prison sentence. With that, how Cianjur government carries out development to support national development goals? Basically, in running the wheels of good government, it is necessary to carry out a solid and responsible development management that is in line with the principles of democracy and an efficient market, avoiding misallocation of investment funds and preventing corruption both politically and administratively (Wahab, 2002, p.34).

Based on data from the West Java BPS, the unemployment rate reached 8.17% and Cianjur was ranked first with the number of unemployment reaching 10.16%. The poverty rate, based on BPS Cianjur Regency, reached 9.81% or 35,830 people in 2018. Thus, local government must have a concept that refers to the process of achieving decisions and implementation which can be accounted for collectively as a consensus by the government, citizens and the private sector for good governance in a country.

The Government Regulation No. 101 of 2000 defines good governance as a government which develops and establishes the principles of professionalism, accountability, transparency, excellent service, democracy, efficiency, effectiveness, law enforcement for all people. Thus, government is synonymous with management or administrators with a specific meaning or state administrators (Nugroho, 2004, p. 207). This means that in running the wheels of government, regional and central government must cooperate and

coordinate to ensure the national goals stated in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) are achieved and accepted by the community.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a qualitative approach allowing the researcher to naturally study the object so that the results obtained are in accordance with the phenomenon under study. The method used was a descriptive study. Miles and Huberman (2007, p. 2) stated that "with qualitative data we can follow and understand the flow of events chronologically, assess causalities within the scope of the minds of local people, and get many useful explanations". Furthermore, as stated by Creswell (2013, p. 4) states that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological tradition of inquiry which explores a social or human problem. We built a complex, holistic picture, analyzed words, reported detailed views of informants, and conducted the study in a natural setting.

The focus of this research is the implementation of Nawacita program in the local government of Cianjur District. The use of this method approach provided flexibility in developing phenomena that occur in the field. The location selection in this study was Cianjur District. This area was chosen since it is close to the centre of Indonesian state government, Jakarta. In this study, we used three data collection techniques, namely interviews, observations and documentations. The data analysis technique used was reduction, presentation and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nawacita

It is the vision and mission program of Ir. H. Joko Widodo - Drs. H.M. Jusuf Kalla in the 2014 presidential and vice-presidential elections. According to Wulandari (2016, p. 95), the Nawacita program is positioned as the main foundation for reforming Indonesia's development which refers to economic growth by prioritizing economic equity and controlling government performance which can be overseen by the people.

The path of change towards Great Indonesia is an ideological one. For this reason, for the next 5 years, the government will be guided by the vision that the realization of Indonesia which is sovereign, independent and has a personality based on mutual cooperation. To realize the of realizing Indonesia's sovereignty, independence and personality based on mutual cooperation, the government missions are:

1. Realizing a national security capable of maintaining territorial sovereignty, supporting economic independence with maritime resources, and the personality of Indonesia as an archipelago;
2. Realizing a developed, balanced and democratic society based on laws;
3. Realizing a free-active foreign policy and evaluating itself as a maritime country;
4. Realizing a high, advanced and prosperous quality of life for Indonesian people;
5. Creating a competitive nation;
6. Realizing Indonesia to become a maritime country which is independent, advanced, and strong based on national interests; and
7. Creating a society with a personality in culture.

To show priorities, nine agendas were formulated in the future government. The agenda for the nine priorities is called Nawacita. They are:

1. We will bring back the State to protect the whole nation and provide a sense of security to all citizens;
2. We will keep the government present by building clean, effective, democratic and reliable governance;
3. We will develop Indonesia from the edge of regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state;
4. We will prove the presence of the state in carrying out system reform and law enforcement which is free of corruption, dignified, and reliable;
5. We will improve the quality of life of Indonesian people;
6. We will increase people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market so that the Indonesian people can advance and rise together with other Asian nations;
7. We will achieve economic independence by stimulating strategic sectors of the domestic economy;
8. We will revolutionize the character of the nation; and
9. We will reinforce diversity and undermine Indonesia's social restoration.

Definition of Good Governance

Governance is the adjective of govern, which is defined as the action of manner of governing or action (implementing) of control procedures. As a word, governance is not really new. In 1590 this word was understood as a state of being governed, developed into a mode of living (1600), then became the office, function, or power of governing (1643). It developed into a method of management, system of regulation (1660) and then standardized into the action of manner governing. It means to rule with authority or regulate on behalf of authority. Thus, good governance is an approach concept oriented towards the development of public sectors by good governance (Mardiasmo, 2006, p. 47). Furthermore, according to the World Bank in Wahab (2002, p. 34), good governance is a concept in implementing solid and responsible development management in line with democracy and an efficient market, avoiding misallocation and scarce investment and preventing corruption both politically and administratively, implementing budget discipline and creating a legal and political framework for the growth of entrepreneurial activities.

Good Government can be defined as good governance. Government is a mechanism for managing economic and social resources involving the influence of state sector and non-government sector in a collective activity (Rochman, 2000, p. 142). Meanwhile, Pinto in Karhi (1997, p. 119) said that government is the practice of exercising power and authority by the government in managing government affairs in general and economic development in particular.

State Administration Institution RI (2000, p. 1) defined government as the process of exercising state power in implementing the provision of public goods and services. In this way, good government can be defined as an agreement regarding state regulation jointly created by the government, society, and private sectors to create good governance in general.

Meanwhile, according to the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in Renyowijoyo (2010, p. 175) good governance is "The exercise of political, economic and administrative authority to manage a nation's affair at all levels." This implies that good governance places more emphasis on political, economic and administrative aspects of state management.

Meanwhile, according to the World Bank (in Renyowijoyo, 2010, p. 175) good governance is "The way statement is used in managing and social resources for development of society." This means that good governance places more emphasis on the way the government manages social and economic resources for the benefit of community development.

Referring to the World Bank and UNDP programs, the orientation of public sector development is creating good governance. The World Bank defined good governance as the implementation of solid and responsible development management in line with the principles of democracy and efficient markets, avoidance of misallocation and investment, and corruption prevention both politically and administratively, implementing budgetary discipline and creating legal frameworks for the growth of business activities (Mardiasmo, 2009, p. 17).

Benefits of Good Government

According to Tjokroamidjojo (2006), good governance is a form of development management, also called development administration, which places the role of the central government as an agent of change of a developing society in a developing country. The benefits of good governance are seen in all the institutions with integrity in promise at all levels, both external and internal, strong leadership, and management skills in all places where they are needed. Awareness is focused on institutional outputs, in particular increasing employability.

One example that has implemented good governance in Indonesia is Central Java. The Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) of Republic of Indonesia has made Central Java Province as an example to other regions in Indonesia in implementing good governance. Addedly, BPKP's Best Practice book on good governance set Central Java as an example of guidance for other regions in Indonesia.

The Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo stated that good governance in Central Java, the governor and deputy governor are only tasked with providing examples, supervising, providing regulations, and giving rewards and punishments so that what is planned can go according to the plans, who runs our SKPD with BPKP and the supervision of the inspectorate and the community.

General Principles of Good Government

In realizing good governance in regional government, the regional government as the main element of government administration which is the protector and servant of the community should uphold the General Principles of Good State Governance in accordance with Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning good governance, clean and free from collusion, corruption, and nepotism (Law No. 28/1999). In Article 1 paragraph 6 Law No. 28/1999 mentioned that "The general principles of good state governance are principles which uphold the norms of decency, obedience and legal norms, to create a state administration which is clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism."

Based on the above statement, it is clear that in running the government, local governments must uphold applicable regulations and comply with them and eliminate the stigma regarding corruption, collusion and nepotism towards the community to achieve good governance. Therefore, local governments must be able to run their government in a transparent manner.

Brouwer and Schilder (1998, p. 196) emphasized that "The general principle of good governance is known as *Algemene Beginselen van Behoorlijk Bestuur* and is placed in the general administrative law (*Algemene wet Bestuursrecht*) which includes Procedural Norms and Substantive Norms".

CONCLUSIONS

The Nawacita program was included in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) which was later stipulated as Presidential Regulation No.5 of 2015. In the RPJMN, Nawacita was transformed into a strategy that had three dimensions of development, namely human development, leading sector development, and equity and territoriality. These three dimensions are supported by conditions including certainty and law enforcement, security and order, politics and democracy, and governance and bureaucratic reform.

National and regional development must be supported by good governance, transparency towards the public, must be free from corruption so that progress at a regional and national level could be carried out and realized. Then this research is focused on local government to support and synergize with the central government in carrying out national programs such as the Nawacita program by good governance.

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