



The Ideal State Policy Design: A Dialogue on Sustainability of National Development

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Abstract—The objective of this research endeavor is to initiate a discourse concerning the most effective structure for establishing the State Policy Guidelines (GBHN), with the ultimate goal of guaranteeing the sustained feasibility of domestic progress. By means of a conceptual framework and a normative legal research methodology, the current investigation was conducted. The results suggest that the establishment of the State Policy Guidelines is a collaborative effort between the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) and the institutions tasked with the execution of popular sovereignty. This procedure adheres to the checks and balances principles, which are operationalized via the People's Consultative Assembly's authority to establish the General Guidelines of State Policy (GBHN). By means of joint consent from the President and all leaders of state institutions participating in the implementation of popular sovereignty, this authority is exercised. By implementing this framework, the GBHN has the potential to function as a foundational governing principle in state governance, mirroring the will of the people as well as the GBHN's intrinsic qualities.

Keywords —Policy; Sustainability; Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

National development is an essential objective that requires the application of democratic principles, prioritizing the welfare of the people, in accordance with the state's values as stated in the preamble of the Constitution of 1945. In alignment with these tenets, it is critical that each developmental undertaking be assessed using a well-defined framework with the objective of advancing the nation. With regard to the domain of national development, the author's argument is substantiated. The possession and execution of personal development agendas by elected officials is a prevalent phenomenon that invariably disrupts the concept of sustainable national development throughout transitions of government.[1]

Throughout history, this occurrence has been attributed to constitutional amendments that resulted in the elimination of the State Policy Guidelines (GBHN), which were a constitutional element of the principle of national development. It is claimed that the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which established the GBHN, no longer possesses the preeminent electoral power to determine the presidential and vice presidential candidates.[2]

Conversely, the selection of these officials is presently carried out by the general public via a referendum that is explicitly structured for this intention. As a result, the aforementioned occurrence carries substantial ramifications for the functions and obligations of the MPR establishment and its standing within the state apparatus. Its significance has been diminished to a purely ceremonial occasion, namely the inauguration of the elected president and vice president, in accordance with the directives of the General Election Commission (KPU).[3]

Academic observers are required to maintain strict adherence to impartiality when evaluating a phenomenon, meticulously weighing its advantages and disadvantages in their assessment. Advantageously, the application of GBHN as the bedrock for domestic progress provides a measurable structure

that augments the lucidity of Indonesia's trajectory of development. By doing so, it guarantees that the general population of Indonesia acquires an enhanced comprehension of the country's trajectory and objectives for sustained development, as opposed to exclusively depending on the interpretations of elected officials.[4]

The point of this qualification paper is to start a conversation about the advantages and safety that come with the MPR's function and role in making sure that things are clear as the country grows, both in the short and long term. The author of this discourse additionally analyzes the horizontal positioning of the MPR institution in relation to other state institutions. The findings suggest that the MPR no longer occupies the preeminent position among state institutions, as it did before the 1945 Constitution was revised.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Ideal State Policy Design*

Ideal State Policy Design pertains to formulating ideal state policies that adhere to sound governance principles. This notion encompasses a sequence of procedures and specific factors that need to be taken into account to establish an effective, efficient, and equitable policy framework. Key components of the design of an ideal state policy include[5]:

1) *Engaging and Including a Wide Range of Participants*

An optimal policy design should incorporate the active engagement of diverse stakeholders, such as civil society, the private sector, and other community groups. This procedure guarantees the incorporation of a wide range of opinions and ensures that policymaking is inclusive.

2) *Clear and Responsible*

An optimally crafted policy should exhibit transparency in its formulation and guarantee accountability in its execution. Publicly available information and effective regulatory systems are crucial to fostering public trust in the administration.

3) *Aligned with Democratic Ideals and Principles*

The formulation of optimal state policies must align with democratic norms, human rights, and concepts of justice. These policies should encapsulate the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty, civil liberties, and safeguarding individual rights.

4) *Aligned with The Principles of Sustainable Development*

The design of an ideal state policy must incorporate sustainability principles in all its facets. This entails considering the environmental consequences, societal well-being, and promoting sustainable economic development.

5) *Adaptable and Quick to React*

Optimally, well-crafted policies should be able to adjust to alterations in the social, economic, and political spheres. Effective policy design relies on being highly responsive to the needs and ambitions of the community

6) *Grounded in Thorough Evidence and Meticulous Analysis*

Policy planning necessitates the backing of thorough analysis, rigorous scientific research, and solid evidence. Utilizing factual information and statistics to make decisions helps guarantee that the ensuing policies have a beneficial and quantifiable effect.

7) *Government Institutions Collaboration*

The design of an ideal state policy relies on the collaboration of government entities. The crucial factor in achieving comprehensive policy is harmonization and coordination among government departments and agencies.

8) *Derived from The Principle of Checks and Balances*

An optimal policy design incorporates a system of checks and balances to safeguard against the misuse of authority. The allocation of authority and responsibility is carefully calibrated to avoid the dominance of any single party.

Designing an ideal state policy is contingent upon contextual factors such as societal circumstances, cultural beliefs, and geopolitical realities, and hence can vary. The main objective of this policy design is to establish a conducive atmosphere that fosters favorable growth and prosperity for the entire community.

B. *National Development*

National development encompasses an intricate and multifaceted concept encompassing development strategies, the government's role, sustainable development aspects, development measurements and indicators, community participation, the correlation between economic growth and

human well-being, and the influence of globalization on development. Furthermore, these studies emphasize the progress made at the regional level, the impact of conflict and political instability on development endeavors, and the necessity of achieving equilibrium in incorporating economic, social, and environmental dimensions.[6] The literature explores multiple dimensions to understand the crucial elements that impact a country's development, with a specific emphasis on national progress and long-term viability. National development encompasses a range of initiatives, strategies, and initiatives aimed at enhancing a nation's comprehensive economic, social, and political circumstances. The objective of national development is to attain enduring advancement, enhance societal well-being, and elevate the standard of living for the population. This notion encompasses various dimensions, such as fostering economic expansion, enhancing infrastructure, promoting education and healthcare, ensuring fair and balanced development across regions, and fostering greater community engagement in the development process.[7] National development encompasses not only the economic components but also the social and political facets.

Consequently, national development policies frequently encompass the enhancement of the economic sector, the augmentation of employment prospects, the enhancement of education and health standards, and the fortification of political and government institutions. Furthermore, endeavors to attain sustainable development, which involves the simultaneous presence of social and environmental empowerment alongside economic expansion, might be encompassed within this concept. It is crucial to acknowledge that national development is contingent upon the specific setting of each country and might differ based on the prevailing social, economic, and political circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the progress of a nation can effectively address particular obstacles such as poverty, inequality, or internal strife. The significance of national development is intricately linked to its global dimension, wherein international collaboration and global influence can significantly contribute to attaining development objectives. In the long run, establishing a secure, wealthy, and sustainable society relies on national development as its foundation.

C. Development Sustainability

The Outline of State Policy (GBHN) is closely linked to sustainable development, serving as a strategic framework to attain harmonious and sustainable national development objectives. Within the realm of environmental considerations, GBHN can build a dedication to the sustainable management of natural resources and the preservation of the environment. The vision and goal created by GBHN can incorporate sustainability principles, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and utilizing renewable energy.

GBHN is crucial in formulating economic development strategies that incorporate sustainability principles.[8] This entails fostering sustainable economic sectors and enhancing economic inclusivity to enable equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth across society. Furthermore, GBHN can ascertain innovative methods and the implementation of sustainable technology to achieve sustainable development objectives.

Moreover, the developmental parts of GBHN encompass a dedication to attaining social well-being by ensuring equitable opportunities for education and healthcare and safeguarding human rights. The GBHN can also prioritize community empowerment and participation in the development process, establishing a basis for inclusive and sustainable social development. By employing the holistic approach of GBHN, a country can effectively steer its long-term policies towards a balanced, equitable, and environmentally sustainable development.

D. Governance and Policy Quality

The quality of governance and policy is crucial in determining a nation's growth trajectory and long-term viability, particularly when aligned with the Outline of State Policy (GBHN). The realization of the goal and mission mentioned in GBHN primarily depends on the quality of policies.[9] A precise, uninterrupted, and enduring policy formulation process is essential for attaining long-term development objectives. Effective implementation of policies relies heavily on good governance.

Effective governance is crucial in implementing the General Basic Health Needs (GBHN). Effective and proficient government institutions facilitate the execution of policies by GBHN guidelines. The effectiveness of this implementation relies heavily on robust governance, encompassing factors such as openness, responsibility, and community engagement. Community engagement is essential in ensuring that policies accurately align with the desires and requirements of the population.

Efficient governance additionally creates possibilities for implementing a robust policy monitoring and assessment framework.[10] Monitoring and evaluation are crucial for assessing the impact of policies on national development and determining the degree to which GBHN goals have been accomplished. The effectiveness of policy is demonstrated by its capacity to attain intended outcomes, and sound governance guarantees that this procedure occurs openly and responsibly.

Ultimately, the level of government accountability and openness serves as an indicator of governance quality. By upholding a strong sense of responsibility, government institutions can guarantee that the policies they generate adhere to GBHN values and effectively address the community's expectations. By employing effective governance and high-quality policies, GBHN may be successfully implemented, transforming the policy document into a practical manual for sustainable, equitable development and prosperous society.

III. METHOD

This study focuses on the notion of "positive legal norms within the legislative system" and employs a normative legal research methodology. The present study provides evidence that the research methodology utilized in this legal study is a hybrid of statutory and conceptual approaches. Document study, a legal material collection technique, was utilized in this research. Data was gathered from a variety of scholarly sources, including laws and regulations, books, journals, articles, reports by previous researchers, and other pertinent documents that pertained to the subjects being examined.[11]

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the lack of the State Policy Guidelines (GBHN) as a guiding framework for national development plans, the expansion of regional autonomy, and the decentralization of government necessitate the creation of a National Long-Term Development Plan to guarantee the continuation of sustainable development. This is consistent with Law No. 25/2004 on the National Development Planning System (SPPN), which requires the National RPJP to be formulated using a forward-looking planning paradigm. As a result, the National RPJP's scope is restricted to the provision of overarching strategic directives.[12]

Multiple facets must be effectively communicated by the author so as to establish the GBHN and the corresponding authority. As it is irrelevant to the contemporary Indonesian constitutional framework, the GBHN depicted in this study should not be considered a historical iteration of the GBHN (Guided Democracy or New Order). It is generally accepted that the GBHN existed in the past only as a presidential address that was granted legal standing by the MPR through a decree. The President's addresses dated 17 August 1959, 28 August 1959, 30 September 1960, and 10 November 1960 served as the inspiration for the formulation of MPR Decree Number 1/MPRS/1960, which concerns the Political Manifesto of the Republic of Indonesia as the Outlines of State Policy. It is noteworthy to mention that the General Guidelines of State Policy (GBHN), which were subsequently refined by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) via a decree, were in fact established in accordance with the President's address during the New Order era. The term "*ius constituendum* GBHN" essentially denotes a state directive that is modified and reinterpreted to reflect the changing dynamics of the modern Indonesian state administration.[13]

Moreover, it is crucial that forthcoming publications of the GBHN encompass foundational principles that serve as a compass for national ambitions and goals, thus providing direction to governmental bodies, specifically the Central and Regional Administrations. Fundamental directives (termed directive principles) formulated in accordance with national aspirations and objectives must be incorporated into the state's direction. State institutions should be guided and supported in the development of their vision, mission, and objectives by the fundamental principles of governance in this state. This is especially critical for the President to ensure the efficient administration of government affairs and the promotion of development initiatives. [14]

Furthermore, in collaboration with the President and all heads of governmental institutions entrusted with the implementation of popular sovereignty, it is critical that the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) assumes the responsibility for establishing the General Guidelines for State Policy (GBHN). Akin to the legislative procedure, the official ratification and establishment of the draught General Guidelines for National Policy (GBHN) require the unanimous agreement of the pertinent stakeholders. The author asserts that by employing this specific method of formation, the final GBHN will accurately mirror the fundamental course of the nation's history, embodying both the collective will of the people and the intrinsic qualities of the GBHN document.[15]

Moreover, the Ministry of National Development Planning (MPR) has issued a decree mandating the use of the GBHN product. It is generally acknowledged that subsequent to the 1945 Constitution revision, the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) is unable to promulgate legal provisions unless they are manifested in the Constitution or Constitutional Amendments. The present TAP MPR must be, at its core, precise and particular; alternatively, it may be labeled a legally binding decision. It is important to mention, however, that the legitimacy of defining the General Guidelines for State Policy (GBHN), in this article resides with the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) subsequent to obtaining unanimous consent.[16]

V. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the research outcomes, the MPR and the institutions of popular sovereignty tasked with their implementation are tasked with the development of the State Policy Guidelines. The authority to ascertain the GBHN ensures that the principles of checks and balances are adhered to during this procedure. Subsequent to receiving consensus from the President and other heads of state institutions tasked with the execution of popular sovereignty, the MPR possesses this authority. As stated by the author, the proposed structure will successfully position the subsequent GBHN as a fundamental guide for the survival of the nation, encapsulating both the collective desire of the people and the inherent nature of the GBHN.

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