

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN JOKO WIDODO'S GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING PEOPLE'S WELFARE

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Article	Abstract
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Governance, Good Governance, People's Welfare</p> <p>DOI: 10.28946/scls.v2i1.3555</p>	<p>The implementation of good governance in the second period of Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin aims to improve public welfare. This research analyzes several policies issued by Jokowi so that they can prosper the Indonesian people. This type of research is literature research. Literature study techniques carry out data collection. The results of this study show that the successful implementation of good governance in the Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin administrations in improving public welfare and overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out through several programs. Some of these successes include controlling the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining stable economic growth in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic, equitable development throughout Indonesia, showing Indonesia's existence in the international world, and starting the construction of a new national capital. These programs are a paradigm of human development, and the Indonesia-centric program not only makes development in Indonesia for the sake of growth in infrastructure but also encourages changes in the economy, encouraging the country to rise and form. Many governments are democratic, clean, and participatory both domestically and abroad. Through these programs, Jokowi places human welfare as the backbone so as to be able to give meaning to economic sectors that can alleviate poverty, expand opportunities for economic activity, reduce neglect of public services, reduce inequalities and disparities, strengthen social restoration and mental revolution, and eliminate repressive tyranny.</p>

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A. INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis in Indonesia was partly caused by governance procedures that were not managed and regulated correctly. As a result, various problems arise, such as corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) that are difficult to eradicate, law enforcement problems that are difficult to run, monopoly economic activities, and the quality of services to the community that is deteriorating. These problems also hamper the process of Indonesia's economic recovery, resulting in an increase in unemployment, an increase in the number of poor people, a decrease in health levels, and even conflicts in various regions that can threaten the unity and unity of the nation—the Republic of Indonesia. Even current conditions show that there are still practices and behaviors contrary to the principles of good governance that can hinder the implementation of the reform agenda.

Good governance is the basis for making and implementing democratic state policies in the era of globalization. The role of democracy is marked by strengthening public control over government administration. At the same time, globalization is characterized by interdependence between countries, especially in the management of economic resources and business activities.

To balance the role of democracy and globalization, it is necessary to redefine the role of government actors. Governments that previously held firm control over the government sooner or later had to undergo a shift from a position of regulating and dictating to facilitators. The business world and capital owners who previously tried to reduce state authority, which was considered likely to hinder the expansion of business activities, must begin to realize the importance of regulations that protect the interests of the public. On the other hand, people who previously held the position of beneficiaries must start to realize their position as owners of interests that must also function as actors.¹

Therefore, good governance needs to be implemented immediately. So that all problems can be resolved and the economic recovery process can be carried out correctly and smoothly. It is realized that realizing good governance requires a lot of time and continuous effort. In addition, it is necessary to build agreement and a high sense of optimism from all components of the nation, involving the three pillars of the nation and the State, namely state organizers, the private sector, and civil society. Therefore, to realize public services well, it is necessary to implement good governance and the principles contained therein.

President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) said that the principle of openness and transparency is one of the factors that contribute to good governance. Today, good governance has become commonplace. The principles of openness, accountability, transparency, and inclusivity are inevitable in government administration. However, it is undeniable that its implementation still has many problems.

¹ Putra Astomo et al., Penerapan Prinsip-Prinsip Pemerintahan Yang Baik Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan, *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 09, no. 1 (2014): 30-38.

Researcher Zaki Arianto Adde Marup Wirasenjaya previously discussed the efforts of the Joko Widodo administration to encourage the implementation of sustainable development goals in Indonesia. This research focuses on discussions related to economic-based development to create gaps that, in the end, development can no longer prosper people's lives. In 2015, the United Nations, through UNDP, planned a development agenda, namely the sustainable development goals, which are the sustainability of the Millennium Development Goals. The commitment to the global development agenda is carried out in conjunction with preparing the formulation process of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2014-2019. The 2014-2019 RPJMN reflects the vision-mission of President Joko Widodo, Nawacita. In this regard, President Joko Widodo wants to integrate the national and global development agendas. This integration effort is one of President Joko Widodo's encouragements in implementing SDGs in Indonesia. In addition to integrating SDGs and Nawacita, President Joko Widodo also encourages alternative development, namely human development and green economy development, in implementing SDGs.²

Irmaline Pakazeni F Cindy Nabilla discussed the analysis of the government system in Indonesia on democracy in the era of Sby and Jokowi. The result of this study is that the democratic-era government system was felt during the leadership of SBY and Joko Widodo. It has many problems in the Indonesian political system. The rise of bureaucratic diseases, such as reciprocal politics, often occurred until the revision of the ITE Law and the weakening of the KPK during the 7th term of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, which decreased public trust in the government. Another finding is that data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, namely the Indonesian democracy index or IDI, is relatively stable and increasing. Still, in practice, public unrest and distrust of the government system in Indonesia, especially democracy in Indonesia, is increasingly evident.

Hermini Susiatiningsih et al. discuss *a study of good governance innovation in Javanese leadership in Indonesia*. This study's results show that governments in developing countries face many problems related to good governance—and a lack of understanding of good governance innovation. Thus, the study focuses on the local context. In practice, many developing countries take for granted the idea of good governance without a critical outlook. This situation causes a gap between the expected results and realization, which causes the implementation of good governance to be not optimal. Of these, this paper argues that the implementation of good governance innovation by considering the context of theory or ideology.

Two factors influence the success of good governance innovation: leaders and leadership in Javanese culture. Good governance innovation's success is supported by leaders and leadership styles following Javanese culture and philosophy. The process of realizing the idea of good governance is a combination of good governance and local wisdom, which is Javanese philosophy.³

Based on previous research studies, no one has examined the implementation of good governance in Joko Widodo's administration in the second period of his administration. Researchers are interested in researching this because, for four years, Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin led several policies issued by the Joko Widodo administration to benefit Indonesian citizens. Good governance is a theory that will be the analysis knife of several policies issued by the Joko Widodo administration from 2019 to 2024.

²Zaki Arianto and Adde Marup Wirasenjaya, "Upaya Pemerintahan Joko Widodo Dalam Mendorong Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals," *Repository UMY*, 2019, 1-17.

³Hermini Susiatiningsih et al., "A Study of Good Governance Innovation of Javanese Leadership in Indonesia," *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development* 17, no. April (2021): 342-50, <https://doi.org/10.37394/232015.2021.17.34>.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive analytical, which aims to describe the facts accompanied by an accurate analysis of the implementation of good governance in the Joko Widodo government in improving public welfare. The research method used in this study is a normative research method or literature, and the research that the researcher conducted is literature research, where the researcher studies books or literature related to the implementation of good governance in the Joko Widodo government to improve public welfare.

C. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

1. Government

The term government comes from the word "order," which means to order something to be done, so it can be said that government is the power to govern a country (the territory of a country) or the highest body that governs a country, for example, a country – cabinet, which is the government. So, government is defined as the actions (methods, affairs, and so on) of governing. Etymologically, government can also be interpreted as an ongoing action or policy that uses specific plans or reasons (ratios) and procedures to achieve specific desired goals.⁴

Some experts consider government to be an art. It is called science because it meets the requirements that it can be learned and taught, has material and formal objects, is universal, systematic, and distinctive (unique), and is said to be an art because many government leaders who, without government education, can act and charismatically run the wheels of government.⁵

Theoretically and practically, there is a difference between government and administration. Government is the provision or implementation of government tasks, while government is an organ/tool or device that runs the government. Government as an organ of the State can be interpreted broadly (in the broad sense) and in the narrow sense (in the narrow sense). Government, in a broad sense, includes all instruments of the State, which consist of executive, legislative, and judicial powers or other instruments of the State acting for and on behalf of the State. In a narrow sense, government is a branch of executive power.

The definition of government in a broad sense is the notion of government based on the classical theory proposed by Montesquieu in his book "*L'esprit des Lois*" (The Soul of Law) developed by Immanuel Kant with the term trias politica which divides state power (divides the duties of government). In the three spheres of state power, there are three main areas, each of which stands alone and independent of the other powers. One power has only 1 (one) function: (1) The legislative power performs the function of forming laws; (2) the Executive power implements laws and regulations/government; and (3) The judicial power exercises judicial functions.⁶

Government, in a broad sense, is the action of government carried out by legislative, executive, and judicial bodies or bodies to achieve the goals of state government (national goals). In contrast, government in the narrow sense is the action of government carried out by the government. Executive organs and their staff are needed to achieve the goals of state governance (national goals).⁷

⁴ Pipin Syarifin dan Dedah Subaedah, *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah* (Bandung: Pustaka Bani Quraisy, 2005).

⁵ Inu Kencana Syafii, *Sistem Pemerintahan Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002).

⁶ Pipin Syarifin dan Dedah Subaedah, *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah*.

⁷ Zaidan Nawawi, *Government Management* (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2013).

2. Good Governance

Good governance can be defined as actions or behaviors based on values that direct, control, or influence society's problems to embody those values in actions and daily life. Thus, the realm of good governance is not only limited to the State through government bureaucracy but also to civil society represented by non-governmental organizations such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private parties. In short, the demand for good governance is addressed to state or government administrators and parties outside the government who are very enthusiastic about demanding good governance.⁸

The birth of the concept of good governance stems from the interest of donor agencies such as the United Nations, World Bank, ADB, and IMF in providing capital loan assistance to developing countries. In subsequent developments, good governance was established as a requirement for countries needing financial loans, so good governance was used as a determining standard to achieve sustainable and equitable development. This is understandable because the concepts and programs of world donor agencies are oriented towards poverty alleviation, and poverty is one of the inhibiting factors of growth in a country. The design of good governance that emerged as a paradigm cannot be separated from the existence of the concept of governance, which was first adopted by practitioners in international development institutions historically and contains connotations of effective performance related to public management and corruption. In literature, government is variously defined by several authors and some national and world institutions.⁹

The concept of governance is not new. Although the idea is complex and even controversial, there is a relatively uniform understanding of its meaning. Governance is "the decision-making process and the process of how decisions are implemented or not implemented." With this understanding, governance prevails at all national and local levels, even in non-governmental organizations. Looking at governance means looking at both formal and informal actors in the policy-making process and policy implementation that have been made, as well as the formal and informal structures that have been formed and influence the policy-making and implementation process.¹⁰

Moving on from the definition of governance as way, use, or implement above, good governance contains an understanding of the way and implementation of good governance, both in the sense of actions or behavior of stakeholders in running government based on ethics or morality.¹¹

Good governance will emerge from clean governance; good governance can only be realized if implemented by good governance, and good governance can be achieved if it is based on principles. Transparency and accountability. Therefore, how can good governance be achieved? This may go back to institutions or officials who accept duties and responsibilities as government administrators, including communities and non-governmental organizations.¹²

Good in good governance According to LAN, it has two meanings. First, values that uphold the wishes of the community and values that can improve the community's ability to achieve (national) goals, namely independence, sustainable development, and social justice. Second, the functional aspects of effective and efficient government in carrying out its duties to achieve these goals. Based on this understanding, LAN then states that good governance is oriented towards two things: the ideal state orientation directed at achieving national goals and the functional aspects of effective and efficient governance in carrying out its duties to

⁸ Juanda Nawawi, "Building Trust in Realizing Good Governance," *Journal of Government Science* 2, 2009.

⁹ Sadjijono, *Understanding Some of the Main Chapters of Administrative Law* (Laksbang Pressindo, 2008).

¹⁰ M Z Ismail, "Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Secara Langsung Sebagai Momentum Strategis Dalam Pengembangan Otonomi Daerah Dan Demokrasi Lokal," *Jurnal Valid* 11, no. 2 (2014): 57-72.

¹¹ Sadjijono, *Memahami Beberapa Bab Pokok Hukum Administrasi* (Yogyakarta: Laksbang Pressindo, 2008).

¹² Ibid.

achieve goals. Achieve this goal. Furthermore, based on the LAN description above, it can be concluded that good governance is the implementation of robust, responsible, and efficient state governance by maintaining the "synergy" of constructive interaction between the State, the private sector, and the community.¹³

Every citizen desires clean and good governance, especially the Indonesian State. So that it can adequately resolve problems of industrial governance affairs in Indonesia, the Indonesian State has implemented the concept of Good Governance. According to Law No. 30 of 2014, this law is the basis for organizing an activity to improve good governance to prevent collusion, corruption, and nepotism. The discussion on implementing good governance in the public sector aligns with Indonesia's vision for the future as a focal point for the development of good governance. It can be said that a government that upholds the sovereignty of the people is good; this is the main task to achieve the national goals contained in the introduction to the basics of the 1945 Constitution, which includes the protection of the entire country.¹⁴

The theory of good governance is a mirror that cannot be easily separated from the theory of governance, which was historically first taken by activists of the Institute for International Development, which means the implications of effective performance related to public management and corruption.¹¹ Governance can be understood as a decision-making system and the process of how decisions are implemented or not implemented. Thus, governance plays a role at all national and regional levels, even in non-government systems. The theory of Good Governance suggests a democratic governance order that focuses on parallels between state institutions at the central and regional levels, the private sector, and the community.¹⁵

There are three elements of the constitutional government, namely:¹⁶

- a. Government is exercised in the public interest;
- b. Government is carried out according to laws based on general provisions, not arbitrary laws that override conventions and constitutions;
- c. Government exercised by the will of the people;

Running a good and correct government is inseparable from the effectiveness of human resources, which are one of the elements that play an essential role in efforts to achieve a country's goals. So, with professional human resources, the country's goals are hoped to be realized.

3. Implementation of Good Governance in Joko Widodo Market in Improving People's Welfare

The implementation of good governance during the administrations of Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin focused on programs carried out to improve community welfare. It became the foundation of Indonesia's development paradigm during the era of President Joko Widodo. These programs tried to shift from the mainstream development paradigm during the New Order period to the post-reform paradigm, namely the growth paradigm. Development priorities are not only growth but also emphasizing the presence of the State and government in society, expanding equitable development, reducing neglect of public services, building

¹³ State Administration Institute and Financial and Development Supervision Agency, *Accountability and Good Governance* (Jakarta, 2000).

¹⁴ Abdul Kahar Maranjaya, "Good Governance Sebagai Tolak Ukur Untuk Mengukur Kinerja Pemerintahan," *Jurnal Sosial Teknologi* 2, no. 11 (2022): 929–41, <https://doi.org/10.59188/jurnalsostech.v2i11.474>.

¹⁵ Sri Warjiyati, "Implementasi Prinsip-Prinsip Good Governance Dalam Pelaksanaan Pemerintahan Di Indonesia," *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Ke-8 Asosiasi Program Pascasarjana Perguruan Tinggi Muhammadiyah (APPPTMA)*, no. 64 (2018): 1–10.

¹⁶ Suwari Akhmaddhian, "Asas-Asas Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Yang Baik Untuk Mewujudkan Good Governace," *Logika : Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies* 09, no. 1 (2018): 30–38.

economic independence, and maintaining cultural values through mental revolution and sustainable national restoration.

In the implementation of good governance in the Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin administration, an analysis of several programs was carried out as follows:

a. Indonesia-centric Development to Realize Indonesian Unity

The Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin era policy on infrastructure development is now not Java-centric but Indonesia-centric. The government does not want most development or investment to be focused only on Java; instead, it will need to be evenly distributed in all provinces in Indonesia so that people far from Java can enjoy development. One of the developments that the government has carried out is infrastructure development, such as the construction of toll roads, airport terminals (airports), seaports, railway lines, and bus terminals.

The Jokowi administration provides a paradigm shift that does not only place development on centralized growth. "Start from the edge" was Jokowi's initial intention to start development by considering the issue of equity and equitable development between regions. Development is an effort to meet basic human needs that does not harm social life and the natural environment. Actual development must also be able to meet basic human needs, namely security, freedom, welfare, and cultural life, by adhering to values that are inclusive, equal, and fair for all groups, especially ensuring the involvement of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minority groups, in the process of development.¹⁷

Leaders have a significant influence on the progress of their country; this is seen from the policies issued by Jokowi related to state infrastructure; one indicator of the success of the Jokowi administration can be how the progress of its infrastructure: leaders are obliged to plan and implement infrastructure in their country for the benefit of their citizens. In addition, Jokowi carried out large-scale development because he understood that Indonesia is still far behind other Southeast Asian countries, and with a focus on infrastructure development facilities, it is expected to get a glance from foreign investors to invest their capital in Indonesia.¹⁸

b. Good governance is concerned with transparency to maintain the stability of government and democracy in the long run.

Jokowi initially reaffirmed the government's duty to organize a clean government and implement good governance, as proclaimed in a resolution of the Council of European Communities discussing Human Rights, Democracy, and Development in 1991. The resolution states that several prerequisites are needed to realize good governance, namely encouraging respect for human rights, advancing democratic values, and recognizing good governance.

Good governance will only be meaningful if its existence is supported by institutions that pay attention to the public interest, namely: (1) A State that is always present in opening spaces and conditions that are stable, fair, serving the community, upholding human rights, transparent and accountable, protecting the environment, and maintaining public health and safety standards; (2) a private sector that creates jobs and improves people's living standards, complies with regulations and implements good governance, and; (3) civil society that always plays an active role, oversees development results, implements government checks and balances.

¹⁷ Syam Surya Syamsi, "Nawa Cita Jokowi-JK Dalam Paradigma Pembangunan Ekonomi," *Surya Octagon Interdisciplinary Journal of Technology* 1, no. 1 (2015): 2460-8777.

¹⁸ Deva Eky Wijaya, "Kemajuan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Di Indonesia Era," *Universitas Muhamadiyah Yogyakarta*, no. June (2021).

In this regard, President Jokowi, through the government, is responsible and obliged to develop human capabilities reflected in improving health, knowledge, and skills. The government also encourages the optimal utilization of people's abilities to work, enjoy life, or be active in cultural, social, and political activities.¹⁹

- c. Reject Weak States with System Reform and Law Enforcement that is Corruption Free, Dignified, and Reliable.

Although development in Indonesia has provided a high growth rate, Indonesia is still one of the most corrupt countries. Corruption is an extraordinary crime that eats away at the standard of living of a country. Indonesia is also still a country entire of bribery and conspiracy. In this regard, Jokowi (2014) affirmed his determination to form a clean government on various occasions. Clean governance is mainly done through prevention, as he expressed in one of his speeches: "In realizing clean governance, prevention by building a comprehensive system is as important as law enforcement."

The interests of a clean, non-corrupt, and non-bribery government and authoritative, clean, and professional law enforcement are urgent. A strategy to combat *mainstream corruption* is the need for a necessary prerequisite often unavailable, namely the existence of political leadership. The recipes for eradicating corruption can only work if leaders have a solid will to eliminate corruption.²⁰

The politics of corruption eradication law in the era of President Jokowi's administration have similarities with the previous era government, including the issuance of regulations on corruption eradication and prevention actions, the formation of ad-hoc teams, and there are several regulations during the Jokowi era that put the brakes on corruption eradication.²¹

- d. Improving the Quality of Life of Indonesian People.

In addition to health problems, poverty, and inequality, other problems regarding good quality of life, such as damage to natural resources, there are still many marginalized groups, such as fishermen, farmers, women, children, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples, are proof of this. That the "state does not exist" in the problems facing its citizens. Residents are left to fend for themselves and face problems to get a better life for their livelihoods. The State's protection of citizens' accessibility to essential services, employment, education, the environment, and food, as mandated by the constitution, is inadequate. Therefore, during President Jokowi's tenure, the fulfillment of citizens' rights needs to be a development priority; in other words, the development paradigm that will be implemented is inclusive development and must be protection-based—the rights of citizens and the fulfillment of the rights of citizens to improve the quality of life.²²

- e. Increasing Productivity and Community Competitiveness in the International Market.

Relatively stable economic growth at an average of 5-6% per year over the past 10 years has given rise to an additional middle class, especially in big cities. However, in addition to these achievements, Indonesia also faces various challenges that are not easy. These challenges include the vulnerability of economic independence in the economic sector, financial capital

¹⁹ Surya Syamsi, "Nawa Cita Jokowi-JK Dalam Paradigma Pembangunan Ekonomi."

²⁰ J D Widoyoko, "Menimbang Peluang Jokowi Memberantas Korupsi: Catatan Untuk Gerakan Anti Korupsi," *INTEGRITAS: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 2016, 269-97.

²¹ Pandoe Pramoe Kartika, Andrie Dwi Subianto, and I Made Agus Mahendra Iswara, "Politik Hukum Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi Pada Era Pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo," *Jurnal Hukum Saraswati (JHS)* 1, no. 2 (2019): 263-79.

²² Surya Syamsi, "Nawa Cita Jokowi-JK Dalam Paradigma Pembangunan Ekonomi."

independence, technological independence, and market independence due to high imports of goods that can actually be done independently or produced domestically.

Chief of Presidential Staff, General TNI (Ret.) Dr. Moeldoko said one indicator of the success of the Jokowi-Ma'ruf administration was strong economic growth, reaching 5.3%. This growth was supported by strong export performance and a stable domestic economy. In the fiscal sector, the government has quickly restored the budget deficit below three percent (in 2022).²³

During President Jokowi's tenure, empowerment was carried out by strengthening individual community members and their provisions. Inculcate modern cultural values such as hard work, thrift, openness, and responsibility. Similarly, there is a renewal of social institutions and their integration into development activities, as well as the role of society in them. What is essential here is the increased participation of people in decision-making processes that concern themselves and their communities. Therefore, community empowerment is closely related to the consolidation, culture, and practice of democracy.²⁴

f. Realizing Economic Independence by Mobilizing Strategic Sectors of the Domestic Economy.

Although progress and self-reliance reflect the economic development of a nation, it is not an economic concept alone. Progress and independence are also reflected in all aspects of life, in the institutions, institutions, and values that underlie political and social life. More fundamentally, self-reliance demonstrates the attitude of a person or a nation towards oneself, its society, and its spirit in facing challenges. As it concerns attitudes, independence is essentially a matter of culture. Therefore, the measure of progress and independence of a nation can not only be seen from per capita income but more fundamentally concerns its people. Humans are the most critical development resources, among others, and they will build capabilities and strengths as implementers and drivers of development.

Applying the Blue Economy model in the Joko Widodo era is more directed towards the Indonesian fisheries industry. Blue Economy, used as the basis of marine economic development patterns, focuses on an ocean-based economy. Furthermore, to see the actual manifestation of the implementation of SDGs in the Blue Economy, in this case, especially President Joko Widodo, as a rational actor in the current Indonesian government, decided to involve Indonesia as an APEC member. The involvement of Indonesia as an APEC member is expected to help Indonesia carry out the Blue Economy through several frameworks that have been prepared, namely liberalization, trade facilitation, and investment.²⁵

Indonesia's diplomatic strategy, which was implemented through the national strategic plan in the G20 forum, forms a pattern of economic diplomacy regarding trade, commerce, and finance. External economic management and policies are through inter-ministerial coordination, trade promotion integrates political and financial efforts, and active investment promotion is done by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, primarily through ambassadors and

²³ Kantor Staf Presiden, "Empat Tahun Pemerintahan Jokowi - Ma'ruf, Indonesia Terus Bertumbuh Dan Melaju," *Www.Ksp.Go.Id*, 2023.

²⁴ Surya Syamsi, "Nawa Cita Jokowi-JK Dalam Paradigma Pembangunan Ekonomi."

²⁵ Y. A. Wahyuddin, Raka Maypangestu Hidayat, and Tri Ridho Verdiansyah, "Strategi Kebijakan Blue Economy Indonesia Dalam Mendukung Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Pada Era JokoY. A. Wahyuddin, Raka Maypangestu Hidayat, and Tri Ridho Verdiansyah, 'Strategi Kebijakan Blue Economy Indonesia Dalam Mendukung Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Pad,'" *Sriwijaya Journal of International Relations* 2, no. 2 (2022): 70–87.

BKPM. Indonesia's economic role and diplomacy are a commitment to maintaining national, regional, and international financial stability as a form of national and international interest.²⁶

By implementing the G20 Presidency activities in Indonesia, Bali has a huge opportunity to restore the economy and tourism sector. The event, attended by 20 countries, can also be used as a momentum to promote Bali Tourism, which has experienced a decline due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and introduce local products. The presence of foreign delegations from member countries in a series of Presidency events will bring investment from abroad. We need the right and targeted strategies to take advantage of the opportunities that will be created from the activities of the G20 Presidency.²⁷

g. Successful COVID-19 response in Indonesia.

In the administration of President Joko Widodo, several steps have been taken by the government in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit since 2020, namely:²⁸

- 1) Adequate macro and micro-management should be conducted so that all parties can participate in handling the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2) Good synergy and collaboration between the central government, local governments, the TNI, and Polri. This can be seen from the number of COVID-19 vaccines that have been injected into the community, which has reached 448 million injections.
- 3) Managing "gas and brake" to balance handling in the health sector and economic recovery. The president said the move was not something easy to do.
- 4) The government made decisions and acted quickly in handling the COVID-19 pandemic.

Jokowi's strategy for making good decisions is to save Indonesia from the spread of the COVID-19 virus, create a sound COVID-19 patient handling system, and maintain the stability of the community's economy. Indonesia's success in reducing the COVID-19 positivity rate proves Jokowi's hard work in protecting the community. He also succeeded in accelerating the acceleration of vaccination to create communal immunity; he even ranked Indonesia's vaccination coverage in the top five in the world.

h. Jokowi Akif Government Participates in World Peace.

This success is also shown by Indonesia's existence in the international arena. Indonesia reduced the situation when the Russian and Ukrainian war erupted. Jokowi became the first Asian leader to visit two sites in a series of wartime visits to Ukraine and Russia. Jokowi also managed to show Indonesia's existence in the global arena when holding the G20 in Bali. It was challenging to keep the G20 when the war was still raging in Ukraine, let alone unite G20 countries with different interests to attend a forum. Still, Jokowi's diplomacy successfully managed to hold this event and received world appreciation.

President Jokowi met the President of Afghanistan on April 5, 2017, in Jakarta, expressing his desire for Indonesia to have an active role in peacemaking in Afghanistan. President Jokowi's commitment was conveyed again during his return visit to President Ashraf Ghani in Kabul. During the second visit of an Indonesian president, after President Sukarno's previous visit to Afghanistan in May 1961, Jokowi stated that "Indonesia and Afghanistan will increase

²⁶ Wiwiek Rukmi Dwi Astuti and Laode Muhamad Fathun, "Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia Di Dalam Rezim Ekonomi G20 Pada Masa Pemerintahan Joko Widodo," *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies* 5, no. 1 (2020): 47, <https://doi.org/10.24198/intermestic.v5n1.4>.

²⁷ Ni Putu Diah Mustika Yanti, Ni Made Yudhaningsih, and I Made Anom Arya Pering, "Peluang Dan Tantangan SDM Bali Serta Strategi Dalam Menyambut Kegiatan Presidensi G20," *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Sosial (Embiss)* Vol. 2, no. Vol. 2 No. 4 (2022): Agustus 2022 (2022): 1-13.

²⁸ Humas, "Presiden Jokowi Ungkap Empat Langkah Sukses Pemerintah Tangani Pandemi," *Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia*, 2023.

various activities that can help the process of peacebuilding and reconciliation in Afghanistan.²⁹

D. CONCLUSION

The implementation of good governance in the governments of Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin aimed at the welfare of the people is carried out through several programs. These programs constitute a comprehensive Human Development Paradigm and make development in Indonesia not only for the nation's growth but also encourage changes beyond the economic field, encouraging the country to rise and form and make a democratic, clean, and participatory government. Through these programs, Jokowi places human welfare as the backbone to give meaning to economic sectors that can alleviate poverty, reduce hunger, expand opportunities for economic activity, reduce social inequality, reduce neglect of public services, reduce inequalities and gaps, and overcome COVID-19, and strengthen social recovery, mental revolution, and the abolition of repressive tyranny.

Jokowi's commitment to realizing the Indonesia-centric concept is realized by the presence of new sea and land tolls, dams, BTS, and other infrastructure. Jokowi's policy to build a centric Indonesia is very appropriate; development is no longer only focused on the island of Java but also on the entire territory of Indonesia from the western end to the eastern end.

²⁹ A N Zaman, "Keterlibatan Pemerintahan Joko Widodo Dalam Upaya Perdamaian Di Afghanistan," *INDEPENDEN: Jurnal Politik Indonesia Dan Global* 1, no. 2 (2020): 95–106, <https://doi.org/10.24853/independen.1.2.95-106>.

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