



Sustainability of National Development Program During Transition of Leadership In Indonesia

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Abstract

The sustainability of national development programs in Indonesia is often hindered by leadership transitions, which create uncertainty in the implementation of long-term policies. This study aims to analyze the weaknesses of the existing legal framework, particularly Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), in ensuring the continuity of development programs amidst political dynamics. A normative approach with qualitative juridical analysis was employed, examining relevant legislation and literature. The findings reveal that the current legal framework needs to be more robust to protect strategic programs from policy changes caused by government transitions. Additionally, the lack of flexibility within the legal instruments makes it difficult to adapt to political changes. This study recommends more responsive and adaptive legal reforms and enhances synergy between central and regional governments to ensure policy stability. These findings contribute to the theoretical development of development law and have practical implications for policymakers in Indonesia, particularly in designing a more robust and stable legal framework to support long-term development.

Keywords:

Administrative Law;
Planning; Transition.

A. INTRODUCTION

The sustainability of national development programs is essential for attaining a country's long-term objectives, especially in the pursuit of sustainable welfare for its citizens. In developing nations such as Indonesia, national development includes not only physical infrastructure but also

social, economic, and environmental dimensions that necessitate meticulous planning and sustained execution across administrations.¹ However, the dynamics of leadership transitions often hinder this sustainability, as changes in government within a democratic framework can impact the continuity and coherence of development policies.

¹ Dyah Asri Gita Pratiwi and Didit Susiyanto, "Positioning Social Development As The Mainstream Of Government Implementation In Indonesia," *Indonesian Journal of Social Work* 2, No. 2 (1 Oktober 2020): 236-250, <https://doi.org/10.31595/ijsw.v2i2.286>, p. 237.

Shifts in policy direction frequently accompany democratic power transitions, including those in Indonesia, and can result in delays, revisions, or even the cancellation of ongoing development projects.² Over the past decades, Indonesia has experienced several changes in government, each of which has posed unique challenges to maintaining the continuity of development programs initiated by previous administrations. This occurs because each leader typically possesses distinct visions, missions, and priorities, which can influence the trajectory of policies established by the preceding administration. This situation raises a fundamental question about the effectiveness of the existing legal framework in ensuring the sustainability of development programs, regardless of the often unpredictable political dynamics. A robust legal framework ensures that power transitions do not disrupt long-term strategic national projects.³

In the context of national development, leadership transitions often need to be improved regarding

the continuity of policies designed and implemented by the previous administration. In Indonesia, every change in government carries the possibility of significant policy shifts, which can negatively impact long-term programs currently in progress.⁴ The central issue lies in the need for adequate legal guarantees to ensure that strategic programs, particularly those involving large-scale infrastructure projects or economic reforms, can proceed without being disrupted by political dynamics. This uncertainty is further exacerbated by the pragmatic nature of political transitions, where short-term political interests frequently overshadow long-term development priorities.

The challenges that arise are more than merely technical or administrative; more critically, they involve insufficient legal mechanisms to provide the necessary legal certainty for the continuity of national development policies. While there are legal frameworks governing power transitions in Indonesia, such as Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan

² Suhartono Winoto and Marina Tri Handayani, "Penguatan reformasi birokrasi di pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Timur dalam perspektif policy leadership," *Publisia: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 7, No. 1 (29 April 2022): 37-52, <https://doi.org/10.26905/pjiap.v7i1.7312>, p. 39.

³ Maret Priyanta and Cut Sabina Anasya Zulkarnain, "Sustainable Infrastructure Legal Policy in Indonesia: A National Strategic Project Approach for National Development," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 7, No. 1 (26 Januari 2023): 1-18, <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol7.Iss1.1108>, p. 15.

⁴ Satya Laksana, Fityan Aonillah, and Rubi Azhara, "How Can Local Government Sustain a Terminated National Development Project?: An Exit Strategy for the Techno Park Project in Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java, Indonesia," *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 1, No. 1 (30 April 2020): 45-56, <https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v1i1.9>, p. 45.

(RPJPN), the existing legal mechanisms that ensure policy continuity need to be stronger and require further evaluation.⁵ This calls for a critical investigation into how to strengthen the current legal framework, particularly Administrative Law, to address the difficulties of leadership transitions and ensure the uninterrupted continuation of national development initiatives despite political fluctuations.

This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of the existing legal framework that ensures the sustainability of national development programs in Indonesia, particularly in leadership transitions. The primary objective of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of the current legal instruments in maintaining the continuity of development policies amidst often unpredictable political dynamics. Focusing on Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and other relevant legal instruments, this study seeks to identify structural weaknesses and propose recommendations to strengthen legal mechanisms safeguarding national development stability. Additionally, this research explores opportunities to improve the

existing policy framework, making it more adaptive to governmental changes without compromising strategic and long-term development projects.

This research is expected to provide significant practical and theoretical contributions. Practically, the findings of this research can be utilized by policymakers and legal practitioners to formulate more effective legal instruments for supporting the continuity of development policies during leadership transition periods. Theoretically, this research aims to enrich the legal literature on policy continuity in democratic countries by exploring innovative legal approaches that are suitable for Indonesia's unique political conditions.

This research focuses on the analysis of the existence and effectiveness of state administrative law in maintaining the continuity of national development programs during leadership transition periods. The main issue to be investigated is how the existing legal mechanisms, particularly in the Law on the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and other related legal instruments, can address the risks of uncertainty that arise due to policy changes during leadership

⁵ Mulyadi Rusmianto and Rineke Sara, "Principles Of the Development of National Law in Supporting National Development," in *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Law, Social Science, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2022, 16 April 2022, Semarang, Indonesia* (Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Law, Social Science, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2022, 16 April 2022, Semarang, Indonesia, Semarang, Indonesia: EAI, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.16-4-2022.2320087>, p. 2.

transitions. With an analytical approach to the structural weaknesses in the existing legal mechanisms, this research aims to identify areas that require strengthening to ensure the stability and sustainability of national development.

This research aims to tackle the legal uncertainty that arises from leadership transitions in Indonesia, ensuring that political dynamics do not halt or threaten strategic and long-term programs. Therefore, this research examines the opportunities to enhance the existing policy framework to be more adaptive to leadership changes without compromising strategic and long-term development programs. The method used involves normative legal analysis by examining related policies and regulations and comparing them with practices in other democratic countries to formulate actionable improvement recommendations.

Research on the sustainability of national development programs, particularly in leadership transitions, has been widely conducted, especially in public policy and economics. However, in-depth studies from a legal perspective still need to be more comprehensive.

Most previous research has focused on the political economy or the impact of development policies on economic growth, with insufficient attention given to the legal frameworks that govern policy continuity during leadership changes. For instance, existing studies often highlight how changes in government affect the implementation of development policies but rarely address the specific legal mechanisms that ensure this continuity.⁶

This gap becomes even more apparent in Indonesia, where the legal system still needs to fully provide the certainty needed to ensure the continuity of strategic development programs during political transitions. While Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) provides a general framework for long-term development, the legal mechanisms supporting its implementation during government transitions remain weak and require more vigorous enforcement and more precise interpretation.⁷ Therefore, this study aims to fill the gap in the literature by offering a comprehensive legal analysis of how Indonesia's legal system can be strengthened to guarantee

⁶ Supriyanto Supriyanto and Megawati Barthos, "Politics Of Law in The Perspective of National Law Development," in *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Law, Social Science, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2022, 16 April 2022, Semarang, Indonesia* (Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Law, Social Science, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2022, 16 April 2022, Semarang, Indonesia, Semarang, Indonesia: EAI, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.16-4-2022.2320141>, p. 3.

⁷ Achmad Irwan Hamzani *et al.*, "Dimensions of National Law Development in Indonesia," *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science* 06, No. 07 (2022): 479-483, <https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2022.6729>, p. 479.

the continuity of development policies, especially in the uncertain context of leadership transitions.

This study offers a significant new contribution to national development law, particularly in examining the sustainability of development programs during leadership transitions. Unlike previous research, which has primarily focused on political economy or the effectiveness of public policy, this study uniquely highlights the legal analysis of mechanisms that can support the continuity of national development policies despite government changes. The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive approach that connects existing legal frameworks with the real challenges faced by strategic development in Indonesia. By focusing on the application and strengthening of legal instruments often overlooked in prior studies, this research becomes a crucial addition to the discourse on development law.

Specifically, the study provides strong justification for developing a more robust and responsive legal mechanism to address the political dynamics during leadership transitions. The sustainability of strategic development programs requires a legal framework capable of withstanding such challenges while maintaining long-term stability. By identifying weaknesses in current legislation and offering recommendations to strengthen legal instruments, this study provides not only theoretical contributions but also

has high practical relevance, especially for policymakers and legal practitioners in designing more resilient development strategies that can endure political changes.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This legal research employs a descriptive-analytical approach to examine the legal framework supporting the continuity of national development programs during leadership transitions in Indonesia. The study is normative (doctrinal research), relying on primary legal materials such as Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), alongside secondary legal sources including academic literature, journal articles, and tertiary sources like legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. The research adopts a statute approach to analyze relevant laws and a conceptual approach to examine legal theories related to political transitions and development. Data is collected through library research, gathering primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources. The collected data is analyzed using qualitative juridical methods, interpreting and comparing legal provisions with development theories to identify gaps and propose improvements to the legal framework, ensuring policy continuity.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. A Study of the Impact of Leadership Transition on the National Development Planning Process from the Perspective of Administrative Law

The transfer of power in Indonesia's political system, particularly during the time before and after the 2024 general election, poses substantial difficulties in ensuring the uninterrupted progress of national development planning. The democratic election process is frequently influenced by diverse political factors, which can undermine the stability and long-term viability of planned development plans.⁸ It is crucial to recognise that leadership changes might impact the established direction and priorities of development. Hence, it is imperative to execute meticulous planning and use risk mitigation techniques to assure the uninterrupted advancement of the development agenda, even in the face of leadership transitions.

The significance of maintaining continuity in national development planning is evident through multiple

well-established performance measures. For instance, empirical evidence indicates that infrastructure projects impeded by alterations in policies frequently lead to increased expenses and extended timeframes for completion. This ambiguity not only undermines the fiscal stability of the nation but also impacts the confidence of the public in the government. In this particular situation, it is becoming more and more important to make significant efforts to ensure the ongoing progress of development planning. This is particularly critical when confronting worldwide concerns like climate change and economic instability.⁹ Strengthening the engagement of a variety of stakeholders, such as the private sector and civil society, is also necessary to establish an ecosystem that promotes sustainable development.

In order to address the difficulties posed by this change in leadership, it is necessary to adopt a thorough and all-encompassing strategy that includes everyone. The government should develop policies that prioritise not only immediate accomplishments but also take

⁸ Irwan Triadi *et al.*, "Perspektif Hukum Tata Negara Tentang Sistem Multipartai dalam Pemerintahan Indonesia yang Menganut Sistem Presidensial." *Journal of Multidisciplinary Inquiry in Science, Technology and Educational Research* 1, No. 3, (2024): 626-638, <https://doi.org/10.32672/mister.v1i3.1703>, p. 626.

⁹ Asnawi Mubarak *et al.*, "Perlindungan Hak Atas Tanah Masyarakat Adat di Era Otonomi Daerah: Tantangan dan Peluang", *Almufi Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora* 1, No. 2 (2024): 69-77, <http://www.almufi.com/index.php/ASH/article/view/291>, p. 69.

into account the long-term consequences of each choice.¹⁰ By engaging several stakeholders in the process of planning and executing, there is an expectation of generating a beneficial synergy that can bolster the long-term viability of national development. Furthermore, it is crucial for the incoming administration to maintain the implementation of successful initiatives while also performing thorough assessments and implementing required modifications to optimise their efficacy and efficiency. Hence, the transfer of leadership presents not only a difficulty but also a chance to fortify the groundwork for enhanced progress for the Indonesian populace.

Leadership transitions in state administrative law can result in policy uncertainty, perhaps causing shifts in development direction and priorities. This is significant because each successive leader in Indonesia often possesses distinct political ideas and development goals that frequently diverge from the long-term plans of preceding administrations. Policy discontinuity theory posits that policy changes are a frequent occurrence in democracies, where shifts in administration often

impact the stability of policies, including those related to development planning.¹¹

From an administrative law standpoint, it is crucial to enhance regulations that control the process of transitioning leadership in order to ensure the uninterrupted implementation of public programs, including development planning. Administrative law provides a set of rules and principles that are meant to enable a smooth and stable transition process without compromising the implementation of the previous government's well-thought-out growth objectives.¹² However, in actuality, the current legal mechanisms have not comprehensively addressed the adverse effects of leadership transitions on development planning. For instance, the regulations pertaining to development planning as described in Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System now lack a robust oversight system to ensure the consistent implementation of policies in the face of political transitions.

Empirically, the instability of development policies during leadership transitions has been observed in numerous previous periods. New

¹⁰ Giulio Guarini and José Luisda Costa Oreiro, "An Ecological View Of New Developmentalism: A Proposal Of Integration", *Brazilian Journal of Political Economy* 42, No. 1, (2022): 244-255. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0101-31572022-3310>, p. 244.

¹¹ R. Kent Weaver and Bert A. Rockman, *Do Institutions Matter? Government Capabilities in the United States and Abroad* (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1993), p. 61.

¹² Thomas Wanner, "The New 'Passive Revolution' of the Green Economy and Growth Discourse: Maintaining the 'Sustainable Development' of Neoliberal Capitalism", *New Political Economy* 20, No.1, (2015): 21-41, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13563467.2013.866081>, p. 36.

governments frequently review or even cancel development programs that have already been conceptualised by the previous administration.¹³ As a consequence, the obstruction of long-term development plans has occurred, leading to a decrease in the effectiveness of governmental initiatives. Lubis and Bakti argue that the effectiveness of national development planning is greatly dependent on the continuity and stability of policies, which should not be interrupted by temporary political shifts.¹⁴

Contrary to this, the theory of legal continuity in administrative law underscores that the continuity of public policy and the stability of government can be achieved through consistent legal regulations, irrespective of changes in leadership.¹⁵ This argument is consistent with the belief that administrative law should establish a robust structure to ensure that development programs remain on track with their initial goals, even in the face of shifts in power. Administrative law legislation in nations like Germany and France prioritises the preservation

of national stability by emphasising the significance of maintaining continuity in public policy throughout transitional periods. Indonesia should take this as a valuable opportunity to enhance its legal framework in order to minimise the consequences of policy changes resulting from shifts in leadership.¹⁶

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that policy changes are frequently inevitable in the ever-changing political landscape of Indonesia, particularly when a new government perceives a lack of alignment between the existing policies and their vision for development. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a legislative strategy that is adaptable and flexible, ensuring both continuity and allowing the incoming administration to make deliberate and responsible policy changes. Thus, this study highlights the significance of regulatory rejuvenation in administrative law for the purpose of managing leadership transitions with greater efficiency.

An essential suggestion is to enhance the supervisory mechanisms for development planning throughout the transition phase while also guaranteeing

¹³ Yunda D. Malindo, Muhammad Nawawi, and Irwansyah Kamindang, "Transisi Kepemimpinan Kepala Desa Marga Kencana Kecamatan Toili Jaya Kabupaten Banggai", *Jurnal Reinventing* 6, No.1, (2024): 139-152, <https://jurnal.fisip.untad.ac.id/index.php/reinventing/article/view/1439>, p. 139.

¹⁴ Muhammad Yamin Lubis and Andi Faisal Bakti, *Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional: Studi Hukum Administrasi Negara* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2020), p. 55.

¹⁵ Carl J. Friedrich, *Constitutional Government and Democracy* (New York: Ginn and Company, 1950), p. 138.

¹⁶ Hans Kelsen, *General Theory of Law and State* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1949), p. 123.

that policy alterations are justified and do not compromise long-term strategic plans. This supports Marzuki's perspective, which highlights the role of administrative law in regulating prospective policy changes that may jeopardise the national development order. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish more explicit guidelines pertaining to the assessment and modification procedures of policies throughout the period of leadership transition, with the aim of upholding a harmonious equilibrium between the preservation of existing practices and the introduction of novel approaches in the realm of national development planning.¹⁷

By fortifying the regulations of state administrative law, Indonesia can mitigate the detrimental effects of leadership transitions on development planning and guarantee that development policies are concentrated on the well-being of the community and long-term interests.¹⁸ Strong legal regulations in this context provide a stable basis for ensuring consistency

in the decision-making process and the implementation of policies. This is crucial, particularly in light of the political forces that frequently shape the course and emphasis of development. By implementing well-defined and resolute laws, the changeover of leadership will not lead to any significant alterations to the pre-established development strategies.

Evidence indicates that when leadership transitions occur, there is generally a notable change in policies, which can cause disruptions to existing development efforts. Research indicates that there was a decline in public investment of up to 20% during the transition period, primarily caused by uncertainty in policies.¹⁹ The presence of this ambiguity raises apprehensions among investors and the general public, consequently impeding economic expansion and societal advancement. Hence, robust and unambiguous legislative restrictions are crucial to ensuring the predictability and stability required by all parties involved.²⁰

¹⁷ Nedia Martha Resmadiktia, Yusuf Utomo, and Laode Aiman, "Pertanggungjawaban Pemerintah dalam Mewujudkan Good Governance sesuai Hukum Administrasi Negara", *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 9, No. 11, (2023): 685-697. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8097882>, p. 689.

¹⁸ Ghiyats Amri Wibowo *et al.*, "Pembatasan Oligarki dalam Mewujudkan Sistem Demokrasi di Indonesia", *Media of Law and Sharia* 5, No. 3, (2024): 231-246. <https://doi.org/10.18196/mls.v5i3.102>, p. 234.

¹⁹ Fatih Gama Abisono, "Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Perubahan Iklim: Transformasi Negara Pembangunan dan Agenda Transisi Energi di Indonesia", *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik* 15, No. 1, (2024): 95-118, <https://doi.org/10.14710/politika.15.1.2024.95-118>, p. 102.

²⁰ Eve Warburton, "Jokowi and the New Developmentalism", *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 52, No. 3, (2016): 297-320. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2016.1249262>, p. 311.

An examination of this issue reveals that in order to accomplish sustainable development goals, a thorough and unified approach is required. Enhanced legislative regulations will not only reduce the adverse effects of leadership changes but also promote public involvement in the planning and decision-making processes. By engaging the community, the policies generated will be more tuned to the needs and ambitions of the people. Hence, enhancing the oversight of state administrative law entails not only establishing regulations but also fostering confidence and cooperation between the government and the community. The implementation of robust legal restrictions will play a crucial role in ensuring that development in Indonesia remains aligned with long-term interests and the overall welfare of the population.

2. Issues of Legal and Administrative Nature in the Preservation of Developmental Consistency During Government Transitions

The legal and administrative obstacles in ensuring the uninterrupted progress of national development throughout the period of leadership change in Indonesia are a critical matter that demands significant consideration. The transfer of power in Indonesia, particularly following the 2024 general

election, has the capacity to generate volatility in development plans. This is a result of shifts in policy goals that frequently happen when a new administration assumes power.

A significant obstacle is the absence of effective legal structures to guarantee the uninterrupted execution of national development objectives, even in the case of leadership transitions. During a transitional phase, newly formed governments frequently evaluate the policies implemented by preceding administrations and, in certain instances, modify or terminate ongoing development initiatives. This presents a potential danger of unpredictability and instability in the execution of enduring growth strategies.²¹ In contrast, Law Number 25 of 2004 regulates national development planning with respect to the National Development Planning System; however, this legislation does not explicitly establish mechanisms to prevent political dynamics from impeding continuing development during government transition periods.

Given the change in the political agenda, there is a possibility that the development plans initiated by the previous government would be disregarded or terminated. Consequently, this could adversely affect the continuity of current strategic projects. It is crucial to recognise that legal and administrative

²¹ Muhammad Yamin Lubis and Andi Faisal Bakti, *loc.cit.*

stability play a fundamental role in supporting sustainable growth. According to data from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), over 60% of development projects financed by the state budget have experienced delays or cancellations as a result of policy modifications during the government's transition. This delay has a significant influence not only on the economic side but also on the social development process and the critical infrastructure for the community. Policy ambiguity can impede the development of a favourable investment environment, hence potentially obstructing sustained economic expansion.

To tackle these issues, it is necessary to have a strong legal framework and an effective administrative system, as indicated by the additional study. Effective and enduring policies should be formulated via the collaboration of many stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector. By engaging multiple stakeholders in the planning and decision-making process, the aim is to foster a robust agreement on the trajectory of national development. Hence, ensuring uninterrupted progress during the change in leadership falls not just on the government's shoulders but also requires active participation from the community and the commercial

sector. Hence, in order to guarantee the long-term viability of development, it is imperative to engage in cooperative endeavours that encompass all sectors of society, thereby facilitating a more seamless and efficient transition of governance.

Leadership transitions frequently entail shifts in policy direction that may impede the progress of planned development plans. According to Mahfud MD, administrative law is tasked with overseeing these changes by establishing a regulatory structure that ensures policy consistency in the face of political fluctuations.²²

From the standpoint of administrative law, a significant obstacle is the task of striking a delicate equilibrium between the new government's capacity to adjust policies and the imperative of guaranteeing the uninterrupted progress of growth. This pertains to the idea of legal certainty, which underscores the importance of constantly implementing specified policies in order to accomplish sustainable development objectives. It is crucial to maintain this principle in order to prevent development programs from being readily altered due to changes in leadership, which can in turn weaken social and economic stability. Hence, there is a requirement for a more explicit and comprehensive legal framework to

²² Mahfud MD, *Hukum dan Pilar-Pilar Demokrasi* (Yogyakarta: Gama Media, 2000), p. 78.

govern the protection of development strategies against unwarranted alterations throughout the political transition phase.

A significant obstacle to ensuring the smooth progress of development during a government change is the inadequate collaboration among various institutions within the state administration. Changes in development policy often arise not just from shifts in goals by a new government but also from challenges in coordination among ministries, government agencies, and local governments. According to Soerjono Soekanto, administrative law should have a key role in bringing together different parts of the bureaucracy to work together effectively during times of change. However, practical experiences often demonstrate that this coordination does not work well.²³ Consequently, the execution of development policies is impeded, leading to frequent delays or even cancellations of ongoing projects.

An additional obstacle is the absence of efficient assessment systems for the adopted development policies. During the transfer of leadership in numerous nations, there is typically a period in which the new government evaluates the effectiveness of existing policies before implementing any modifications or alterations. Nevertheless, in Indonesia, this assessment procedure is frequently

conducted hastily and without sufficient public involvement, leading to judgements that are not wholly grounded in objective and thorough examination. This study demonstrates that in order to ensure the uninterrupted progress of development, more stringent restrictions are required in the process of policy evaluation, which encompasses transparency and public accountability.

The preceding discussion reveals that the primary obstacles to sustaining growth during a government change are the absence of robust legislative frameworks, inadequate inter-agency cooperation, and the lack of a comprehensive policy evaluation procedure. This scenario gives rise to ambiguity that can impede the execution of intended development initiatives. Over the past few years, numerous nations have seen substantial governmental transformations, frequently accompanied by dramatic alterations in policies. This creates uncertainty among investors and stakeholders, which could subsequently result in a decrease in investment and economic expansion. Hence, it is imperative to revise the laws of state administrative law in order to safeguard the continuity of long-term development planning from the potential disruptions caused by frequently unforeseeable political dynamics.

²³ Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2004), p. 58.

This update should incorporate measures to fortify the principle of legal certainty, improve inter-agency coordination, and provide more effective policy evaluation processes. Legal certainty is crucial for establishing a favourable investment environment in which economic participants can have confidence in making enduring investments. Furthermore, improved inter-agency coordination would guarantee that every government agency can collaborate harmoniously, minimising redundant tasks and amplifying the efficacy of development projects. By implementing a robust policy evaluation framework, the government may effectively discern the efficacy of different programs, distinguishing successful ones from those that require enhancement. This would not only improve the efficiency of policies but also offer increased transparency and accountability to the public.

Therefore, in order to establish a stronger and more consistent stability and continuity of development during the transfer of government, it is necessary to use a comprehensive and interconnected approach. Implementing robust legislative frameworks and improving inter-agency collaboration are not only technical strategies but also integral components of the endeavour

to cultivate public confidence in the government.²⁴ The establishment of trust is crucial for fostering an environment that encourages the involvement of both the community and the corporate sector in development initiatives. Hence, it is imperative for any government aspiring to attain sustainable development goals, particularly in these difficult transitional periods, to prioritise these steps.

3. Recommendations for the Enhancement of Regulations in Development Planning to Preserve Stability and Sustainability, Based on the Analysis of State Administrative Law

After analysing administrative law, various proposals have been made to enhance rules in order to ensure stability and sustainability in development planning in Indonesia, particularly during leadership transitions. The primary obstacle encountered is the absence of a legal structure that can guarantee the uninterrupted progress of development initiatives, even in the case of a change in government. Government transitions frequently entail the peril of significant policy alterations, which have the potential to derail previously established long-term growth goals. In order to tackle this problem, it is imperative to enhance regulations that

²⁴ Carl Death, "The Green Economy in South Africa: Global Discourses and Local Politics", *Politikon* 41, No. 1, (2014): 1-22, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.885668>, p. 15.

prioritise the significance of legal stability and the uninterrupted implementation of development policies.

First and foremost, it is imperative to fortify the legal framework that governs the leadership transition mechanism to guarantee the longevity of development.²⁵ Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System now focusses on regulating the procedural aspects of development planning. However, it does not directly address the potential impact of government transitions on the execution of development policies. The primary suggestion is to include more specific provisions in the legislation that mandate each incoming administration to uphold and maintain the established strategic development policies, unless there is a compelling rationale for modifying them. According to Lubis and Bakti, the long-term success of development projects relies on having clear and stable laws in place, which ensures that planning is not affected by short-term political fluctuations.²⁶ The new government must implement a comprehensive evaluation procedure that involves a systematic and transparent review of old policies, involving a variety of stakeholders, including civil society, in order to reinforce this clause.

Secondly, regulations must also establish a more stringent system of checks and balances between the executive and legislative branches during the leadership transition era. Development policy alterations often arise not alone from presidential transitions but also from the political dynamics inside the parliament. Consequently, it is imperative for the legislative body to establish a more effective oversight mechanism to monitor any modifications in development policies implemented by the new government. This can be achieved by enhancing the legislative role in overseeing and evaluating continuing development policies, ensuring that every modification is justified and clearly documented. Enhancing the efficacy of legislative supervision is a means to guarantee that modifications in development policy are not implemented haphazardly but rather grounded on meticulous deliberation and in alignment with the tenets of sound government.

Thirdly, it is crucial to establish legal continuity in development planning to ensure that policies are consistent across all levels of government, including central and regional ones. State administrative law should establish explicit regulations governing the involvement of local governments in ensuring the smooth progress of development throughout the

²⁵ Jeffrey T. Checkel, "Norms, Institutions, And National Identity In Contemporary Europe". *International Studies Quarterly* 43, No. 1, (1999): 84-114. <https://doi.org/10.1111/00208833.00112>, p. 106.

²⁶ Muhammad Yamin Lubis and Andi Faisal Bakti, *loc.cit.*

transition phase. According to Soerjono Soekanto, a strong legal system is characterised by its ability to effectively implement policies across several levels of government, particularly in the context of multi-sector development projects.²⁷ In an effort to prevent the disruption of agreed-upon programs by leadership changes, the central government must establish a more effective control mechanism for the implementation of development policies in the regions.

Fourth, a more comprehensive and data-driven policy evaluation mechanism is required. An inherent flaw in the leadership changeover process in Indonesia is the absence of a methodical assessment of the policies that have been put into effect. Emerging administrations frequently face a dearth of comprehensive data or detailed insights into ongoing development initiatives, resulting in decisions to either alter or persist with these programs being made without a robust basis. Within this framework, regulations should implement a comprehensive and data-driven assessment mechanism, whereby any modification to development policies must pass a transparent evaluation process that engages multiple stakeholders and relies on precise data. Peter Mahmud Marzuki proposes that adopting an evidence-based

approach can mitigate the uncertainty associated with development strategies in transitional periods, as decisions are grounded in factual information and objective analysis.

Finally, it is crucial to take into account public engagement in the development planning process during the transition period. Public participation is a method that can be used to guarantee that the implementation of development policies continues to be in line with the community's demands, even when there are changes in leadership. Hence, it is imperative for regulations to enhance public engagement mechanisms throughout the entire process of planning and assessing development plans, enabling the community to actively contribute to shaping the course of sustainable and stable development.

Enhancing rules in state administrative law is crucial for ensuring stability and sustainability in development planning in Indonesia, particularly during periods of government transition. It is crucial to establish a robust legal framework in this setting to ensure that any transitions in leadership do not hinder the intended development processes. In the absence of explicit and resolute laws, there is a significant likelihood of policy inconsistencies, which can result in stagnation across multiple sectors,

²⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, *loc.cit.*

including the economy, social domains, and the environment. Hence, it is imperative to strengthen regulations as a vital measure to guarantee the enduring viability of any enacted strategy, even in the face of governmental upheavals.

Enhancing rules in administrative law can be accomplished by establishing a robust legal continuity system. This system serves to guarantee the continued implementation of previously defined policies, even in the event of changes in the government structure. Under the condition of legal continuity, it is anticipated that any new administration will carry on with the existing programs while doing essential assessments and enhancements. This will additionally offer reassurance to the general public and investors that their investments would not be futile, while also promoting sustainable economic expansion.

Furthermore, enhanced policy review and increased public participation are crucial elements in bolstering regulation. Conducting a methodical and ongoing assessment of policies will enable the government to evaluate the merits and shortcomings of each policy that has been put into effect. Therefore, enhancements can be implemented with precision and efficiency. Conversely, the active involvement of the public in the formulation and evaluation of policies will guarantee that the community's opinions are acknowledged and taken into account throughout the entire development process. This not only increases the level of transparency but

also fosters trust between the government and the public. By incorporating all of these components, it is anticipated that development policies can advance in alignment with the established long-term objectives, fostering the stability and sustainability desired by all segments of society.

D. CONCLUSIONS

This study reveals that Indonesia's legal framework, particularly Law No. 59 of 2024 on the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), lacks the necessary mechanisms to ensure continuity of strategic national programs during leadership transitions. The absence of binding provisions leaves these programs vulnerable to the shifting political landscape, often resulting in delays or cancellations. Legal reforms are needed to make the framework more adaptable and enforceable, ensuring development policies withstand political changes. Strengthening the synergy between central and local governments and conducting comparative studies with other countries could further enhance policy stability. Ultimately, this study provides both theoretical contributions to development law and practical insights for Indonesian policymakers to establish a more sustainable and resilient legal framework for national development.

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