

Is Human Security That Matters? An Analysis Of The Three-Year Report Of Jokowi's Administration On Human Security (HS) Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

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development

In the third year of Jokowi's government, the focus remains on the continued economic transformation and the Indonesia-centric paradigm initially set in the first year. This study analyzes the three-year performance report of the Jokowi-JK government using the human security approach. The methodology involves a thorough review of reports and news on implementing equitable development. The study findings indicate that the Jokowi government has significantly prioritized development with a human security approach.

Introduction

In the third year, the Government moves forward, focusing on equitable economic equity policies. This year, 2017, is a joint working year for equitable economic equity for all Indonesian people.

We want all the people of Indonesia, in all corners of the country, to feel the development benefits. The people of Aceh, in Papua, Miangas Island, and Rote Island, can enjoy the development results equally. We want farmers, fishermen, laborers, clerics, market traders, religious leaders, teachers, civil state apparatus, TNI, POLRI, press, cultural, students, and others to move together, come together, and prosper.

We do not want prosperity only enjoyed by a person or group. This is the promise of freedom that we must immediately realize: protecting the entire nation and the entire blood of Indonesia, promoting the nation's general welfare and intellectual life, and realizing the world order.

Therefore, the development we run together is not just for those who live in cities but for all the nation's children, whether they live in the countryside, the outskirts, the outer islands, or the border areas.

--an excerpt of the state speech of President Joko Widodo in the presence of the House of Representatives on the 72nd anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia, 16 August 2017

In the excerpt from a speech delivered by President Joko Widodo, it is evident that the government's development policy under Jokowi's leadership aims to achieve equitable development, including infrastructure development across the country. This aligns with the implementation of Nawa Cita's agenda for national development. In summary, the Jokowi-JK government has identified three fundamental issues facing the nation: (1) declining state authority, (2) weakening of the national economy's foundations, and (3) widespread intolerance and a crisis of the nation's identity. To address these three fundamental issues, both ideologies propose Trisakti's path as a solution. This involves:

1) Political sovereignty, which is reflected in the development of political democracy based on the wisdom of representative deliberations. People's sovereignty is characterized by values and spirit fostered through cooperative unity and national harmony.

2) Economic self-reliance, which is reflected in the development of economic democracy that empowers the people to manage state finances and play a key role in national production and distribution. The state plays a strong and sovereign leadership role in making economic decisions that fulfill citizens' basic rights.

3) Cultural personality, which is reflected in the development of character and cooperative unity based on the nation's diversity and maritime potential. This is essential for implementing political and economic democracy in Indonesia's future.

Furthermore, the Nawa Cita comprises nine development priorities from 2014 to 2019. These priorities are part of the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, which will guide the direction of national development policy for the government over the next five years and serve as a strong foundation for future development. Its programs focus on ensuring national security, establishing clean governance, strengthening regions, eradicating corruption, improving education and welfare, enhancing productivity, promoting economic independence, reorganizing education, and strengthening diversity and social restoration. This study investigates the performance of the Jokowi-JK government over 3 years in incorporating the human security perspective into the national development agenda. The study also seeks to uncover and examine the obstacles and prospects in developing projects that improve human security conditions and contribute to a sustainable future.

Nawa Cita in the dimension of development

Nine agenda (Nawa Cita), which is a summary of the programs contained in the Vision-Mission of President /Vice President Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla described in the development strategy outlined in the RPJMN 2015-2019, consists of four main parts, namely:

1. development norms;
2. three dimensions of development;
3. conditions necessary for the development can take place; and
4. quick wins programs.

The three dimensions of development and the necessary conditions of the development strategy include priority sectors in implementing the RPJMN 2015-2019, further described in the Government Work Plan 2016. The linkage between the development dimension and Nawa Cita can be explained as follows,

1. The Human Development Dimension prioritizes the following areas: the education sector through the implementation of the "Indonesia Pintar" Program, the health sector through the implementation of the "Indonesia Sehat" Program, public housing, the nation character revolution, reinforcing diversity and strengthening Indonesia's social restoration, and carrying out a mental revolution. These development programs are derived from the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth points of Nawa Cita.
2. Development Dimension of Superior Sector prioritizing food sovereignty, energy sovereignty, electricity, maritime, tourism, industry and science, and technology. The development programs in this dimension elaborate on the first, sixth, and seventh points of *Nawa Cita*.
3. The Dimension of Equitable and Regionalization Development, prioritizing equalization efforts among income groups, reduces regional development gaps. The development programs in this dimension elaborate on the third, fifth, and sixth points of *Nawa Cita*.

In the early days of the Jokowi-JK government that began on October 20, 2014, despite progress, the problem of uneven development is still indisputable. This can be seen from the various physical development projects centered on the island of Java, which brings up the term Java-centric development. In other words, the areas on Java Island have relatively better economic development than those outside of Java. Western Indonesia (Kawasan Indonesia Barat) is more advanced than Eastern Indonesia (Kawasan Indonesia Timur). Urban areas develop faster than

rural areas. It has triggered a very wide growth gap between regions in Indonesia. Therefore, Jokowi's government asserted that it would change the orientation of Java-centric development, as stated in Nawa Cita's agenda, namely, its commitment to building Indonesia from the periphery. The government seeks to improve the productivity, competitiveness, and prosperity of the people outside Java through various development programs. One of the most vigorous is infrastructure development. Starting from highways, railroads, seaports, airports and markets. (<http://presidenri.go.id/program-prioritas-2/mewujudkan-pembangunan-indonesia-sentris.html>). The issue of equitable in regional development is very important for several main reasons: (1) there are regional disparities in various aspects such as economic growth, population density, natural resource potential, human resource potential; (2) political reasons in the form of ethnic issues inhabiting a dispersed area, where issues of inequality in the distribution of natural resources must be left entirely to the center rather than to the producing region itself; and (3) the spatial dynamics problem occurring in the regions, as a historical heritage with a striking imbalance between Java and outside Java.

Equalization of development under the Jokowi administration is not the main goal of development itself. The development model that started from the periphery, the border area, and the village was the antithesis of the previous development model, which was more centered in urban areas. The approach is expected to cut the development disparity between regions, and creating connectivity among the regions means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems that give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood, and dignity.

The Concept of Human Security Perspective

The country and its people are an inseparable entity. The state is an organization within a specific territory with the highest legitimate authority and obeyed by its citizens (Budiarjo, 2008). This means that the state is the framework within which individuals and society interact and agree to abide by the established rules. As a result, the state bears a significant responsibility towards its citizens and must maintain their quality of life. This assumption underscores the importance of individual freedom, which should still be upheld under normal conditions of a peaceful country. However, states often neglect to ensure the rights of every citizen. The evolving security landscape, which extends beyond defending territorial sovereignty, emphasizes a country's ability to

safeguard human security consistently. Indonesia, as a democratic country, naturally upholds the values of humanity. Indonesia's plurality is harmonized severely to maintain the value of humanity. Due to the amenability that has been mandated by the constitutional basis of the state, in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, it is said:

..., maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Indonesia, yang terbentuk dalam suatu susunan Negara Republik Indonesia yang berkedaulatan rakyat dengan berdasar kepada Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa, Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab, Persatuan Indonesia dan Kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam Permusyawaratan/Perwakilan, serta dengan mewujudkan suatu Keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia.

(...then the Indonesian National Independence was composed in an Indonesian State Constitution, which was formed in a composition of the Republic of Indonesia, which sovereign people based on the Supreme Godhead, a just and civilized humanity, the Unity of Indonesia, and Democracy led by the wisdom of the wisdom in Consultation / Representation, and by realizing a Social Justice for all Indonesian people. —English translation)

The foundation of this country is rooted in the effort to uphold the quality of life for its citizens. It emphasizes fair and just humanitarian values and social justice for all while asserting the importance of preserving individual independence. These humanitarian values are outlined in the Pancasila ideology and reflect the belief that everyone should be treated with dignity, have the freedom to make choices and be respected for their human rights (Widiastono, 2004). In alignment with Indonesia, the global phenomenon has also emphasized human security more. The shift in the security concept began to focus on human security, at least since "The 1990s on Human Development pointed out the need for a profound transition from the idea of nuclear security to human security" (UNTFHS, 2011). This indicates that the world has started recognizing the importance of human security. Understanding human security is crucial because any issues affecting human life can be considered a security threat. This marks a shift from the traditional security paradigm to focusing on human security at the individual level in international relations. In other words, every aspect of the state's way of life can now perceive security threats that may disrupt the stability of an individual's life within it. The United Nations ' Definitions of human security, as Kofi Annan explained through Secretary-General Salutes International Workshop on Human Security in Mongolia in 2000 has said that:

..., *Human security, in its broadest sense, embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and healthcare, and ensuring that the individual has the opportunity and choices to fulfill his or her potential. Every step in this direction is also a step towards reducing poverty, achieving economic growth, and preventing conflict,*

Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh (2008) mentions that there is still no universally agreed-upon definition of human security. The differences in understanding the concept of human security are evident in the debates between the three major perspectives: the UNDP perspective, the Canadian perspective, and the Asian/Japanese perspective. These differences in viewpoints are certainly influenced by socio-political context and the priorities to be achieved.

1. UNDP

In summary, UNDP defines human security as:

"First, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life --- whether in homes, in jobs or in communities. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and development. "

UNDP divides the types of human security into seven categories: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

Table 1. Security Types in UNDP Human Security

Type of Security	Definition	Threats
Economic Security	An assured basic income	Poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, lack of income
Food Security	Physical and economic access to basic food	Hunger, Famines, and the lack of physical and economic access to basic food
Health Security	Protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles	Inadequate healthcare, new and recurrent diseases including epidemics, and pandemics, poor nutrition, and unsafe lifestyles
Environmental Security	Healthy physical environment	Environmental degradations, natural disasters, pollution, and resource depletions
Personal Security	Security from physical violence	From the state (torture), other states (wars), groups of people (ethnic tension), individuals or gangs (crime), industrial, workplace, or traffic accidents
Community Security	Safe membership in the groups	From the group (oppressive practices), between groups Living in a society that honors basic human rights (ethnic violence), from dominant groups (e.g. Indigenous people vulnerability)

Political Security	Living in a society that honors basic human right	Political or state repression, including torture, disappearance, human rights violations, detentions and imprisonments
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The UNDP defines human security as "freedom from fear and freedom from want." This concept combines discussions on development, human rights, and disarmament, as well as reports from commissions such as the Brant Commission, the Brundtland Commission, and the Global Governance Commission. It shifts security focus from national or state security to human security. The UNDP's human security concept reflects a change in international relations after the Cold War, altering norms regarding the relationship between state sovereignty and human rights. This led to the emergence of the "Responsibility to Protect." The UNDP's idea directly connects human security with human rights and humanitarian law. However, the UNDP's concept of human security has been criticized for being too broad, resulting in different versions of human security, such as the Canadian and Japanese perspectives.

2. *Canadian view*

The Canadian government explicitly criticizes the concept of UNDP's human security as too broad and only associated with the negative impact of development and underdevelopment. UNDP is considered to ignore the "human insecurity resulting from violent conflict". Critics similarly expressed by Norway. According to Canada, human security is a human security doctrine based on The UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Geneva Convention. Operational measures to protect human beings are formulated with some agenda about the prohibition of mine dispersal, the establishment of the International Criminal Court, Human Rights, international humanitarian law, the proliferation of small and small arms, child soldiers, and child labor.

3. *Japanese and Asian views*

The Japanese perspective on human security closely aligns with that of the UNDP, encompassing all factors that threaten life and human dignity, including environmental damage, human rights violations, international organized crime, refugee issues, illegal drug circulation, and the spread of infectious diseases. Japan emphasizes human security as providing "freedom from fear and freedom from want." Most Asian countries share this view and argue that considering human security solely in terms of freedom from conflict and human rights violations is overly

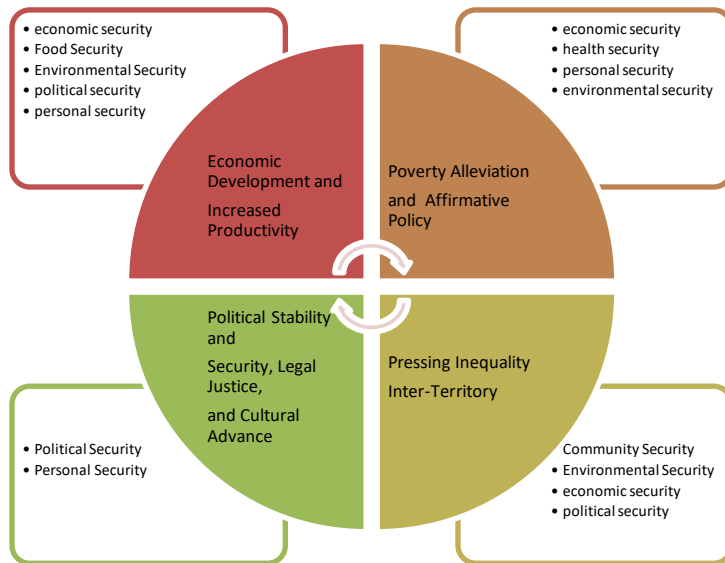
simplistic and unrealistic, as the problems faced are multidimensional and rooted in structural violence due to socio-economic disparities.

These realities highlight the importance of aligning every aspect of a nation's development with the individual's perception of the norm in human security. Each individual can pursue their own choices, including the right to life, health, education, and economic well-being, as well as freedom from violence or conflict. The more focus is placed on the threats to human security, the more it directs attention to evaluating a country's performance and responsibility toward its people. Globally, the primary focus in achieving human security is to advocate for a shift in the development agenda at both national and international levels. The prevalence of humanitarian issues within a country draws the attention of state and non-state actors to respond to these challenges. Conflicts within communities related to health, poverty, access to food, environmental degradation, personal physical threats, threats to groups or entities, and the freedom of individuals' fundamental rights are all viewed as threats to human security. Ultimately, human security is considered one of the primary objectives that every country must strive to uphold.

The concept of human security has gained prominence and sparked debates, making it an attractive foundation for planning and implementing development in Indonesia. The concern for human security is further amplified by the negative impacts of globalization on certain vulnerable countries, groups, and individuals. The strengthening of ideas and efforts within the framework of human security is a response to the humanitarian crises prevalent in today's world, including issues such as conflict-induced refugee crises, human trafficking, food insecurity, terrorism, illegal arms trade, and human rights violations. As mentioned earlier, the constitutional basis of Indonesia also emphasizes the importance of individual independence in the country, reflecting the understanding of human security.

In the context of this study, the linkages of human security in Indonesia through the implementation of the national development agenda, particularly regionalized development, are seen as a strategy of the Jokowi government to create human security. This is achieved by establishing connectivity between regions and can be illustrated through the following scheme:

Figure 1. Relation of the equitable development and human security dimension



Source: processed by the author (2018)

Method

This study is framed within the context of Library Research. According to Mestika Zed (2004), this research approach encompasses activities related to collecting library data, reading, recording, and processing research materials. Additionally, it involves an in-depth examination of various reference books and previous research findings of similar nature, which are instrumental in establishing a solid theoretical foundation for the problem under investigation (Sarwono, 2006). Furthermore, Sugiyono (2012) expands on the concept of library studies, emphasizing its nature as a theoretical investigation involving the study of references and other scholarly literature pertinent to the cultural values and norms that evolve within the social context being scrutinized. A literature study, also known as a literature review, is vital to academic research. It involves thoroughly searching for and assessing published material on a specific topic. The literature study methodology adjusts to the research scope and requirements, balancing comprehensiveness with focus. The data collection technique in this research is documentation, namely searching for data regarding things or variables in the form of notes, books, papers or articles, journals, and so on (Arikunto, 2010). The primary data sources used in this research are the 3-year report of the Jokowi-JK government and various news sources related to the three years of government.

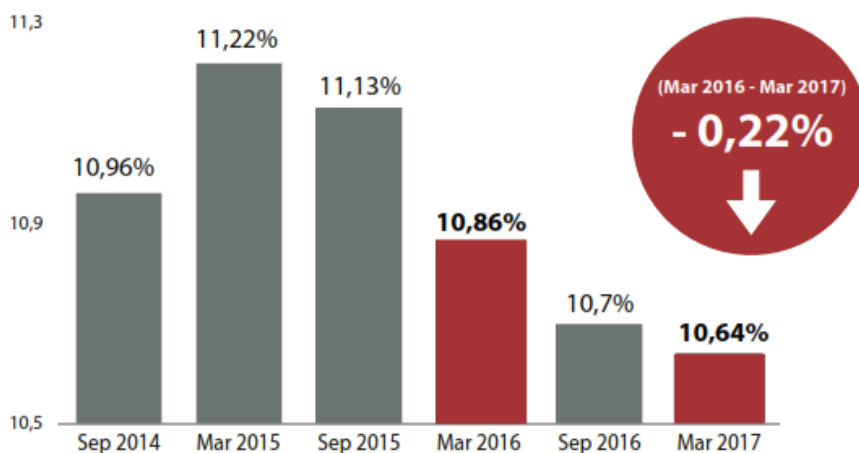
Result and Discussion

The indicators of economic development achievement in Jokowi's administration: A Starting point

Following the 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the Presidential Vision and Development Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita), the objective of regional development from 2015 to 2019 was to reduce the development disparity between Western Indonesia (KBI) and Eastern Indonesia (KTI). This goal is aimed at accelerating and fair development, focusing on the region's economic competitive advantage, natural resources, quality human resources, infrastructure provision, and ongoing advancement in science and technology. Over the last three years, the Jokowi government has effectively decreased poverty, inequality, and unemployment while sustaining steady economic growth and managing inflation.

In brief, five economic development indicators have displayed positive trends in executing the development agenda (Nawa Cita). As for the first indicator, the number of impoverished individuals in Indonesia as of March 2017 was 27.77 million, representing 10.64% of the total population. Targeted and timely programs are necessary to diminish further the number of impoverished individuals (BPS, 2017).

Figure 2. Poverty trend from 2014 to 2017

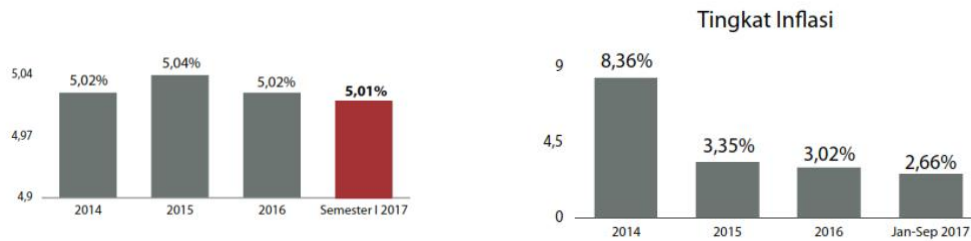


Source: Annual report of Jokowi-JK government, 2017

The second economic growth indicator shows that despite the slow growth of the global economy, Indonesia's economy grew by 5.01% in the first half of 2017. This growth rate is even

higher than that of Thailand (3.7%) and South Korea (2.7%). The inflation indicator also indicates a positive trend and price stability is under control. As of September 2017, the inflation rate stood at 2.66% (year-on-year).

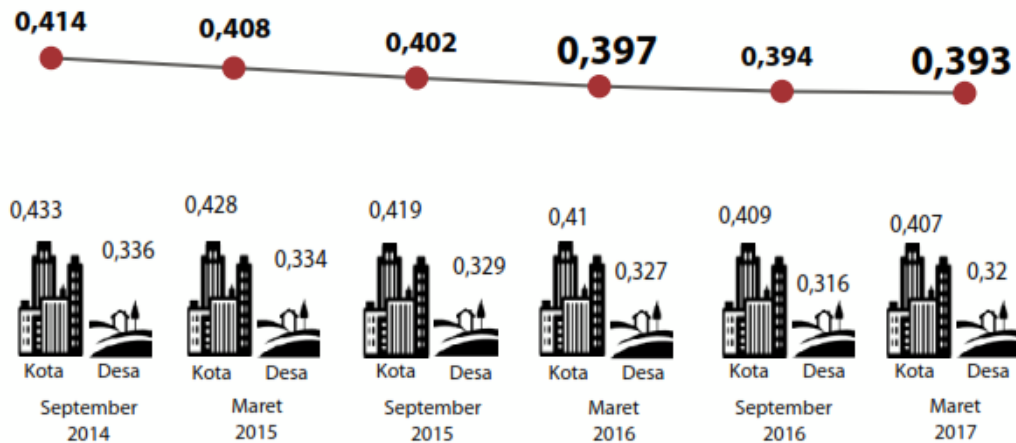
Figure 3. Economic growth indicator and inflation rate 2014 to 2017



Source: Annual report of Jokowi-JK government, 2017

Although not showing a significant decline, the indicator of inequality of urban and rural incomes shows a positive trend. The rate of income inequality as measured by the Gini Ratio drops to 0.393 as of March 2017.

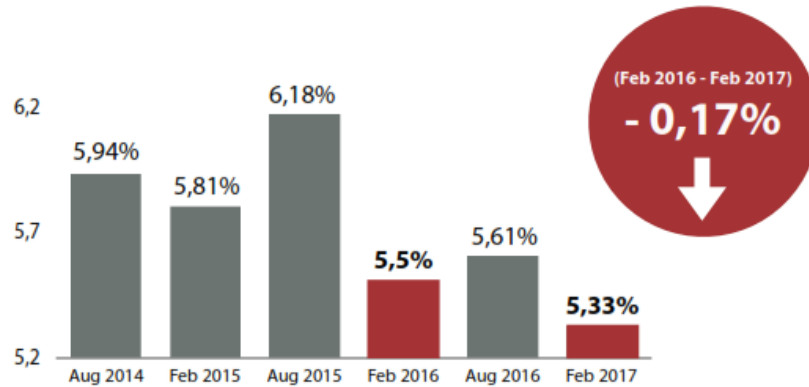
Figure 4. The indicator of urban and rural inequality



Source: Annual report of Jokowi-JK government, 2017

Lastly, the unemployment rate indicator also indicates a decline. The unemployment rate in February 2016 was 5.33% or as many as 7.01 million people. Creation of new jobs in sectors potential continues to be driven more optimally.

Figure 5. unemployment rate



Source: Annual report of Jokowi-JK government, 2017

The government is making significant strides in promoting infrastructure development across various regions while ensuring consistent energy availability. Additionally, efforts are being made to transform industrial estates into new economic growth centers. The government actively encourages diverse economic activities, including the maritime sector, the creative economy, and tourism, focusing on emerging destinations. Furthermore, special attention is being given to the economic development of people in border areas and 3T areas (frontier, outermost, and underdeveloped). These initiatives aim to establish new economic growth centers that will contribute to the equitable economic development of Indonesia.

Figure 6. Regional development agenda (KPPIP, 2017)



Note:

KEK: Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (Special Economic Zones)

KI: Kawasan Industri (Industrial Zone)

DPP: Destinasi Pariwisata Prioritas (Priority tourism destinations)

PKSN: Pusat Kegiatan Strategis Nasional (National Strategic Activities Center)

The direction of the Strategic Area Development Policy is to accelerate the development of regional economic growth centers, especially outside Java (*Sumatra, Maluku, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua*) by maximizing profits agglomeration, exploring the potential and harmonized regional excellence and improving efficiency in infrastructure provision. Here's the policy strategy:

1. **Regional Economic Potential Development:** Developing centers growth, both existing and new, outside of Java following the superior potential of each region.
2. **Accelerated Development of Connectivity:** (a) connecting centers economic growth to maximize growth by a principal integration through an intermodal supply chain system; (b) expanding growth economy from economic growth centers to its hinterland; and (c) spreading the benefits of development broadly through upgrading connectivity and basic services to remote, remote and border areas.
3. **Improvement of Human Resource and Science and Technology Capability:** Improvement of human resource and science and technology capabilities carried out through the provision of human resources who have the competencies that are tailored to the needs of industrial development in each of these growth centers and the ability of management of the area in the area behind it (hinterland)
4. **Regulation and Policy:** To simplify the development process, the government will deregulate inhibiting regulatory regulations investment and business development in the economic growth region.
5. **Increasing Climate Investment and business climate:** To simplify and facilitate the process of ease of trying and investing, one of which is done with the Implementation of One Stop Integrated Service (PTSP) in the Strategic Area by accelerating the delegation of licensing authority from the Regional Head-to-Head of PTSP.

Human Security Platform: an Indonesia-centric approach

The key concept for Indonesia-centric is the connectivity among all Indonesian people. This connectivity will create a space to reinterpret the national awakening. President Jokowi understands the underlying principles of Indonesia-centric, which is reflected in the Nawa Cita points. Concrete steps are needed to establish connectivity among all parts of Indonesia. The

choice now is to create a physical space for this interconnectedness. From Sabang to Merauke, Miangas to Rote, a variety of natural wealth and human resources exist. These differences can be connected and put together by providing infrastructure, whether on land, sea, or air, ensuring that every region from the western tip to the eastern end of the republic gains basic services. For decades, the development agenda was heavily focused on Java, making regions outside Java less economically attractive. The government addressed this imbalance by promoting equitable infrastructure development focusing on Indonesia-centric growth. Therefore, infrastructure development should be viewed comprehensively, as part of the effort to unite and strengthen the nation's identity as one nation, one language, and one country.

It is crucial to maintain continuity between regions in order to drive economic growth. Each region, despite its differences, needs a means of connection. This can be achieved by constructing toll roads, maintaining long lines, opening new railway lines, expanding old airports and building new ones, renovating old ports, and opening new ones. The government is responsible for ensuring that these infrastructure projects facilitate the movement of people and goods, ultimately benefiting everyone. For instance, the construction of roads in border areas continues to improve the mobility of citizens, boost the economy, and enhance the well-being of previously isolated communities.

Figure 7. Kalimantan border road (left) and Border Road of Papua (right)



Source: Annual report of Jokowi-JK government, 2017

In addition, the infrastructure development undertaken is also offset by revitalizing the market until the third year of Jokowi's reign, has been rebuilt in 35 districts of the Indonesian border region and the launch of the Palapa Ring to advance the economy and increase productivity. To border regions, are no longer only conventional functions, observing the flow of people and goods in and out. Moreover, it has become an economic attraction as a new tourist location. The development of cross-border country posts is a symbol of the country's presence and the attractiveness of border tourism. In a further context, the development of border areas not only strengthens national resilience but also the economic aspect.

Figure 8. Cross-border country posts around Indonesia



Source: Annual report of Jokowi-JK government, 2017

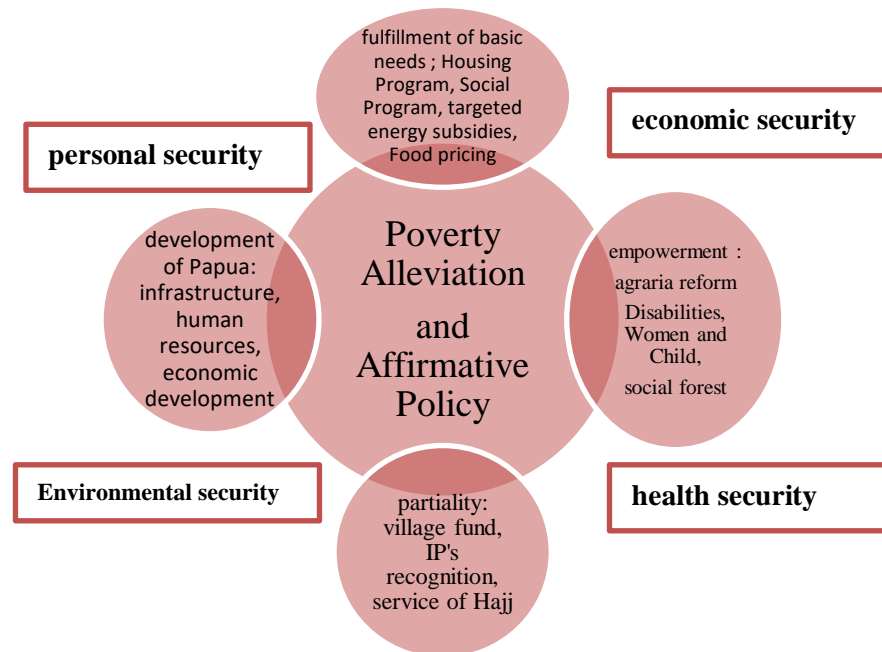
Alkire (2003) articulated that human security embodies a "people-centered" approach, focusing on individuals and communities globally. Unlike traditional security paradigms centered on safeguarding state territories, human security prioritizes the well-being of people, irrespective of gender, race, religion, ethnicity, citizenship, or other distinguishing characteristics. This orientation aligns with the evolving focus on economic development and international law, shifting from instrumental objectives such as growth or state rights to promoting human development and rights. Consequently, human development becomes the primary goal rather than solely serving to enhance economic productivity or legal coherence, thereby centering these activities around people. The Jokowi Government has taken an Indonesia-centric approach to the development agenda, aiming to revolutionize its development practices and shift away from a centralistic frame

of power that has historically marginalized the regions. The focus of the Indonesia-centric approach is to prioritize the development of Indonesia's outer islands, border areas, and eastern Indonesia, with special attention to Papua, which has not fully experienced the territorial unity of "Indonesia" regarding social justice and prosperity for all. This approach addresses the imbalance between regions, particularly in eastern Indonesia, and aims to achieve equitable development by prioritizing actions that ensure human security.

The development agenda during the third year of the Jokowi Government focused on four aspects of equitable development. It can be described as a human security framework with seven security dimensions. An Indonesian-centric approach to equitable development has become a strategy to uphold human security within Indonesian society. Each equitable development program consists of a human security dimension.

Firstly, poverty alleviation and affirmative policy. There is some development program that aims to fulfill the citizens' lives related to **economic security** and **health security**, namely the fulfillment of basic living needs (education, health, food) and **personal security** on empowerment efforts for vulnerable groups such as mothers and children, people with disabilities, and support for Indigenous peoples. **Environmental security** is also included due to their social forest empowerment with local community involvement. Papua is the region with the highest gap. With affirmative policy, the government implemented three parallel developments: human development, infrastructure, and economy.

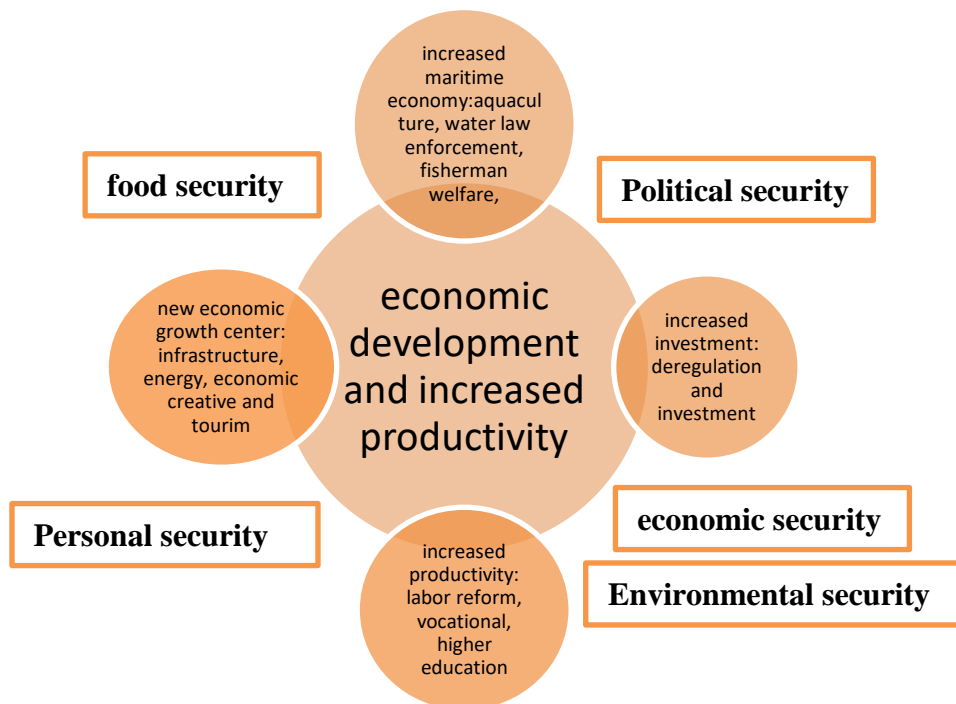
Figure 9. Poverty alleviation and affirmative policy



Source: processed by the author (2018)

Second, economic development and increased productivity aspect. There are some strategies for creating new economic growth centers, increasing investment, increasing productivity, and increasing the maritime economy. The development of infrastructure that connects regions in Indonesia becomes an appliance for creating new economic zones so that it is not solely centered on certain cities and Java areas. The most important capital in economic development is the quality of human resources. Therefore, developing human resources becomes one of the important strategies to implement. Regardless of this one factor, quality economic development would not be experienced enhancement. In this aspect of equitable development, it is obvious that **economic security**, **food security**, and **personal security** are dominantly pursued to create increased productivity. **Political security** is also considered in creating a domestic investment climate. The impacts of massive infrastructure development will certainly affect the **environmental security** of the affected communities.

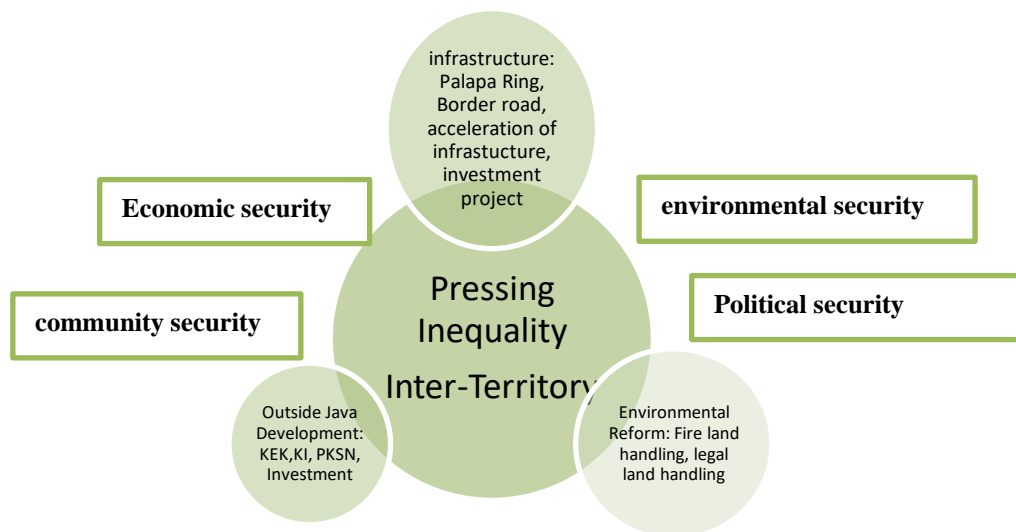
Figure. 10. economic development and increased productivity



Source: processed by the author (2018)

Third, pressing inequality inter-territory, the primary focus of this development agenda is infrastructure development. All development projects lead to connectivity infrastructure, outside Java development, and environmental reform. It implies that **economic, environmental, political, and community security** cover this development agenda. The growth of economic centers into outputs in development projects fosters equal opportunities for citizens to prosper.

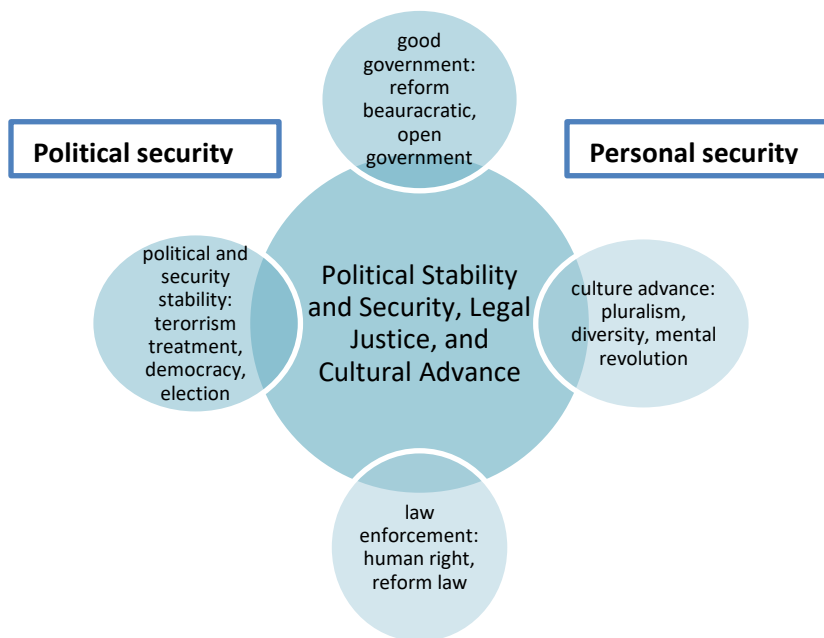
Figure. 11. Pressing Inequality Inter-Territory



Source: processed by the author (2018)

Fourth, Political Stability and Security, Legal Justice, and Cultural advancement. Politics, law, security, and culture are important to realize fair development and remove social and economic imparity. Equity requires a legal system that is fair for all citizens, and the fulfillment of the rights of human beings is a primary requirement. The success of the program development, especially equitable development, is greatly determined by the quality of a clean bureaucracy. Diversity is both a characteristic and a strength of Indonesia. The unity of Indonesia is built on the uniform contribution of various ethnic groups and the richness of the Nusantara Culture. It implies that political and personal security within the human security framework is needed to create a democratic space and guarantee legal certainty.

Figure. 12. Political Stability and Security, Legal Justice, and Cultural Advance



Source: processed by the author (2018)

During the Jokowi administration, it became evident that human security is an emerging concept. This encompasses safety, economic and social well-being, respect for dignity, and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people, all of which drive national development.

Challenges and Opportunities: Trajectory of a Sustainable Future

The economic growth in the second year of its administration has bolstered the government's economic foundations. The Jokowi government is committed to the constitutional mandate, which states that the state's obligation is the welfare of the people of Indonesia, which is in line with the ideals of the proclamation of independence. The Nawa Cita program has been realized regarding development and economic-political dynamics. However, the Jokowi government still faces some challenges:

1. Radical groups and terrorism danger

Recently, the government and the People's Legislative Assembly issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (*Perppu*) No.2 Year 2017 on Community

Organizations which the government, through this regulation, has the authority to dissolve an organization threatening the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and against the Pancasila (Hakim, 2017). The radical movements expressed by certain groups are often unrelated to terrorism, and there may not even be any intention to promote terrorism. However, in a broader context, human security is also threatened, especially personal security, leading to concerns in the community due to the increasing spread of radical groups. Radicalization embodied in terrorist movements is, among other factors, caused by a failure to understand the values that accompany the diversity of nations and is then exploited by radical groups.

2. Corruption and its law enforcement

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) evaluated law enforcement in eradicating corruption during the three years of the reign of Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla. ICW states that the performance of law enforcement officers, such as prosecutors and police, is still in trouble with corruption. The synergy of law enforcement officers is still an ICW evaluation, especially in corruption cases involving members of political parties and parliament (Chairunnisa, 2017). Despite the numerous challenges, there has been a noticeable improvement in preventing and eradicating corruption in Indonesia over the last three years. From 2016 to 2017, IDR 3.55 trillion in State funds was saved from corruption cases. Ultimately, preventing and eradicating corruption requires a long-term commitment to establish a clean and accountable government. Continuous improvement in strategy and collaboration with the Corruption Eradication Commission and other stakeholders is essential to ensure that anti-corruption efforts continue progressing.

On the other hand, the happiness of Indonesian society continues to increase from year to year. Compared to 2014 (68.28%), the Indonesian People's Happiness Index in 2017 was 70.69%. It is an important capital to go ahead and face the challenges of becoming a great nation. This happiness index is measured using the dimensions of Life Satisfaction, Affect, and Meaning of Life (Eudaimonia) and conducted every 3 years. Based on a survey conducted by KOMPAS media on September 26-October 8, 2017, mentioned that the overall satisfaction of respondents with the performance of the Jokowi-JK government during the last three years is 70.8 percent. Only 29.2 percent of respondents said they were not satisfied. This survey of public satisfaction with the government includes four areas,

namely political and security fields, reaching 76.4 percent; the field of social welfare, at 72.8 percent; law enforcement, at 61.0 percent; and the Economic field, the lowest, i.e. only 55, 1 percent. Interestingly, many respondents outside Java are satisfied with Jokowi-JK's performance, which is 75.2 percent, while respondents in Java are satisfied with Jokowi-JK's performance only 67.4 percent. This implies that the equitable distribution of Indonesia's centric development, which the Jokowi government applies, has a positive and well-targeted impact (Ihsanuddin, 2017).

Furthermore, the Jokowi administration has identified a development program to create external preconditions for applying human security. This application involves various dimensions, offering a comprehensive approach that emphasizes the important role of the government as an actor in defining and implementing human security for its people.

Conclusion

The concept of human security aims to address complex insecurity situations by implementing collaborative, responsive, and sustainable measures. These measures focus on being people-centered, multisectoral, comprehensive, context-specific, and prevention-oriented. The study illustrates the emergence of human security as a framework for promoting equitable national development in Indonesia, as evidenced by a three-year report on the administration's efforts. Notably, the government has adopted the human security approach in the mapping and planning national development programs.

The government continues to improve the fundamentals of the Indonesian economy with various economic policy packages, poverty alleviation, and unemployment rates, and accelerating infrastructure development oriented towards an Indonesia-centric approach. The Indonesian government is steadfastly committed to bolstering the essential elements of the national economy by implementing a range of economic policy packages. These comprehensive measures are designed to reduce poverty, lower unemployment rates, and accelerate infrastructure development, all with a specific focus on advancing Indonesia's economic prospects.

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