

Political Direction for the Sidoarjo Regency Long-Term Regional Development Plan RPJPD 2025–2045

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Jun, 2025

Revised Jun, 2025

Accepted Jun, 2025

Keywords:

Political Direction

Regional Planning

Vision and Mission

Sustainable Development

Sidoarjo Regency

ABSTRACT

This study examines the formulation of the vision, mission, and long-term policy direction outlined in the Preliminary Draft of the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) of Sidoarjo Regency for the period 2025–2045. This study uses a qualitative approach with the aim of exploring in depth various notes and recommendations on the substance of the Draft Regional Regulation (Ranperda) on the Long-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJPD) of Sidoarjo Regency for 2025–2045. This research analyzes the alignment of Sidoarjo's development aspirations with national and provincial planning frameworks. The findings reveal that the vision Sidoarjo as an Inclusive, Competitive, Prosperous, and Sustainable Metropolitan Region demonstrates strong thematic consistency with both national and East Java provincial development agendas. Furthermore, the five missions outlined in the RPJPD provide a clear operationalization of the vision across governance, economic, human resource, infrastructure, and social domains. These strategic elements form the foundation for policy coherence and sustainable regional development. The study concludes that Sidoarjo's RPJPD is holistically structured and aligned with multi-level planning, ensuring integrated development over the next two decades.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) is a strategic planning document that outlines the vision, mission, and policy directions for regional development over a 20-year period. As an integral part of the national development planning system, its formulation must be deliberate, gradual, and systematic anchored

in regional conditions, potentials, and future projections. The RPJPD guides regional development to be more integrated, structured, and sustainable while aligning with the objectives of the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) [1].

The RPJPD is characterized by its focus on identifying and addressing strategic issues with dynamic targets, adopting

emerging trends, and prioritizing anticipatory action. It also maps out current challenges both internal and external along with the region's strengths, development vision and mission, key strategies, and long-term programs [2].

In compliance with the mandated planning cycle, the Sidoarjo Regency Government has submitted the Final Draft of the 2025–2045 RPJPD to the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) for deliberation. Once ratified as a Regional Regulation (Perda), it will serve as a reference for formulating medium-term and annual development policies and become a guiding document for candidates in the 2024 regional elections, as well as for the 2025–2030 technocratic RPJMD [3].

The upcoming RPJPD represents the second long-term planning phase since the implementation of regional autonomy. Whereas the first phase (2005–2025) served as a foundational stage, the second (2025–2045) is crucial in determining whether Indonesia will transition into a prosperous and developed nation by 2045, or remain a middle-income developing country [4].

Thus, the RPJPD must be aligned with the RPJPN 2025–2045, which itself is rooted in the constitutional vision stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution: an Indonesia that is Independent, United, Sovereign, Just, and Prosperous. This national vision has been transformed into the progressive goal of "*Golden Indonesia 2045*," accounting for global megatrends, climate change, and the region's environmental and developmental capacity [5].

The core issue lies in ensuring that the RPJPD 2025–2045 for Sidoarjo Regency is not only legally compliant and procedurally sound but also strategically relevant and responsive to both local needs and national priorities. The document's quality directly affects its function as a development guideline over the next two decades [6].

Given the strategic position of the 2025–2045 period as the determining stage for Indonesia's developmental leap toward "*Golden Indonesia 2045*," it is imperative to ensure that the RPJPD is well-formulated,

forward-looking, and aligned with national and global development trajectories. Moreover, DPRD's role in supervising and validating the document requires evidence-based critiques and recommendations.

This study is centered on providing a critical review and strategic recommendations for the Draft Regional Regulation (Ranperda) on the RPJPD of Sidoarjo Regency 2025–2045. The theme is chosen to contribute to policy improvement and ensure alignment with long-term national development goals [7].

This study is driven by several key problem formulations: What are the strategic issues and potential challenges outlined in the RPJPD 2025–2045 of Sidoarjo Regency? To what extent does the draft align with the vision, mission, and objectives of the National RPJPN 2025–2045? And what improvements can be proposed to enhance the quality and strategic value of the RPJPD draft? In addressing these questions, the research aims to identify and analyze the core strategic issues and regional potentials embedded in the draft document, assess its coherence with Indonesia's long-term national development agenda and constitutional vision, and provide constructive recommendations to support the deliberation process within the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). The outcomes of this study are expected to offer threefold benefits: theoretically, by contributing to academic discussions on regional development planning and governance; practically, by equipping DPRD with analytical insights to improve the formulation of the RPJPD; and in terms of policy relevance, by reinforcing the integration of regional plans with national strategic frameworks, ultimately supporting the realization of "*Golden Indonesia 2045*" [8].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 First Literature

Solihin Dadang (2016), in his work titled "*Kesinambungan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah: Dari RPJPD sampai Renja SKPD*," investigates the

continuity and coherence in regional development planning processes. This study highlights the critical importance of aligning long-term development plans (RPJPD) with medium-term plans and annual work plans (Renja) formulated by regional government work units (SKPD). The findings suggest that without proper synchronization across these different planning levels, regional development efforts may become fragmented, leading to inefficiencies and missed opportunities in achieving the region's strategic goals. Dadang emphasizes that ensuring a seamless connection between these plans not only facilitates better policy implementation but also improves accountability and resource optimization within regional governments [9].

2.2 *Second Literature*

Hansastri and Hamdani (2024), in their article titled "Synchronization and Synergy of Priority Infrastructure Projects and National Strategic Projects with National and Regional Planning," examine the critical importance of aligning priority infrastructure projects and National Strategic Projects (PSN) with both national and regional development plans. The study emphasizes that such strategic projects must be grounded in the framework of long-term and medium-term development plans. Specifically, the planning of priority infrastructure and PSN should be integrated within the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) to

ensure coherence and maximize developmental impact [10].

2.3 *Third Literature*

Wahyuningsih Darajati, Arifin Rudiyanto, and Hanan Nugroho (2024), in their article titled "Environment and Natural Resources: Reflection on RPJPN 2005-2025 and Vision 2025-2045," review the state of Indonesia's environment and natural resources as outlined in the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) for 2005-2025. The paper critically examines the environmental challenges faced during this period, highlighting issues such as resource depletion, environmental degradation, and the impacts of development policies on sustainability. The authors emphasize the need to learn from these challenges in order to better shape future strategies.

The study reflects on the difficulties encountered in balancing economic development with environmental preservation over the two decades covered by the RPJPN. It points out that despite some progress, environmental concerns often remained secondary to rapid growth objectives. Darajati and colleagues argue that these experiences reveal gaps in policy implementation, governance, and public participation that need to be addressed for more effective resource management and environmental protection [11].

3. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with the aim of exploring in depth various notes and recommendations on the substance of the Draft Regional Regulation

(Ranperda) on the Long-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJPD) of Sidoarjo Regency for 2025–2045. This method was chosen because it is able to comprehensively explain the dynamics of public policy formulation at the regional level, including the accompanying normative, technocratic, and participatory aspects.

Data were collected through document studies, namely analysis of the Ranperda manuscript, previous regional planning documents, and related regulations at the national and regional levels. In addition, a literature review was conducted on theories of development planning, decentralization, and regional autonomy. The data were analyzed descriptively-qualitatively, emphasizing the interpretation of the content and identification of gaps between the proposed long-term development plan and the real needs and potential of the region. The results of the analysis were used as a basis for formulating critical notes and constructive recommendations for the Ranperda RPJPD of Sidoarjo Regency.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045: Toward a Developed, Sovereign, and Sustainable Nation

The National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 articulates a transformative vision for Indonesia: becoming a developed, sovereign, and sustainable nation by the year 2045, coinciding with the centennial celebration of independence. Popularly known as the “*Golden Indonesia 2045 Vision*,” this aspiration reflects the nation's long-term strategic direction, moving beyond middle-income status to join the ranks of high-income countries. The success of this vision is measured through five principal targets: achieving per capita income equivalent to developed nations, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality to near-zero levels, enhancing Indonesia's global leadership and international influence, strengthening the competitiveness of human resources, and

lowering greenhouse gas emissions to move toward net zero by 2060 or earlier. These targets are not only ambitious but also necessary to ensure Indonesia's resilience and relevance in an increasingly complex and dynamic global order [12].

To realize the Golden Indonesia Vision, the RPJPN outlines eight interrelated development missions that serve as the guiding framework for national and regional planning. These missions reflect the government's commitment to addressing multidimensional challenges through a structured and inclusive approach. The eight missions are: (1) achieving social transformation through the development of healthy, intelligent, creative, and competitive individuals; (2) pursuing economic transformation to increase productivity and innovation while overcoming the middle-income trap; (3) reforming governance to establish accountable, adaptive, and participatory public services; (4) strengthening legal supremacy, national stability, and Indonesia's global leadership; (5) building social, cultural, and ecological resilience; (6) advancing regional development to ensure spatial justice and equity; (7) enhancing environmentally friendly infrastructure and facilities; and (8) promoting sustainable development practices to secure the realization of the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision. Each mission is not only a goal in itself but a cross-cutting foundation that integrates social equity, environmental sustainability, and institutional accountability [13].

The formulation of the RPJPN 2025–2045 is rooted in a realistic assessment of Indonesia's structural challenges as identified in national development reviews up to the year 2023. The government recognizes fourteen critical issues that must be resolved to ensure sustainable growth and societal progress. These include low national productivity, weak mastery of science, technology, and innovation, early deindustrialization, underperformance in tourism, suboptimal utilization of the maritime economy, limited contribution from MSMEs and cooperatives, insufficient digital

infrastructure and literacy, unsustainable development practices, weak integration of domestic economic activities, declining human resource quality, suboptimal governance, weak legal certainty and law enforcement, incomplete democratization, and stark disparities between Java and non-Java regions. These pressing challenges serve as the basis for designing a long-term plan that is not only visionary but also grounded in empirical realities and responsive to current socio-economic conditions [14].

Realizing the vision of Indonesia Emas by 2045 is fraught with significant challenges, both internally and externally. Domestically, the nation is still in the recovery phase following the global health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which severely disrupted the economy and social systems. At the same time, external uncertainties such as geopolitical instability, climate change, and global energy and food crises continue to exert pressure on Indonesia's development trajectory. These multidimensional crises demonstrate that Indonesia's aspirations cannot be achieved through conventional approaches; instead, they require adaptive, innovative, and resilient strategies that can respond to rapid changes and emerging threats. The RPJPN acknowledges these uncertainties as part of the planning environment and encourages the adoption of robust mechanisms that enhance national preparedness and long-term adaptability.

A good development process must begin with a sound planning mechanism—one that is not only technically robust but also substantively inclusive. The RPJPN is built on the principle that credible planning must address three fundamental questions: Where are we now? Where do we want to go? And how will we get there? The first question emphasizes the importance of having accurate, detailed, and honest baseline data on current development achievements and gaps. The second question demands a clear, realistic vision with measurable and phased outcomes. The third question focuses on the means of implementation, including the use of modern technology and innovation. If these

three dimensions are effectively addressed, the planning document becomes a reliable tool for policy formulation and implementation. However, if the answers are vague or disconnected from ground realities, the plan risks becoming a "document without solutions." Therefore, participatory planning—especially through bottom-up approaches—is not a choice but a necessity. It ensures that the aspirations of local stakeholders, communities, and civil society are integrated with regional and national development objectives, fostering harmony between government commitments and the needs of the people [15].

Each of the eight development agendas within the RPJPN is designed to reinforce Indonesia's readiness to enter the league of developed nations. The first agenda, social transformation, focuses on producing healthy, intelligent, and creative citizens capable of driving innovation and sustaining development. The second, economic transformation, aims to improve productivity and foster inclusive growth through innovation, green economy initiatives, digitalization, support for MSMEs, and strengthening state-owned enterprises. The third agenda, governance reform, seeks to improve public service delivery and establish a regulatory environment that is both transparent and adaptive. The fourth mission involves enhancing legal certainty, political stability, and global influence, positioning Indonesia as a key regional and global actor. The fifth agenda emphasizes social, cultural, and ecological resilience, ensuring that communities can withstand disruptions while promoting sustainable use of natural resources. The sixth agenda, regional development, ensures that national transformation agendas are translated effectively across different regions based on local characteristics and needs. The seventh agenda focuses on eco-friendly infrastructure as a foundational enabler of transformation. Finally, the eighth agenda ensures sustainable development continuity through effective implementation rules and innovative financing strategies. Together, these eight agendas provide an integrated framework to

address Indonesia's multi-sectoral development needs over the next two decades.

4.2 Demographic Bonus and Infrastructure Needs in Sidoarjo Regency

Sidoarjo Regency is projected to experience a demographic bonus beginning in 2024, characterized by a significant increase in the proportion of the working-age population (15–64 years), which is expected to exceed 60% of the total population. This demographic shift implies that the productive age group will dominate in comparison to the younger (0–14 years) and older (over 65 years) non-productive population segments. However, projections indicate that this demographic advantage will gradually decline by 2045. This transition presents both opportunities and substantial challenges that require serious attention in long-term development planning.

The demographic bonus brings forth several critical development challenges. One of the foremost concerns is the potential rise in youth unemployment. As the number of young individuals increases, if they are not adequately educated or if the job market does not expand accordingly, it may result in a surge of unemployed youth. This condition risks triggering social unrest and rising crime rates. To mitigate this, policies must be adopted to strengthen the informal sector and support small-scale businesses such as street vendors, which serve as safety nets for economic survival. In addition, the demographic shift exerts increased pressure on infrastructure and public services. The growing young population leads to higher demand for formal and non-formal education facilities, healthcare services, transportation systems, housing, and recreational amenities.

Another major issue is the imbalance between educational outcomes and labor market demands. Without adequate investment in education that aligns with market needs, the skills acquired by young workers may be irrelevant to current job opportunities. This mismatch may lead to local employment positions being filled by

workers from outside the region. Furthermore, population growth among the youth necessitates significant investment in health infrastructure and human resources in order to ensure the development of a healthy and productive young generation, as well as the provision of adequate care for elderly populations who aspire to remain healthy and independent [16].

Nevertheless, the demographic bonus also offers considerable potential benefits. If the growing labor force can be effectively absorbed by the economy, a demographic dividend can be realized, leading to a well-balanced labor market. A large youth population—when provided with proper education and skills training—tends to exhibit greater creativity and innovation, serving as a driver for technological advancement and productivity gains. Moreover, this age group represents a vast consumer base that can stimulate demand for goods and services, ultimately spurring economic growth and helping to reduce unemployment. The dominance of the productive age group also contributes significantly to overall economic output, while their social engagement can accelerate social development by reducing poverty and enhancing well-being. The youth population is also a key consumer segment that can sustain market demand, particularly in consumption-driven sectors [17].

To effectively harness the opportunities from demographic change while addressing its challenges, it is essential for the local government to anticipate and prepare for increased infrastructure demands. These include basic necessities such as housing, access to clean water, energy and electricity supply, waste management systems, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions. However, the current draft of the RPJPD document does not yet present a detailed five-year projection of these infrastructure needs from 2025 to 2045. In line with the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs through Instruction No. 1 of 2024, it is recommended that these projections be thoroughly calculated and presented in tabular format to support evidence-based planning.

Strategic issues serve as fundamental references that guide and shape the direction of Sidoarjo Regency's development agenda over the next twenty years. Their accurate identification is crucial, as they form the foundation for the formulation of long-term development policies within the RPJPD. These issues are forward-looking in nature and encompass conditions that may not currently manifest as problems but have the potential to become significant challenges in the future. In this regard, strategic issues may also represent untapped potentials which, if managed effectively, could become vital assets for regional development.

The RPJPD draft document for Sidoarjo Regency has identified a range of core development problems and strategic issues. These represent a crystallization of regional development gaps, interpreted in the context of dynamic trends at the international, national, and regional levels—particularly within East Java. Long-term development problems are defined as empirical conditions that reveal the gap between the actual performance of development and the ideal targets set by planning frameworks. The formulation of these problems draws on a comprehensive evaluation of the 2005–2045 RPJPD, analysis of relevant statistical data, and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS-RPJPD).

Among the most pressing issues is the potential emergence of social friction and threats to public order and safety. These must be proactively addressed through inclusive development strategies and anticipatory policy interventions. Identifying and addressing such challenges early on is essential to ensuring that the demographic advantage can be transformed into a foundation for inclusive, sustainable, and secure development.

4.3 Formulation of the Regional Vision and Mission

The articulation of a region's vision and mission constitutes a foundational and strategic component of the regional development planning process. These elements serve not merely as symbolic

aspirations but as guiding beacons that encapsulate the collective ambitions of the community and development stakeholders. A well-defined vision and mission should reflect the distinctive strengths, local characteristics, and development potential of the region, while simultaneously addressing key regional challenges and responding to identified strategic issues.

According to Chapter IV of the Preliminary Draft (Ranwal) of the Sidoarjo Regency Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD), the regional vision for the 2025–2045 period is stated as: Vision of Sidoarjo 2025–2045 "Sidoarjo as an Inclusive, Competitive, Prosperous, and Sustainable Metropolitan Region"

This vision aligns thematically and linguistically with the overarching visions articulated in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the East Java Provincial RPJPD. The emphasis on terms such as "competitive," "prosperous," and "sustainable" demonstrates coherence and vertical integration across the national, provincial, and local levels. Such alignment is indicative of a unified developmental trajectory where national aspirations are meaningfully translated into provincial and local policy directions.

To ensure holistic planning, the vision must be formulated in a comprehensive manner, serving as the foundational basis for sustainable development in Sidoarjo. It should accommodate the evolving needs and expectations of the community while providing a clear and actionable framework for long-term goals. To facilitate public understanding and enhance operational clarity, it is advisable to visually represent the vision through a simplified schematic—similar to those used in other regions such as the City of Magelang which breaks down the vision into its core conceptual pillars and strategic pathways.

Long-Term Mission of Sidoarjo Regency (2025–2045). Building upon the stated vision, the Preliminary Draft RPJPD outlines five principal missions that are intended to operationalize and translate the

vision into actionable policy and planning frameworks. These missions serve as the foundation for formulating medium-term plans, sectoral strategies, and spatial planning documents.

1. The five long-term missions for Sidoarjo Regency are as follows:
2. Strengthening governance and improving public service delivery;
3. Fostering inclusive economic development with a focus on strategic sectors;
4. Enhancing human resource competitiveness, moral integrity, and quality of basic social services;
5. Developing equitable, inclusive, and sustainable infrastructure;
6. Promoting a religious, equitable, harmonious, and livable society.

These mission statements represent key pillars that support Sidoarjo's transformation toward a more inclusive and resilient metropolitan region. They not only serve as an extension of the vision but also as a framework for aligning various development initiatives across sectors and time periods.

Ensuring coherence between the RPJPD missions at the district level and those outlined in the National RPJPN is imperative for upholding the principles of integrated planning. The alignment facilitates consistency between top-down policy directives and bottom-up regional aspirations, establishing a planning hierarchy that reinforces synergy and intergovernmental coordination.

Policy Direction and Key Development Targets. Strategic Policy Direction. The policy direction component of the RPJPD provides a clear roadmap for Sidoarjo's development trajectory over four consecutive five-year periods. It defines key thematic focuses and outlines the timeframe within which performance indicators are expected to be achieved. These directions function as a strategic compass to ensure that planning and implementation efforts remain

aligned with both the region's long-term aspirations and measurable developmental outcomes.

The Preliminary Draft RPJPD has systematically outlined the policy directions and primary targets for each five-year development stage. The formulation of these directions is based on a comprehensive review of strategic issues, as well as alignment with the national and East Java provincial policy agendas. The policy roadmap is structured to reflect a gradual and adaptive development model that leverages existing resources, regional capabilities, and emerging opportunities.

The long-term development of Sidoarjo Regency is divided into distinct five-year phases, each with specific focus areas designed to advance the overarching missions. These phased stages guide the sequencing of interventions and provide a basis for continuous evaluation and adjustment.

Based on this phased framework, the subsequent step involves the formulation of detailed policy directions that correspond with each of the five missions previously described. This ensures that long-term planning remains consistent, targeted, and responsive to dynamic socioeconomic changes, while also facilitating multi-level policy coherence across development actors and institutions.

5. CONCLUSION

The formulation of the Vision, Mission, and Policy Directions in the Preliminary Draft of the Sidoarjo Regency Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) for the period 2025–2045 reflects a strategic and forward-looking approach to regional development. The vision, "Sidoarjo as an Inclusive, Competitive, Prosperous, and Sustainable Metropolitan Region," embodies the aspirations of the local community while aligning with the national and provincial development frameworks, particularly in its emphasis on inclusivity, sustainability, and competitiveness. This alignment illustrates a strong commitment to multi-level policy

coherence and the principles of both top-down and bottom-up planning.

The five long-term missions translate the vision into more operational and measurable goals across various sectors, including governance, economic transformation, human development, infrastructure, and social well-being. Moreover, the stepwise structuring of policy directions over four five-year development phases ensures the adaptability and responsiveness of the RPJPD to changing conditions and emerging challenges.

Overall, the RPJPD of Sidoarjo demonstrates a comprehensive and integrated planning document that not only captures local strengths and strategic issues but also provides a robust foundation for implementing inclusive and sustainable development over the next two decades. If executed effectively, this plan will serve as a guiding instrument to improve public service delivery, accelerate economic growth, enhance social equity, and maintain environmental resilience in Sidoarjo Regency.

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