

Editorial Note

Dear The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning readers,

In this edition there are 9 articles that discuss several topics of development, both in the form of concepts and empirical findings. There are 2 articles that discuss the topic of political development, an article on urban agriculture, an article on rates and unemployment, an article on the structure of education and growth inequality, an article on state-owned enterprise, an article on infrastructure development, and 2 articles on tourism development.

The first article titled 'Political Budget Cycles In Municipalities: Evidence From The Indonesian Simultaneous Regional Election In 2015' is written by Setyo Hari Priyono and Natashca Wagner. This study examines the existence of local budget utilization behaviour by incumbents who have politically interested policies, since they have motive to attract prospective voters. This study focuses on 254 provincial and districts/cities in Indonesia which held simultaneous regional head election in 2015. It analyses targeted expenditures that have highly visible to please voters, and allegedly affect vote-share results, such as budget deficits, total spending, investment spending, discretionary funds include its sub components: grants, social aids, and financial aids.

The second article is a paper written by Deddy Supriady Bratakusumah with the title 'Actualization of Checks and Balances between Executive, Legislative and Judicial in Indonesia'. The study analyzes the implementation of the democratic model and the government system in Indonesia. Checks and Balances among democracy pillars is the main focus of the analysis. The important finding of the study is that the democracy in Indonesia does not have a consistency in term of system

'Sustainable Urban Agricultural Land Protection Policy: The Case of Surakarta City, Central Java Province, Indonesia' is the third article written by FX Andy Sutrisno and Bakti Setiawan. This study highlights Indonesia's sustainable agricultural land protection policy, especially the issue of conservation within the urban environment. This study aims to assess the Surakarta Local Government policy for protection of urban agricultural land and to explore the perceptions of urban farmers and agricultural landowners in responding to the policy. This research is expected to bridge the gap between the policy and the interests of farmers and agricultural landowners.

The fourth article is a paper written by Wulan Isfah Jamil and Arie Damayanti with the title 'The Effect of Import Tariff Reduction on Unemployment in Indonesia: Regional Level Analysis'. This study investigates the effect of tariff reduction on unemployment in districts level in Indonesia spanning period 2000-2013. They follow the strategy of Topalova to construct regional tariff exposure in districts level. Their empirical analysis use individual data approach to measure unemployment.

Kalihputro Fachriansyah with a paper titled 'Unravelling the Relationship between Education Structure and Growth Rate Disparities among the Selected Developing Countries' is the fifth article. Using panel data from 42 developing countries in the year 1965-2010, this paper attempts to explain the impact of human capital (education) on economic growth under the endogenous growth theory. Following the human capital and distance to frontier (DTF) growth model developed by Vandebussche et al. (2006), henceforth VAM, human capital was defined as a weighted sum years of schooling, the proportion of educational attainment, and the fraction of skilled human capital. Another two new definitions were proposed to articulate the importance of education structure, i.e. the relative share of educational attainment and continuing rate in tertiary education.

A paper titled 'The Determinants of Voluntary Disclosure in Indonesia State-Owned Enterprises Annual Reports' written by Cory Fadila is the sixth article. The purpose of this

research is to investigate the determinants of voluntary disclosure in the annual reports of Indonesia State Owned-Enterprise (“SOE”). A content analysis was applied to 60 SOEs’ annual reports to assess the extent of SOEs voluntary disclosure, and Ordinary Least Squares (“OLS”) regression was conducted to examine the relationship between explanatory variables and the extent of SOEs voluntary disclosure.

Ade Marsinta Arsani and M. Arif Kurniawan write the seventh article titled ‘Infrastructure Sharing for Acceleration of Economic Equality in Indonesia Islands Regions’. This study aims to outline solutions to overcome problems related to goods distribution and accelerate economic equality in island provinces, especially those located in eastern Indonesia. The method used in this study is a description and analysis of exploration. Some of the solutions outlined are the utilization of the sea tolls and cooperation with pioneering shipping to build special supply chains, map the potential of the region, and develop potential centers.

Marlon Arthur Huwae, Fikri Muhamad Hanif, and Klasina Rumbekwan write the eighth article titled ‘Redefining Tourism Governance in Raja Ampat: Sustainable Development Plus, Governance Index and Android Based App Open Access’. This paper develops a framework to measure the effectiveness of regional governance for sustainable tourism development based on two main elements: sustainable development plus and tourism governance. Sustainable development plus consists of two core named internal and external layers. To develop tourism sustainably in an emerging tourism destination especially Raja Ampat, there is a need to manage regional identity and develop governance arrangements that bond tourism development and community together.

I Dewa Gde Sugihamretha writes the last article titled ‘A Model of Development Maritime Tourism Competitiveness in Nikoi Island, Riau Islands Province’. This study aims to explain the factors and models for developing the competitiveness of marine tourism destinations on Nikoi Island, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands Province by using a qualitative approach (descriptive method). The contribution of the Regional Government of Bintan Regency is important to create a business environment in the area of Bintan Regency conducive to the development of marine tourism. Development of Nikoi Island in Bintan Regency can be used as a model for developing KDP marine tourism with dominant actors from private investors.

Hopefully these articles can enrich the repertoire of development policies in Indonesia, both at the central government level and at the regional government level (provinces and districts/cities).

Happy reading,

Editor in Chief,
Muhyiddin