



## Government Economic Policy Analysis Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla Perspective In The Welfare State

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### ABSTRACT

This study tried to describe and analyze the facts about the Government Economic Policy Analysis Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla in Perspective Welfare State. Where social services Jokowi-Kalla administration should be given equally to all citizens, rich and poor alike. means to overcome poverty in the welfare state not only seeks to provide assistance to the poor. But rather provide social protection for all people to avoid poverty in Indonesia. This study uses the theory and the theory Walfre State Public Policy. This study is a qualitative research with qualitative descriptive technical data analysis by placing the interview as the primary data and the books and journals as secondary data. In this study, the data on the profile Joko Widodo Jusuf Kalla profile, Nominations Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla. The results of the analysis in this study found the 4 main things. Way Card Program Policy in the Welfare State Concept By Jokowi-JK, policies Strengthening of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKN), policy is Achieving Economic Independence Through Domestic Sector and Poverty Policy Maritime Fishermen In Jargon Poros. In conclusion of this study concluded that state policy walfare daalam Jokowi-Kalla administration should lead to the welfare of the entire people of Indonesia.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development of a Country was originally generally a planning of economic development oriented to growth problems (Manan, 2014)(Mopangga, 2014). This is understandable considering the main barrier to the development of developing countries is the occurrence of capital shortages. If this problem of capital shortage can be solved, then the development process in developing countries will

reach the target faster. But the term growth can not be equated with the sense of development (Padmo, 2000).

Economic growth can be defined as a process of slow and steady long-term change that occurs through increases in savings, production and capital to increase output regardless of whether the increase in output is greater or smaller than the rate of population growth (Ahman & Indriani, 2007)(Sandhika & Hendarto, 2012). Economic growth is one of the most important indicators in analyzing economic development in a country. According to (Sirojuzilam and Mahalli, 2010)(Dwiningwarni, 2011) economic growth is an overview of the impact of government policy implemented, especially in the field of economics.

An economy is said to experience growth if the level of economic activity achieved is now higher than it was in the previous period. Growth is achieved when the physical number of goods and services produced in the economy increases greatly from previous years. Economic development is a multidimensional process that involves major changes in social structure, familiar mental attitudes and national institutions including acceleration of economic growth, reduction, inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty.

Economic development is a process that causes the per capita income of a country's population to increase in the long run. Economic development is a series of businesses and policies aimed at improving people's standard of living, expanding employment, equalizing income sharing, improving regional economic relations and working to shift economic activities from the agricultural sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors (Hartono, 2008)(Wahyudi, 2008). In other words, the direction of economic development is to try to increase people's income steadily and the level of equality is improving in accordance with the outlined in the 1945 Constitution that is to achieve a fair and prosperous society. As a process, economic development is associated with changes in the composition of the inputs and outputs of the economy. These changes will lead to changes in all improvements to the condition of society (Hukom, 2014). The main purpose of development is incorporation in production and satisfying all activities of the participating communities. This productive activity has various functions such as income generating activities, turning raw materials into goods and services that are ready for consumption.

Successful economic development must have four main dimensions, namely economic growth, poverty reduction, changes or transformation of economic structure and sustainability of development itself (Alfarabi et al., 2014). Economic development cannot be achieved solely by removing obstacles that hinder economic progress (Damanhuri, 2010)(Wuryandani, 2014). The main requirement for economic development is that the growth process must be based on the ability of the economy in the country.

Economic development analysis needs to be seen as a process that is interconnected and interconnected and influences each other between factors that produce economic growth. The main target of national development is to increase economic growth and equalize the results as well as aimed at strengthening national stability (Sodik, 2006). It is very determined the state of development regionally. Thus, national development planners should consider development activities in the context of the region because the community as a whole is a business and is even a very determining factor for the success of national development (Damayanti, 2010)(Damanhuri, 2010). In a country, growth is an important measure and a prima donna that many countries in the world always want to achieve. Economic development is closely related to economic growth. There will be no economic growth in a country without precedence with economic development (Gie, 2002)(Manan, 2014). Many benefits will be obtained by a country with economic development. On July 9, 2014, Indonesia conducted the presidential election and Jokowi Kalla was elected president of the Republic of Indonesia 2014-2019, where the challenges in the economic field are colored by global competition and trade liberalization. Of course, it is not easy to manage the economic aspects, especially welfare for more than 240 million people spread across 34 provinces throughout Indonesia.

Economic development is essential for well-being. Globally and particularly in developed industrialized countries, economic growth has strengthened social integration and solidarity, as well

as expanded people's ability and access to health care, education, housing, and social protection (Suharto, 2006b)(Suharto, 2006a)(Nailufarh, 2010). In fact, in the last 30-40 years there has been a spectacular increase in human standard of living: life expectancy is getting longer, maternal and infant mortality is decreasing, reading ability and school participation rates are also improving. However, in many developing countries, globalization and free market economies have widened inequality, caused environmental damage, eroded local cultures and languages, and exacerbated poverty.

Privatization policies, free markets and structural adjustments emphasized by international institutions have pushed developing countries into situations where their poor populations live without protection (Suharto, 2006b)(Suharto, 2006a)(Nailufarh, 2010). Although economic growth is important, it does not automatically protect the people from the risks that threaten it. Therefore, some developing countries began to implement social policies related to the organization of social security schemes, although still limited and associated with the status and category of workers in the formal sector.

In some countries, social security still reaches fewer people. However, several other countries are showing encouraging developments (Nailufarh, 2010)(Suharto, 2006b)(Suharto, 2006a). This tendency at least invalidates the assumption that only countries with high economic power are able to carry out social development. By linking GDP and social expenditure (social expenditure) governments in developed and developing countries show that countries that have high GDP do not necessarily have a high percentage of social expenditures also. The Jokowi-JK Government has 3 times raised the price of fuel where many economists predict with a very high fuel price increase will lead to economic consolidation of the poor because of the increase in fuel prices followed by other price increases, including the price of basic necessities. With the aim of not adding to the poor people who are already poor or so that the number of poor people does not increase because the people who were poorer become poorer due to rising fuel prices, the government compensates for the BLT Program policy designed as a compensation program has 3 things that the government wants to achieve. First, help the poor to keep up with their basic needs. Second, prevent the deterioration of the welfare of the poor due to economic difficulties. and Third, Increase shared social responsibility.

Empowerment of poor people can be done through 3 things. First, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of society to develop (Noor, 2011)(Tulus & Londa, 2014) here the starting point is the introduction that every human being, every society, has the potential that he has and strives to develop it. Second, strengthen the potential or power owned by the community (awareness)(Yudayanti, 2013). This strengthening includes measures and concerns the provision of various inputs and the opening of access to various opportunities that will make the community more empowered (Tulus & Londa, 2014)(Rifa'i, 2013). Third, provide protection or protection and protection to the poor, either by legislation or other policies (Aminuddin Ilmar, 2010)(Arifin, 2005). As explained at the beginning of the paper, Indonesia's general macroeconomic and financial framework has increased according to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the monetary crisis in 1998 was 77.63 percent to 8.38 percent in 2013. In terms of monetary policy framework, stable money exchange but still other instruments should be included in supporting policy tools owned by BI. In case of increasing intensity of global competition, which, of course, accompanied by international uncertainty, BI's communication strategy should be focused on achieving currency exchange rates. Hargo (2014) emphasized that domestic investors and businesses always want certainty about the relatively stable rupiah exchange rate. Indonesia also continuously strives to deepen the currency exchange rate market by supplying time deposits in the form of US dollars. The largest proportion of the microfinance sector is engaged in the formal sector as part of commercial banks. But many microfinance providers are also engaged in the informal sector because they have a strong incentive to operate in a wider segment.

Indonesia needs to be aware of the current poverty conditions. Statistically in 2014 the number of 28.59 million people or 11.6 percent, in quality poverty is involuted and tends to be increasingly chronic where this becomes a nation's problem that must be solved quickly. Because one of Indonesia's

goals in the state is to realize a prosperous country, in accordance with the mandate of the constitution of the 1945 Constitution where the concept of state welfare can not be released from the substance that says the welfare of the state includes an ideal model of development focused on improving welfare through the provision of a more important role to the state in providing universal and comprehensive social services to its citizens (Zain et al. , 2014)(Ali, 2009).

Social services are provided by the state evenly to all its inhabitants, both rich and poor. Social security is also implemented institutionally and widely, but contributions to various social security schemes come from three parties, namely the government, the business world and workers (Suharto, 2006b)(Isnaeni, n.d.). State-run social services are provided primarily to those who work or are able to contribute through social insurance schemes. Social services, particularly basic needs, are provided primarily to disadvantaged groups, such as the poor, unemployed, disabled and the elderly who are not wealthy.

Services provided only to the poor will not be able to prevent poverty. Because people must be poor first in order to receive these programs and services. The welfare system must certainly be able to help prevent poverty (Isnaeni, n.d.) (Purwanto et al., 2013). Social protection must mean that people are materially not deficient or starving. Social protection must be able to guarantee the fulfillment of basic needs (Suharto, 2006a). Welfare state or commonly referred to as a prosperous State is an ideal idea of how a State performs its duties in order to serve citizens towards a harmonious and prosperous order of life. Thus, basically the existence of the concept of welfare state will not be separated from the developed political-economic system (Akhiri M, 2014).

The concept of policy is not as conceptual as welfare state where social services are provided by the state evenly to the entire population, both rich and poor. means to overcome poverty in the welfare state system not only to provide assistance to the poor. Instead, it provides social protection for everyone to avoid poverty. This perspective is what the welfare system really wants to be cheered on and we often forget about the Indonesian government in implementing policies.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

Departing from the description and explanation of the purpose of research and the basic framework of the theory above, this research has a methodological purpose that is descriptive (describe)(Usman & Akbar, 2008). Descriptive research is a way to solve problems that exist today based on facts and data. This study is to provide a more detailed picture of a symptom or phenomenon (Usman & Akbar, 2008)(Prajitno, 2013). The basic purpose of this descriptive research is to make systematic, factual and accurate descriptions, depictions, or paintings of the facts, traits, and relationships between the phenomena investigated. This type of research does not question the relationship between existing variables, it is not intended to attract generalizations that explain the variables that cause a symptom or social reality. Therefore, descriptive research does not use or does not conduct hypothesis testing as done in explanative research means it is not intended to build and develop the treasury of theory. This study basically rests on qualitative research. This qualitasive research application is a consequence of the methodology of the use of descriptive methods. Bogdan and Taylor revealed that "qualitative methodology" as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors (Kasiram, 2010)(Wahab, 2014). Qualitative research can be interpreted as a series of activities or processes of information networking from reasonable conditions in the life of an object, connected with problem solving, both from a theoretical and practical point of view. The data technique used in this study is to use qualitative descriptive data analysis techniques, where this technique performs analysis of existing problems so that a clear picture of the object to be studied and then drawn conclusions.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1. Policy of Kartu Sakti Program in the Concept of Welfare state by Joko widodo–Jusuf Kalla.

In simple terms, a welfare state is a country that adheres to a system of state regulation that focuses on the welfare of its citizens. The purpose of the welfare state is not to eliminate differences in the people's economy, but to minimize economic inequality and eliminate poverty in society as much as possible. The wide gap between rich and poor people in a country not only shows the country's failure to manage social justice, but acute poverty with striking differences in economic mastery will have an adverse impact in all aspects of people's lives.

The impact will be felt ranging from the sense of helplessness of the poor, to the adverse impact on democracy, which is the ease of poor people taking bribes (selling their votes in elections) due to economic clampdowns, as many signaled occurred in Indonesia in several elections and regional head elections. Even the frustration of the poor will be easily ignited to commit anarchic actions, which result in counter-productive for the development of democracy.

Based on these considerations, the concept of welfare state is developed, which is a state system that seeks to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor through various efforts to service the welfare of its citizens. There are five important principles that are the underlying principles (and at the same time characterize) a welfare state system, which must therefore be pursued to be manifested by the state that adheres to the welfare state system in order to achieve its welfare goals.

Indonesia is a welfare state. This can be seen from the ideals contained in the 1945 Constitution. In the 1945 Constitution before the changes were made, Chapter XIV was titled Social Welfare, which consisted of Articles 33 and 34. Article 33 describes the management of the economy as a joint effort on the principle of kinship. The branch of the economy that controls the lives of many people is controlled by the state, the earth and water and natural wealth are used for the greatest prosperity of the people. While Article 34 says, the poor and displaced children are looked after by the state. Likewise, the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the purpose of this country was established is to advance the common welfare.

In the 1945 Constitution after the amendment (in 2002), Chapter XIV titled National Economy and Social Welfare, which consists of two articles, namely Article 33 and Article 34. Article 33 emphasizes the National Economy more and Article 34 emphasizes Social Welfare more. Despite the impressive outlook for the larger economic role, the spirit of togetherness and family principles remain a hallmark of the Indonesian economy. While the very meaningful amendment of Article 34 is the inclusion of the goal to develop a social security system (Article 34 paragraph 2), which reads: "The state develops a social security system for all people and empowers the weak and incapable people in accordance with the dignity of humanity". Furthermore, it is said, both in Article 33 and Article 34, that further provisions will be stipulated in the Law (Article 33 paragraph 5 and Article 34 paragraph 4).

In the 2014 Presidential Election campaign, one of Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla's main programs was to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people through the Healthy Indonesia Card, Smart Indonesia Card and Prosperous Indonesia Card which was later known as the Jokowi-JK Magic Card. Kartu Sakti Kartu Indonesia Sehat (KIS), Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP) and Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera (KKS) of Jokowi-JK government which produced about 1 million is a free gift for the poor, poor and almost poor. This is stated in NawaCita Jokowi-JK.

Kartu Sakti Jokowi-JK improvement of government program SBY-Boediono, Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) In the State Budget 2014 the government helps dues (PBI) BPJS Health for the public can not afford to obtain health insurance, JKN (National Health Insurance) with proof of membership in the form of a card (JKN Card). Through this program, 86.4 million people are accommodated. KIS was initiated to improve the previous program (JKN) organized by BPJS Kesehatan, including: the target category of the program is wider, reaching homeless people, people in social homes, and newborns. In terms of benefits also experienced upgrading, not only for treatment services only (reactive) but also more holistic health services, including: promotive, preventive, and rehabilitation.

Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP): In the 2014 State Budget there is a BSM (poor student assistance) program for 11.1 million students with a budget of approximately Rp 6 Trillion. BSM is given only to children who attend elementary, junior high, and high school level. Here KIP perfects the BSM program. Miaslnya from the side of beneficiaries or assistance. In KIP, assistance is not only given to elementary, junior high, high school students only (formal), but also to school-age children (poor families) both those who attend school and who do not attend school (as motivation to parents to put their children into educational facilities). And not only limited to formal school students, but even non-formal schools, students who are considered worthy, are entitled to enjoy this assistance. The most important thing is school-age children.

Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera (KKS), the previous program was KPS (Social Protection Card) which has now been distributed to 15.5 million households in the cluster of incapable. The KPS program is used to receive the Community Direct Assistance (BLSM) program which is the government's response in the context of social protection efforts during fuel price increases. If BLSM is in the form of direct cash assistance, while KKS (Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera) is expanded its benefits as an account that can be used not only for the distribution of fuel increase transfer funds but also for the distribution of other social assistance such as fertilizer assistance, solar subsidies for fishermen, and various other social assistance. The Jokowi-JK Government's short-term program will distribute KKS to 15.5 million poor households amounting to Rp 200,000/month for 2 months. The distribution of funds is done in two ways, namely 14.5 million families through postal giro and 1 million families using sim cards that serve as accounts (E-money). Umbrella Or Legal Basis Honest Program, actually I am quite amused to observe the narrative of those who are counter terhadap this program until it must be a matter of umbrella or legal basis of the program considering the program in character and target targets have been so clearly want to prosper the community, which is in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian constitution.

### **3.2. Policy of Strengthening Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).**

Since the new order era the problem of poverty, unemployment and inequality of national asset control is a complicated problem that becomes an obstacle in order to optimize the utilization of national resource potential. This condition is an indicator that many people have not played a role as subjects in development. Making the people the subject of development is to give its rights to participate in the formation and development of national production. To achieve this goal, people need to be equipped with material and mental capital. This indicator has also inspired the need for economic empowerment of the people which then developed into an issue to build a populist economic system.

Economic restructuring with the aim of moving the people's economy is no longer used as a discourse, but immediately must be actualized. The implementation of this economic restructuring has been one of the sources of economic downturn since the beginning of independence until now. In this case Swasono in Nasution (1999) stated "Economic relations since colonial times until now are recorded full of stuktural inequality, among others in the form of Economic slavery, the enactment of Poenale sanctie, Cultuur stelsel, the enactment of toeanhamba relations, Taouke-kuli relations to the working relationship of plasma core. Such a relationship is not a feature of justice in the economic field, which without restructuring through efforts to move the economy will not be abolished.

Various opinions and expectations continue to develop as the reform era progresses, but efforts to move the people's economy, which is primarily aimed at reducing poverty and unemployment, have not yet materialized. Such conditions cause some people to become pessimistic, even apathetic about the seriousness of various government regimes to make the economic progress of the papas as an indicator of the success of national development. What is seen even more is that some people are still very much deifying growth as an indicator of development success, although the fact over the last four decades shows that with the greater growth also increasing the gap. Solutions that can be taken to solve this problem may have to turn back to the 1945 Constitution, which mandates that the economy be structured as a family-based joint venture. The implementation of the mandate is to include all citizens to participate in development.

The application of populist economic policy in the short term is focused on the goal of reducing poverty and unemployment, reducing inequality between regions, increasing human quality reflected by the fulfillment of people's social rights, improving the quality of the environment and natural resource management, and increasing infrastructure support. Speaking of people's economic problems seems to be inseparable from the talk about MSMEs, because until the end of 2015 the central statistics agency informed that 48.528 million (99.99%) business units in Indonesia are those that belong to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). From the data, it can be said that moving the people's economy is synonymous with empowering MSMEs. In accordance with the goals and development goals set forth in the RPJM, ideally the welfare goals and priorities are pursued through the empowerment of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the scenario of moving the people's economy, the impartiality of the government is absolute. The government must provide material, intellectual and institutional capital. Coveting MSMEs is the largest part of the Indonesian people so for that purpose MSMEs in the long term should be encouraged to be able to compete in the global market. But until now the government's impartiality is considered still not optimal. Banking policy is one of the evidence of injustice. The policy forgets the condition of MSMEs groups that are mostly included in the poor and knowledgeable category.

Similarly, in the classification or grouping of businesses based on the criteria of ownership of assets and turnover that gives birth to the term micro, small and medium enterprises. This grouping has not been fully followed up by the provision of business opportunities in accordance with the potential and capabilities of the business group. As a result there is a tendency to group these groups instead of narrowing their wiggle room. To move the people's economy it is time to turn the compass needle towards the provision of opportunities and the creation of a conducive business climate for MSMEs and cooperatives. This commitment is not only required among policy makers, but must be the commitment of all parties including experts and practitioners.

In line with the basic wisdom of KIB contained rpjm then for the short and medium term the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs issued a variety of breakthrough programs, which allows the acceleration of the empowerment of MSMEs. The policy is operationalized through the implementation of various strengthening programs for MSMEs and cooperatives, from various aspects of their business, ranging from the production process to marketing.

The short-term goal of these programs is to increase production, which is assumed to increase the revenue of MSMEs. Further income increases are predicted to improve their well-being, with the final impact of reducing poverty and expanding businesses, allowing for new job opportunities to be opened. While the long-term goal is to encourage MSMEs and cooperatives to be able to compete in the global market.

Empowerment of cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is an important part of efforts to realize a competitive nation and create an even and fair development. In this case cooperatives and MSMEs should be directed to act as drivers of economic growth, new job creators and competitiveness growers. This provision has been expressly stated in the RPJPN 2005-2025 document. Furthermore, the description of the medium-term plan should be prepared with the basis of thinking that the empowerment of cooperatives and MSMEs is a sustainable strategic effort at the national and regional levels.

At the meso level, the medium-term plan document should contain efforts to improve the access of cooperatives and MSMEs to productive resources in order to improve their health and business expansion. The focus is certainly related to institutional development issues and capacity building to support business network expansion and marketing, increased access to capital and advocacy, and increased intensity of technology implementation in accordance with the needs of cooperatives and MSMEs.

Then at the micro level rpjmn document must have a clear target about efforts to overcome problems related to the characteristics and behavior of businesses. The medium-term plan should emphasize that cooperative businesses and MSMEs can no longer run businesses as the pattern that

has been applied (business as usual). They should be really helped to foster entrepreneurship, work culture, and develop an environment conducive to businesses that have high competitiveness. Given the increasing complexity of challenges in empowering cooperatives and MSMEs, the role of the government must be absolutely appropriate and able to help businesses that are very important for job creation in times of need. In order to be able to play a role in the medium term above, the government must dare to change the empowerment paradigm that has been used. One of them is to change the cliché assumptions so far that view cooperatives and MSMEs as business institutions whose scale is underestimated, weak, retarded and deserve pity. Empowerment programs should not be like charity programs, which consider that the budget is merely an allocation of social funds without efforts to increase the independence and maturity of the business people's thinking. Therefore, empowerment programs should be formulated by first understanding the complete changes in the strategic environment in cooperatives and MSMEs.

### **3.3. Policy realizing economic independence through the Domestic sector.**

Development is an effort that can bring people to follow a process to achieve a life that was perceived as not good, or not good, into a better condition. However, better conditions of society are a condition that cannot be singled out. This condition has many different sizes and criteria. As a result, the size of a better condition for a person is not necessarily good according to others, it can even be a worse condition. Community self-reliance is a condition experienced by the community characterized by the ability to think, decide and do something that is seen as appropriate in order to achieve the solving of problems faced by using the ability to have.

The ability power in question is cognitive, conative, psychomotor and affective abilities as well as other resources of physical/material nature. Community self-reliance can be achieved certainly requires a learning process. People who follow a good learning process, will gradually gain power, strength or useful abilities in the decision-making process independently.

The implementation of growth strategies in general is intended to achieve a rapid increase in economic value, through increased per capita income of the population, productivity, agriculture, capital, and employment opportunities coupled with the ability of public consumption, especially in rural areas. At first this strategy can be applied and considered effective in community empowerment, but due to its economic oriented nature while the rules of social and moral laws are neglected so that what happens is the opposite is the widening of the divide between rich and poor that occurs in rural areas resulting in economic crisis and social conflict.

This welfare strategy is basically intended to improve well-being. However, because it is not accompanied by the development of independent culture and culture in the community that ultimately happens is the attitude of dependence of society to the government. So, in every community development one of the aspects that must be considered is the culture and culture of the community. Cultural development should not be counter-productive and economic development that is in the context that corresponds to the model of community development becomes very relevant so that the realization of an independent society. Strategy is a reaction to the welfare strategy that is intended to respond to the needs formulated by the community itself with the help of outside parties (self need and assistance) to facilitate independent business through the procurement of technology and resources suitable for the needs of the development process.

In the empowerment of the community itself has never been done, the strategy that is responsive to the needs of this community is too idealistic and difficult to transform to the community. Therefore, one thing to note is that technological fatigue is often not balanced with the readiness of the community in accepting and enabling the technology itself which results in the application of the strategy to be dysfunctional. To overcome the dilemma of community development due to the "failure" of the three strategies described above, the combination concept and the main elements of the above strategy ethics become the best alternative because it systematically integrates all the necessary components and elements, namely, wanting to achieve simultaneous goals related to the continuity of growth, equality, welfare and active participation of the community in the process of community development.

### 3.4. Policy of Tackling Fishermen's Poverty in Maritime Axis Jargon

The area of the ocean compared to the land area in the world reaches approximately 70 to 30, so it becomes a challenge for countries in the world that have the interests of the sea to advance its maritime. Along with the development of the strategic environment, the role of the sea becomes significant and dominant in ushering in the progress of a country. One of the understandings of Jokowi-JK's vision-mission related to welfare state is the Maritime Axis.

The World Maritime Axis is to make Indonesia a large, strong, and prosperous maritime country through the return of Indonesia's identity as a maritime nation, securing maritime interests and security, empowering all maritime potential for the prosperity of the nation, equalizing Indonesia's economy through sea tolls, and carrying out maritime diplomacy in Indonesian foreign policy for the next five years. So that we can understand, that to go to the World Maritime Axis country will include the practice and process of maritime development in various aspects, such as politics, socio-culture, defense, infrastructure, and especially the economy.

When viewed from the elements owned by Indonesia, the vision of the World Maritime Axis will probably be realized. However, there are some conditions that Indonesia must achieve to become a maritime power, and then the World Maritime Axis. Among maritime experts, in this analysis the author will only refer to the thinking of Alfred Thayer Mahan. Although Mahan perceives maritime power (he calls it sea power) is matters relating to naval power, but the concept of Mahan, the author of the adoption to analyze what kind of conditions Indonesia must have to achieve maritime power, namely; Geographic Position, Physical Confirmation, and Area; Population and Character of the Nation; and Government Character. Everything Indonesia has in terms of heading towards the World Maritime Axis.

The State Direction Outline (GBHN) is a form of record of Indonesia's state development plan. And is a common desire of the Indonesian people as a whole (outline) made by the MPR as a miniature of the people in the government. So all that is written in GBHN is the state development direction plan made by the MPR, and implemented by the President. In GBHN also listed the rules - rules of the way of development of the country that must be based on the 1945 Constitution as a written place of purpose or mind - the mind of the State of Indonesia. Thus, the content of the planning written in GBHN should not be contrary to the applicable 1945 Constitution.

National Development is one of the consequences of changes in post-reform state regulation. Normatively, it is difficult not to recognize that SPPN as stipulated in Law No. 25 of 2004 is ideal enough. The adoption of a political, technocratic, participatory approach and a mix of top down and bottom up approaches, are some of the strong reasons to support such arguments.

The implication is that making SPPN is an integrative development planning system, which promises the integration of national development processes, regional development and inter-regional development, involving multi-stakeholders. More value that the system and development planning documents have in the reform era is the opportunity for the regions to be able to explore the various potentials and advantages of each region, to synergize with the "master plan" contained in the RPJP in order to achieve the objectives mandated by the constitution.

Poverty is a situation where there is a shortage of common things to have such as food, clothing, shelter and drinking water, these things are closely related to quality of life. This is a challenge in the development of nationals in accordance with GBHN. Poverty sometimes also means the lack of access to education and jobs that are able to overcome the problem of poverty and get the honor that they deserve as citizens. Poverty is a global problem. Some people understand the term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it morally and evaluatively, and others understand it from an established scientific point of view. The term "developing country" is usually used to refer to "poor" countries.

Material shortages, which usually include daily food needs, clothing, housing, and health services. Poverty in this sense is understood as a situation of scarcity of basic goods and services. An overview of social needs, including social isolation, dependency, and the inability to participate in

society. This includes education and information. Social isolation is usually distinguished from poverty, as it covers political and moral issues, and is not restricted to the economic sphere. An overview of the lack of adequate income and wealth. The meaning of "adequate" here varies greatly across political and economic parts around the world.

Fishing communities are often considered more underdeveloped than urban communities in terms of development, in the broadest sense. Whereas they can suffice daily life if they can manage it well. But all of that only meets the primary needs. is the main economic lifeblood since the 1970s. The market conditions are undergoing a very meaningful change, so that the trading activities of goods are more passionate. The result is a central change in fish sales from the Fish Auction Site (TPI) to the traditional market. In the 1980s the great role in trade and shipping began to deteriorate.

In general, the fishermen referred to here refer to people who actively conduct fishing efforts or aquatic animals in the sea or in public waters, such as trawlers and pullers, sailboat drivers and handlers. In general, the understanding of fisheries explains eggs and children of fish, sea cucumbers, corals and shrimps. All related economic activities in the field of fishing, fish farming, and business of people on the coast related to the sea or the term fishermen. Fishermen are people who do fishing activities in the sea or freshwater.

According to Kuntowijoyo, social history has a very wide and diverse material. Most social histories also have a close relationship with economic history, making it a kind of socio-economic history. Fishing communities have a high dynamic in the history and economy of the community. The study of economic history focuses its attention on the economic activities of a community. The local history of the economy focuses on the economic activity of a community. Various dimensions of change occur in people's socioeconomic life. This paper seeks to pay attention to the empowerment and changes in socioeconomic life. Social change is an adaptation or improvement in the way society meets its needs, while the factors that cause change is diffusion or discovery that is new physically maupaun change in knowledge. Physical changes concern population growth, while changes in the physical natural environment such as coastal abrasion, earthquakes, erupting mountains, and others that can cause changes in the way of understanding and interpreting that owned by humans. In addition, there is also a new introduction in the form of technology, more sophisticated fish catchment tools both from within the community itself, as well as technology from outside the community, which can make the knowledge system of the community change.

The problem of fishermen's poverty is a multidimensional problem so to solve it is necessary a comprehensive solution, and not a partial solution. Therefore, it must be known the root of the problem that causes poverty in fishermen. There are several aspects that cause the poverty of fishermen or coastal communities, including; Government policies that do not favor the poor, many policies related to poverty alleviation are top down and always make society an object, not a subject.

Conditions depending on the season greatly affect the level of welfare of fishermen, sometimes some weeks fishermen do not go to sea due to erratic seasons. The low human resources (HR) and equipment used by fishermen have an effect on how to catch fish, limitations in understanding technology, making the quality and quantity of catches do not improve. Another condition that contributes to worsening the level of welfare of fishermen is about habits or lifestyles. It is not appropriate to mention lazy fishermen, because when viewed from the life cycle of fishermen who always work hard. But the obstacle is a consumptive lifestyle, where at a time of a lot of income, not saved for the preparation of paceklik, but rather an opportunity to buy secondary needs. But when it comes to debt, including to leeches, that makes conditions worse. The description above is a vortex of problems that occur in the fishing community generally in Indonesia. Structural poverty is poverty that occurs not because of the inability of the poor to work (lazy), but because of the inability of the system and social structure in providing opportunities that allow the poor to work. The social structure is not able to connect the community with the available resources, both provided by nature, the government and the surrounding community. The party that plays a big role in the creation of structural poverty is the government, because the government as a party that has power and policies tend to let people in poor conditions, do not issue policies that are pro-poor, if there is more project-

oriented, not on welfare development. Resource economists see the poverty of coastal communities, especially fishermen, as more due to socioeconomic factors related to the characteristics of the resources and technology used. The factors in question keep fishermen in poverty.

Understanding that fishermen remain in the fishing industry because of their low opportunity cost. Opportunity cost of fishermen, by definition, is the best possibility or alternative economic activity or business that can be obtained in addition to catching fish. In other words, opportunity cost is another possibility that fishermen can do if they do not catch fish. If the opportunity cost is low then fishermen tend to continue to carry out their business even though the business is no longer profitable and efficient.

Social policy is one form of public policy. Social policy is a government decree made to respond to public issues, namely addressing social problems or meeting the needs of many communities including fishermen's problems and poverty. Broadly speaking, social policy is realized in three categories, namely legislation, social service programs, and taxation system. Where the social policy published should really touch the poor including in the focus of this discussion is the life of the fishing community in Indonesia.

In general, the poverty of coastal communities is caused by the unmet basic rights of the community, including the need for food, health, education, jobs, infrastructure. In addition, the lack of opportunities to try, the lack of access to information, technology and capital, culture and lifestyle that tend to be wasteful, cause the bargaining position of the poor is getting weaker. At the same time, the Government's policy has been less favorable to coastal communities as one of the stakeholders in coastal areas. Socially, there needs to be efforts to change the way fishermen and their families think, especially regarding the ability to manage finances adjusted to normal and *paceklik* conditions, in addition to finding alternative activities in times of uncertain weather conditions. That the *paceklik* season will be present in every year, therefore various adaptation strategies are carried out by the fishing community to survive. One of the functions in GBHN as the vision and mission of the people of Indonesia aimed at a national development plan where the development process to be carried out must be in accordance with what is needed by the community in an evenly fair and prosperous. Advancing, producing and multiplying the *kerakyatan* economic system that contributes to the development of traditional market mechanisms and the parent market. Poverty must be overcome immediately where poverty is one of the obstacles in the dismantling of *bangs* according to GBHN. Poverty in fishermen does not stand alone. Fishermen's poverty is cultural poverty as well as structural poverty. They are poor because they are indeed culturally poor (resources, mindset, mental and all aspects of their internal) and they are poor due to external factors (policies, market interventions and all aspects beyond fishermen's control). The key to opening the chain of fishermen's poverty is one of the empowerment of the fishing community.

Empowerment in various forms has been done to empower fishermen. The form of empowerment is among others carried out by the Agency for The Development of Marine and Fisheries Human Resources through the program of the establishment of P2MKP (Center for Independent Training of Marine and Fisheries) formed from fishing communities or who have marine-based businesses and fisheries. Empowerment of fishing communities is also carried out by applying the concept of ecotourism management on marine tourism objects. The P2MKP program can be a way to get out of the poverty experienced by fishermen. Because in the P2MKP program fishermen are empowered cognitively and economically with the assistance of the Fisheries Training Center. This program not only empowers P2MKP managers but also the community who are participants in training organized by P2MKP so that they can have businesses such as P2MKP businesses that train them.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the descriptions in the previous chapters, it can be drawn conclusions of the economic policy of the government Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla in the effectiveness of welfare state is very influential especially concerning political economic policy and the concept of maritime axis in *nawa cita*. To explain the

withdrawal of the conclusions, there are several things that need to be presented as the economic policy of the government Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla in the welfare state. Economic development is essential for well-being. Globally and particularly in developed industrialized countries, economic growth has strengthened social integration and solidarity, and expanded people's ability and access to health care, education, housing, and social protection. In a country, growth is an important measure and a *prima donna* that many countries in the world always want to achieve. Economic development is closely related to economic growth. There will be no economic growth in a country without being preceded by economic development. Many benefits will be obtained by a country with economic development. On July 9, 2014, Indonesia conducted the presidential election and Jokowi Kalla was elected president of the Republic of Indonesia 2014-2019, where the challenges in the economic field are colored by global competition and trade liberalization. Of course it is not easy to manage the economic aspects, especially welfare for more than 240 million people spread across 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. Social services are provided by the state evenly to all its inhabitants, both rich and poor. Social security is also implemented institutionally and widely, but contributions to various social security schemes come from three parties, namely the government, the business world and workers (workers). State-run social services are provided primarily to those who work or are able to contribute through social insurance schemes. Social services, particularly basic needs, are provided primarily to disadvantaged groups, such as the poor, unemployed, disabled and the elderly who are not wealthy.

Services provided only to the poor will not be able to prevent poverty. Because people must be poor first in order to receive these programs and services. The welfare system of the state must certainly be able to help prevent poverty. Social protection must mean that people are materially not deficient or starving. Social protection must be able to ensure the fulfillment of basic needs. Welfare state or commonly referred to as a prosperous State is an ideal idea of how a State performs its duties in order to serve citizens towards a harmonious and prosperous order of life. The concept of welfare of the state does not only include a description of a way of organizing welfare (welfare) or social services (social services). But it is also a normative concept or ideal approach system that emphasizes that everyone should obtain social services as their right.

In simple terms, a welfare state is a country that adheres to a system of state regulation that focuses on the welfare of its citizens. The purpose of the welfare state is not to eliminate differences in the people's economy, but to minimize economic inequality and eliminate poverty in society as much as possible. The wide gap between rich and poor people in a country not only shows the country's failure to manage social justice, but acute poverty with striking differences in economic mastery will have an adverse impact in all aspects of people's lives. The impact will be felt ranging from the sense of helplessness of the poor, to the adverse impact on democracy, which is the ease of poor people taking bribes (selling their votes in elections) due to economic clampdowns, as many signaled occurred in Indonesia in several elections and regional head elections. Even the frustration of the poor will be easily ignited to commit anarchic actions, which result in counter-productive for the development of democracy.

The application of populist economic policy in the short term is focused on the goal of reducing poverty and unemployment, reducing inequality between regions, increasing human quality reflected by the fulfillment of people's social rights, improving the quality of the environment and natural resource management, and increasing infrastructure support. Speaking of people's economic problems seems to be inseparable from the talk about MSMEs, because until the end of 2015 the central statistics agency informed that 48.528 million (99.99%) business units in Indonesia are those that belong to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

The World Maritime Axis is to make Indonesia a large, strong, and prosperous maritime country through the return of Indonesia's identity as a maritime nation, securing maritime interests and security, empowering all maritime potential for the prosperity of the nation, equalizing Indonesia's economy through sea tolls, and carrying out maritime diplomacy in Indonesian foreign policy for the next five years. So that we can understand, that to go to the World Maritime Axis country will include

the practice and process of maritime development in various aspects, such as politics, socio-culture, defense, infrastructure, and especially the economy. Social policy is one form of public policy. Social policy is a government decree made to respond to public issues, namely addressing social problems or meeting the needs of many communities including fishermen's problems and poverty. Broadly speaking, social policy is realized in three categories, yakni legislation, social service programs, and taxation system. Where the social policy published should really touch the poor including in the focus of this discussion is the life of the fishing community in Indonesia. Therefore, Jokowi-JK welfare state policy is very good in Indonesia.

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