

Effectiveness Of Danantara Policy In Creating Golden Indonesia 2045

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ABSTRACT

This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely an approach to describing in detail one by one, which is the main object of this study. The main objects that the researcher means are around Investment, Danantara, Indonesia EMAS 2045, and Effectiveness. One by one, the objects the researcher mentioned above will be described and then connected to the main topic in this study. The data used in this study is secondary data that the researcher obtained from credible sources indirectly, namely Books, Scientific Articles, Magazines, and various other sources commonly used in each study. The researcher's sources were analysed using data collection, reduction, selection, and conclusion stages. The result in this article shows that the understanding of the effectiveness of utilising all available infrastructure to achieve a desired goal, the presence of Danantara, can help achieve that goal, namely Indonesia EMAS 2045. The demographic bonus and industrialisation targeted in 2045 must be slowly supported by policies that support them. Suppose Danantara can utilise Dividends from the 7 BUMN assets mentioned above to support government policies related to industrialisation and creating the EMAS 2045 generation. In that case, the presence of Danantara can certainly help create Indonesia EMAS 2045. If, on the contrary, Danantara cannot utilise Dividends from the 7 BUMN assets, then the presence of Danantara can hinder the creation of Indonesia EMAS 2045. To solve this problem, the researcher proposes that Danantara have its own more specific master plan to help create Indonesia EMAS 2045. In addition, Danantara must also have a strict supervisor to avoid the creation of collusion, corruption, and nepotism practices in Danantara.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Danantara, Policy, Indonesia

Introduction

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), investment is investing money or capital in a company or project to make a profit. According to Halim (2018), investment is a sacrifice made at this time with the hope of making a profit in the future. According to [1] The sacrifice is inevitable now, while the expected profit is uncertain. In essence, the term Investment can be associated with various activities. However, Investment is generally more likely to be related to economic activities. Where Investment itself is an action as a commitment made to capital (funds) or other resources that are allocated in part according to the wishes of the individual at this time, to be able to obtain profit or benefits in the future [2] Investment is a commitment of funds or other resources made now to obtain several benefits in the future. The term can be related to various activities. Investing funds in the real sector (land, gold, machinery, or buildings) or financial assets (deposits, stocks, or bonds) is an everyday activity.

The most common investment activities currently undertaken are stocks, deposits, and bonds in the real asset sector. Meanwhile, for investors who are more experienced and willing to take risks but with high profit opportunities, their investment activities can also include investments in other, more diverse financial asset sectors such as warrants, options, futures, cryptocurrencies, and international equities. [3] In their implementation, investment activities include basic understandings that are necessary to consider before determining investment decisions and organising activities and risks in these investment activities. [4].

In simple terms, the purpose of investment activities is to obtain or generate money in the future, but in a broad sense, investment aims to receive income or profit passively or the main point is the pretext or expectation of getting a better standard of living or welfare in the future, reducing inflation, and as a reference for saving tax expenditures [5]. There are several stages for investors before deciding to carry out investment activities: determining the goals or targets in investing, then determining

investment policies, selecting the most effective portfolio strategy, and measuring portfolio performance. Investment can improve the standard of economic life in society, employment opportunities, state income, and, of course, enhance society's standard of living or prosperity [6]. This is because investment is one component of aggregate expenditure, so an increase in investment will certainly increase aggregate demand, national income, and employment opportunities [7]. This is also similar to the opinion of [8], who stated that increasing national production is vital for economic growth.

After understanding the investment concept, the stages and processes of investment will emerge. What stages are started so that the investment process can be carried out? Is it necessary to pay attention to the risk of the investment instrument or the seller of the instrument? Investors who want to invest must follow steps to help them get investment results that meet their expectations and the desired risk. **Certain parties must carry out four stages to make the investment process good.** The first stage of investing begins by asking about the purpose of the investment. Understanding the purpose of the investment is very necessary to know the final goal of the funds needed. This stage states the risk tolerance that must be given to the investment.[9]. The purpose of the investment in question is what the funds owned by the investor are used for. Is there a period that must be met for the funds? Is there a minimum amount of funds that must be met? Is there a specific desire for the investment made? For example, an investor has funds of IDR 100 million, which will be used for the next two years for college fees. In this case, the money cannot be less than IDR 100 million and can be higher. Therefore, this fund can only be invested within 2 years and can produce a rate of return that does not need to be too high or moderate, as long as the principal does not need to be lost. Based on these data, asset allocation also needs to be understood because the wrong asset allocation can cause the results achieved to be unsuccessful. [10].

The second stage is calculating market expectations. At this stage, investors must know the market expectations of all investment instruments. Investors need to find all investment instruments and the results achieved. Investors also need to discuss with institutions that can predict the results that investors want to achieve based on the research conducted by the institution. If market expectations are far below the investment objective, investors improve the rate of return on the investment objective. With this improvement, the desired results can be achieved. The following table shows an example of the return on investment rate. [11].

The third stage is to build a portfolio for investment. Investors who want to invest must understand the existence of an investment portfolio to reduce the risks that will be faced. Investors must choose investment instruments that can provide the desired results. This means that investors build their investment portfolios to get the desired results. If the built portfolio does not seem to meet the results achieved, investors must return to the initial stage because the goals do not match the facts of the existing investment instruments. The fourth stage is to evaluate and calculate performance. This final stage is to review the investment made. Investors must initially calculate the results achieved on the investment made. Next, investors look at the goals achieved. Investors evaluate the investment based on whether the investment made exceeds what has been set for the goals. What factors influence exceed what is expected, but investors must also understand why the investment results are smaller than expected. This incident can be influenced by other factors that investors cannot manage, which can affect investment. Investors continue to pay attention to the results and are concerned about the risk. [12].

Understanding investment is very much needed for someone to invest. Understanding investment is knowledge related to the basics of investment, such as types of investment, profits obtained from investment, and the risks that will be accepted when investing, so that it can be used as an investment decision maker. According to [13] Basic investment knowledge aims to prevent investors from irrational investment practices (gambling), follow-the-line culture, fraud, and the risk of loss. According to [14] Investing requires extensive knowledge related to investment, experience and business instincts to analyse which stocks to buy, which to sell, and which to keep to avoid losses that will occur when investing in the capital market. Suppose an investor is financially literate or has sufficient knowledge related to investment. In that case, he can make a better assessment of his investment risk based on the instructions received and can process it in a better way.

There are five indicators of investment understanding based on Aini, Maslichah, & Junaidi (2019). [15] 1. Investment information. 2. Investment knowledge. 3. Basic understanding of investment. 4. Investment objectives. 5. Share ownership. In this study, researchers will analyse one of the government's policies regarding investment, namely Danantara. Danantara is an investment management body (sovereign wealth fund) that optimises state wealth through strategic investment. Danantara has a philosophical meaning: Daya means energy or strength, Anagata means future, and Nusantara means the Indonesian homeland. The formation of Danantara refers to the third amendment to Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning BUMN. The revision of the Law was ratified in the DPR Plenary Meeting on February 4, 2025, which regulates the duties and functions of Danantara as an investment management body. As an investment management body, Danantara will manage state assets to finance sustainable projects in various strategic sectors such as renewable energy, manufacturing industry development, natural resource downstreaming, and food security. In contrast to the explanation above, the investment managed by Danantara focuses on assets owned by the government, namely 7 BUMN assets, namely PT Bank Mandiri, PT Bank BNI, PT Bank BRI, PT Telkom, PT PLN, MIND ID, and PT Pertamina Persero. DANATARA will manage dividends from the seven BUMN assets to improve Indonesia's economic performance. On the one hand, some academics believe this policy can positively impact the Indonesian economy and support the creation of Indonesia EMAS 2045; in other words, dividends from the seven BUMN assets can be utilised optimally. However, many academics doubt the utilisation of dividends from the 7 BUMN assets, which have the potential to create losses and lead to corruption, collusion, and nepotism practices. Based on this, researchers are interested in analysing.

Research Method

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this study aims to analyse the Effectiveness of the Danatara Policy in supporting the creation of Indonesia EMAS 2045. The researcher will analyze whether the policy supports or, on the contrary, becomes an obstacle to the creation of Indonesia EMAS 2045 [16]. This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely an approach to describing in detail one by one, which is the main object of this study. [17]. The main objects that the researcher means are around Investment, Danatara, Indonesia EMAS 2045, and Effectiveness [18]. One by one, the objects that the researcher mentioned above will be described and then connected to the main topic in this study [19]The data used in this study is secondary data that the researcher obtained indirectly from credible sources, namely Books, scientific articles, Magazines, and various other sources commonly used in each study. The sources that the researcher mentioned were analysed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and drawing conclusions. [20].

Result and Discussion

Investment and Danatara

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), investment is investing money or capital in a company or project to make a profit. According to Halim (2018), investment is a sacrifice made at this time with the hope of making a profit in the future. According to [1] The sacrifice made at this time is certain, while the expected profit is uncertain. In essence, the term Investment can be associated with various activities. However, Investment is generally more likely to be associated with economic activities. Where Investment itself is an action as a commitment made to capital (funds) or other resources that are allocated in part according to the wishes of the individual at this time, to be able to obtain profit or benefits in the future [2]Investment is a commitment to funds or other resources made at this time with the aim of obtaining future benefits. The term can be related to various activities. Investing funds in the real sector (land, gold, machinery, or buildings) or financial assets (deposits, stocks, or bonds) is common.

The most common investment activities are stocks, deposits, and bonds in the real asset sector. Meanwhile, investors who are more experienced and more willing to take risks but with high profit opportunities can also invest in other, more diverse financial asset sectors such as warrants, options, futures, cryptocurrencies and international equities. [3]In their implementation, investment activities include basic understandings that are necessary to consider before determining investment decisions and organising activities and risks in these investment activities. [4].

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After understanding the investment concept, the stages and processes of investment will emerge. What stages are started so that the investment process can be carried out? Is it necessary to pay attention to the risk of the investment instrument or the seller of the instrument? Investors who want to invest must carry out stages to help them get investment results that meet their expectations and the desired risk. Four parties must carry out four stages to make the investment process good. The first stage of investing begins by asking about the purpose of the investment. Understanding the purpose of the investment is very necessary to know the final goal of the funds needed. This stage states the risk tolerance that must be given to the investment.[9]. The purpose of the investment in question is what the funds owned by the investor are used for. Is there a period that must be met for the funds? Is there a minimum amount of funds that must be met? Is there a specific desire for the investment made? For example, an investor has funds of IDR 100 million, which will be used for the next two years for college fees. In this case, the money cannot be less than IDR 100 million and can be higher. Therefore, this fund can only be invested within 2 years and can produce a rate of return that does not need to be too high or moderate, as long as the principal does not need to be lost. Based on these data, asset allocation also needs to be understood because the wrong asset allocation can cause the results achieved to be unsuccessful. [10].

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Effectiveness Of Danantara Policy In Creating Golden Indonesia 2045

According to [21] Effectiveness comes from the word "effective", which means achieving success in achieving predetermined goals. Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between expected results and actual results achieved. According to [22] It is related to achieving policy goals or targets (efficacy). Effectiveness is the relationship between output and goals or targets that must be achieved. Operational activities are effective if the process achieves the policy's goals and final targets. According to [23] Effectiveness is the utilisation of resources, facilities and infrastructure in a certain amount that is consciously determined to produce several jobs on time. According to another opinion, effectiveness is the suitability between the person carrying out the task and the target person and how an organisation obtains and utilises resources to realise operational goals. Effectiveness is the suitability between the person carrying out the task and the target person, and how an organisation obtains and utilises resources to realise operational goals. Based on the above understanding, it can be stated that effectiveness is related to implementing all main tasks, achieving goals, being punctual, and having the active participation of members.

In addition to Effectiveness, this research is also related to the Indonesia EMAS. In 2045, the population of Indonesia is estimated to reach 324 million, the sixth largest in the world. Hard work, innovation, and breakthroughs will achieve our dreams and ideals. Reform steps alone will not be enough, but we must completely transform. Industrialisation is not only downstreaming but will also encourage the downstreaming of renewable raw materials [24]. Industrialisation is also directed at skilled labour-intensive industries, and technology and innovation-intensive industries, such as the aerospace industry, defence industry, and biotechnology industry, that produce world-class Indonesian patents, so that the role of the industrial sector to the UN reaches 30 per cent. Industrialisation is also directed towards sustainable harvest resilience. Industrialisation is driven by digitalisation, so coding language has become the main curriculum since grade 1 of elementary school. Vocational education and science, technology, engineering, art, and mathematics (STEAM) must be of high quality, and the Indonesian workforce must become smart workers, shifting to the productive sector and achieving a middle-income class society with high per capita income [25].

In line with the understanding of the effectiveness of utilising all available infrastructure to achieve a desired goal, the presence of Danatara can help achieve that goal, namely Indonesia EMAS 2045. The demographic bonus and industrialisation targeted in 2045 must be slowly supported by policies that support them. Suppose Danatara can utilise Dividends from the 7 BUMN assets mentioned above to support government policies related to industrialisation and creating the EMAS 2045 generation. In that case, the presence of Danatara can significantly help create Indonesia EMAS 2045. If, on the contrary, Danatara cannot utilise Dividends from the 7 BUMN assets, then the presence of Danatara can hinder the creation of Indonesia EMAS 2045. To solve this problem, the researcher proposes that Danatara have its own more specific master plan to help create Indonesia EMAS 2045. In addition, Danatara must also have a strict supervisor to avoid the creation of collusion, corruption, and nepotism practices in Danatara.

Conclusion

In line with the understanding of the effectiveness of utilising all available infrastructure to achieve a desired goal, the presence of Danatara can help achieve that goal, namely Indonesia EMAS 2045. The demographic bonus and industrialisation targeted in 2045 must be slowly supported by policies that support them. Suppose Danatara can utilise Dividends from the 7 BUMN assets mentioned above to support government policies related to industrialisation and creating the EMAS 2045 generation. In that case, the presence of Danatara can significantly help create Indonesia EMAS 2045. If, on the contrary, Danatara cannot utilise Dividends from the 7 BUMN assets, then the presence of Danatara can hinder the creation of Indonesia EMAS 2045. To solve this problem, the researcher proposes that Danatara have its own more specific master plan to help create Indonesia EMAS 2045. In addition, Danatara must also have a strict supervisor to avoid the creation of collusion, corruption, and nepotism practices in Danatara.

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