

ABSTRACT

Indonesia National Strategic Development Program: The Implementation of New Developmentalism in Jokowi Developmental Policies (2014-2019)

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World War II had given adverse destruction of cities and infrastructure and many human casualties, especially civilians, mainly in Western European countries. However, as the winner of World War II, the U.S provided Marshal Plan proposing development assistance for Western European countries. The success of the Marshal Plan made it the fundamental developmental paradigm used worldwide. It began to be implemented in other countries outside Western Europe with the same development goals: growth, industrialization, and trade liberalization.

The second President, Suharto, was claimed to be successfully applied the authoritarian state-developmental approach resulting in Indonesia awarded as a middle-income country and one of the “Mini-Dragons” in Asia due to its massive and sustainable economic growth. The state-developmental approach remains to adhere in Indonesia, especially the Jokowi administration in which he is prioritizing growth, productivity, and competitiveness from infrastructure development. However, Jokowi, with his pro-poor leadership characteristic, used new developmentalism as his developmental approach; quite different with that of Suharto’s. The new approach heavily implemented macroeconomic policies, de-regulation, and de-bureaucratization to accelerate massive and sustainable economic growth.