

POLITIK EKONOMI

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Proklamasi.

Kami bangsa Indonesia dengan
ini menjabarkan kemerdekaan Indonesia
• Wal² yang menguji ~~perjuangan~~
has, keberhasilan, d.l.l., ~~diwujudkan~~
dengan tjara saksama dan dalam
tempok yang sesingkat-singkat
nja.

Djakarta, 17-8-'05
wakil² bangsa Indonesia



"Beri aku seribu orang tua, maka akan kucabut semeru dari akarnya. Beri aku sepuluh pemuda niscaya akan aku guncang dunia" Ir. Soekarno

LOKASI, DEMOGRAFI, POPULASI, TRADISI



EKONOMI POLITIK

Ekonomi Politik mendalami bagaimana institusi politik, lingkungan politik dan kapitalisme dapat saling berpengaruh antara satu dengan lainnya.

Perekonomian terjadi pada suatu tatanan kehidupan tidak dapat berdiri tunggal, di dalamnya terkandung falsafah, ideologi, serta tradisi masyarakat yang berkembang.

ACTORS IN SOCIAL, ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

- 1) Individual
- 2) Household, community
- 3) Government, political parties
- 4) Non government organization
- 5) Private companies
- 6) Multilateral organization
- 7) Cultural groups
- 8) Academics, educations; university
- 9) Cultural and reeligious leaders
- 10) Mass media, bureaucracy, professionals, investors, commuters, workers

- Chester A. Bernard: perekonomian merupakan organisasi besar yang di dalamnya terjadi hubungan antara pelaku ekonomi yang tersusun secara terpadu untuk mencapai tujuan perekonomian.
- Dumairy: perekonomian merupakan sistem yang berfungsi untuk mengatur serta menjalin kerjasama dalam bidang ekonomi, melalui hubungan antar manusia dan kelembagaan.



- L. James Havery: perekonomian adalah rangkaian komponen antara satu dengan yang lainnya. Di dalamnya terdapat prosedur logis dan rasional, guna mencapai tujuan perekonomian.
- Jhon Mc. Manama: menggabungkan keseluruhan fungsi dalam suatu kesatuan organik dengan tujuan mencapai hasil yang efektif dan efisien dari setiap kegiatan.
- Edgar F. Huse dan James L. Bowditch: perekonomian merupakan rangkaian yang saling terikat dan bergantung atau hubungan timbal balik antar pelaku ekonomi.

STRATEGI PERTUMBUHAN

- Strategi pembangunan ekonomi suatu negara diupayakan pada pembentukan modal yang menyebar, sehingga dapat menimbulkan pertumbuhan ekonomi.
- Pertumbuhan ekonomi dapat dinikmati melalui proses merambat ke bawah (*trickle down effect*) kembali.



Teori Perubahan Struktur Ekonomi

Pengalihan sektor pertanian (tradisional) ke sektor industri (modern).

Teori Pembangunan Dualistik

Superior mempertahankan superioritasnya dan inferior tidak mudah meningkatkan kualitasnya. *Trickle down effect* sulit diterima.

GLOBALISASI KEUANGAN

- Tahap awal proses ini ditandai dengan globalisasi pemilikan saham.
- Deregulasi pasar financial.
- Mobilitas kapital melintasi batas nasional suatu negara.
- Merger dan akuisisi perusahaan
- Globalisasi pemilikan saham besar.



GLOBALISASI SEBAGAI UNIFIKASI

- Pengintegrasian masyarakat dunia dalam satu sistem ekonomi global dipimpin satu negara inti yang berpengaruh menentukan sistem.
- Adanya pengurangan peran pemerintah dalam menentukan regulasi ekonomi, dengan kata lain dominasi pasar lebih besar.



SISTEM EKONOMI SERBA BUKAN

- Pendapat Kwik Kian Gie, menyebut sebagai sistem ekonomi serba bukan atau faham bukan-isme: bukan kapitalisme, bukan liberalisme, tidak ada monopoli, tidak ada oligopoli, tidak ada persaingan bebas yg saling mematikan (Kwik, 1996)

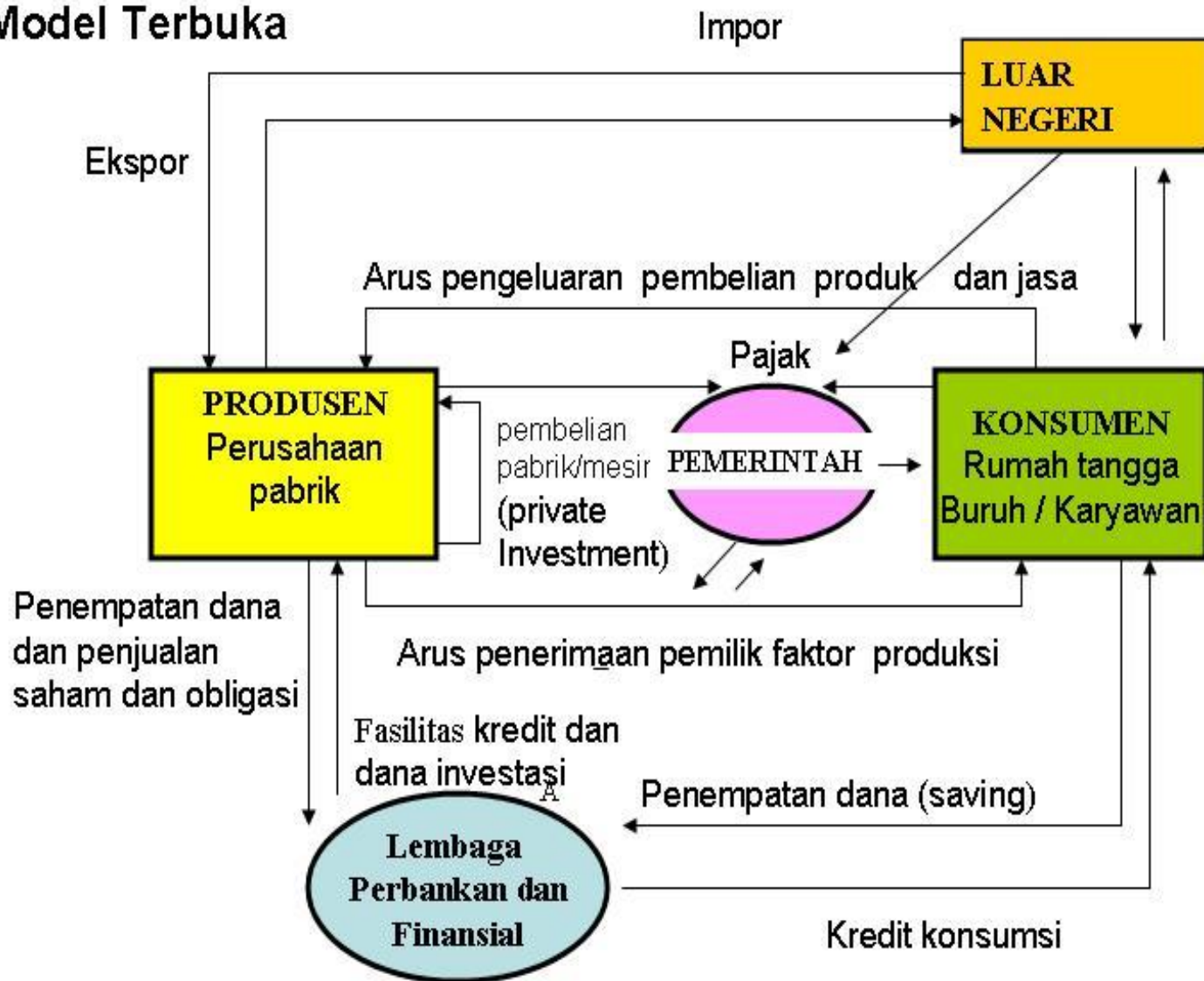


ARAH SISTEM EKONOMI INDONESIA

- Perekonomian Indonesia tidak menganut **FREE-FIGHT LIBERALISM** maupun **ETATISME**, sementara itu dinamika perekonomian kita dinilai semakin terbuka dengan adanya pengaruh deras Globalisasi.



Bagan Arus Perputaran Perekonomian: Model Terbuka



PERBANDINGAN ANTARA “ILMU EKONOMI” DENGAN “EKONOMI POLITIK”

- **Ilmu Ekonomi Ansich**, mempelajari pemenuhan kebutuhan manusia, produksi, konsumsi dari perspektif penggunaan modal ekonomis seperti tanah, tenaga kerja dan proses produksi dan distribusi melalui pasar.
- **Ekonomi Politik** meletakkan Ekonomi sebagai pergumulan antara kebijakan negara, politik, hukum, lingkungan sosial dan ideologi politik dengan proses ekonomi konvensional
- **Within political science**, the term Political Economy refers to modern liberal, realist, Marxian, and constructivist theories concerning the relationship between economic and political power among states. This is also of concern to students of economic history and institutional economics.

PERBANDINGAN EKONOMI DAN EKONOMI POLITIK

- IN ECONOMIC TERMS, the aforementioned DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENT indicates that for the population of a country, there are employment opportunities, satisfaction -at least- of basic needs(food, education, health, shelter, clothes, milk) and the achievement of a positive rate of distribution and redistribution of national wealth..
- Economists often associate the term with approaches using game theory Others, especially anthropologists, sociologists and geographers, use the term "political economy" to refer to neo-Marxian approaches to development and underdevelopment set forth by Andre Gunder Frank and Immanuel Wallerstein

EKONOMI POLITIK, EKONOMI KELEMBAGAAN

- Ekonomi Politik mempelajari perkembangan politik kemasyarakatan dan ekonomi negara. Jadi Ekonomi Politik mempelajari bagaimana umat manusia memproses sumber ekonomi dan mekanisme distribusi hasil ekonomi baik dalam kondisi kekurangan maupun dalam kondisi kelebihan dari proses tersebut.
- Political economy is centrally focused on the development of the polity. Political economy, then, studies the mechanism of human activity in organizing material, and the mechanism of distributing the surplus or deficit that is the result of that activity.
- Note the difference between this paradigm and that of economics which sees human wants as unlimited, resources as generically scarce, historical context as not particularly important, and income distribution issues as less important than efficiency and growth. While for some there is no difference between the two terms, for others the difference is one of basic method. Economics studies trade-offs through measurable values, whereas political economy focuses on structural relationships. However, there is no generally accepted distinction between these terms, and they are most often used on a case by case basis.

EKONOMI POLITIK LEBIH DARI SEKEDAR PROSES PRODUKSI

Tidak sama dengan ekonomi konvensional atau ekonomi Orthodox, Ekonomi Politik mempelajari hal hal yang tak hanya berkaitan dengan proses produksi dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam, namun ia adalah hal hal yang lebih luas, semisal bagaimana faktor tenaga kerja manusia, dan juga teknologi berperan penting pada masa era sesudah “ekonomi klasik” dimana faktor hukum negara dan ideologi politik sangat besar perannya dalam ekonomi bangsa.

In contradistinction to the economic theory, in which *land* was seen as the source of all wealth, some political economists proposed the labour theory of value (first introduced by John Locke, developed by Adam Smith and later Karl Marx, according to which *labour* is the real source of value. Many political economists also attracted attention to the accelerating development of technology whose role in economic and social relationships grew ever more important.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Awalnya, setidaknya akhir abad 19, istilah Ekonomi Politik bereitan erat dan tak lepas dari istilah ekonomi pada umumnya, khususnya saat ahli matematika ekonomi dan studi filsafat ekonomi muncul saat perkembangan setelah ekonomi konvensional yang hanya mempelajari hubungan struktural dalam konteks produksi dan konsumsi.
- Namun kini Ekonomi Politik -walalupun masih berkaitan erat dengan pandangan ekonomi umum- namun telah berkembang jauh pada tataran konteks hubungannya dengan perilaku politik yang menghubungkan atau memakai pendekatan selain ilmu ekonomi dimana ia justru merubah asumsi asumsi konvensional pada umumnya.
- In the late 19th century, the term "political economy" was generally superseded by the term economics , which was used by those seeking to place the study of economy on a mathematical and axiomatic basis, rather than studying the structural relationships within production and consumption. (See Marginalism . Alfred Marshall)
- In the present, *political economy* refers to a variety of different, but related, approaches to studying economic and political behavior, which range from combining economics with other fields, to using different fundamental assumptions which challenge those of orthodox economics:

• POLITICAL ECONOMY

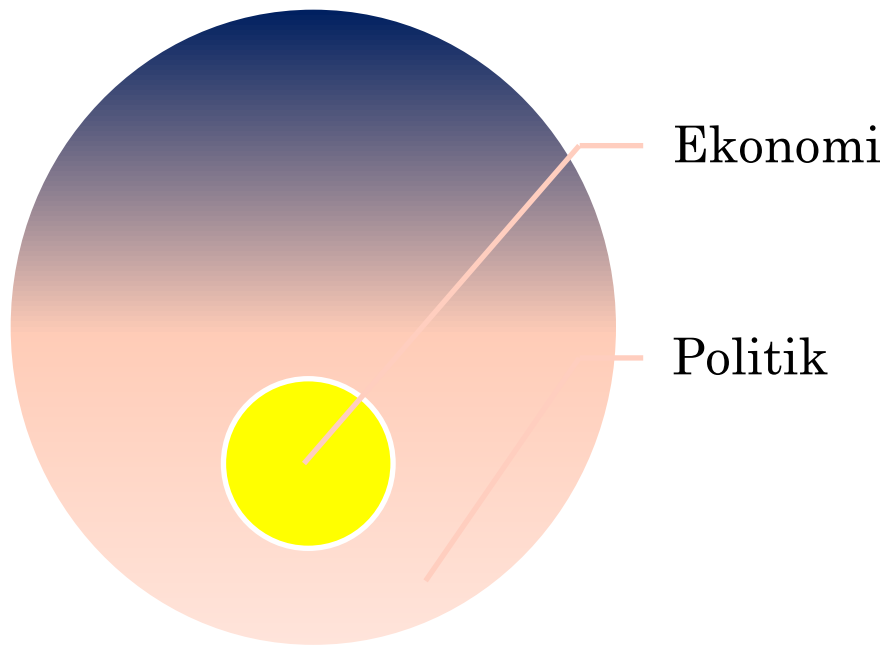
Political economy is most commonly used to refer to interdisciplinary studies that draw on economics, law and political science in order to understand how political institutions, the political environment and capitalism influence each other.

Within political science, the term refers to modern liberal, realist, Marxian, and constructivist theories concerning the relationship between economic and political power among states. This is also of concern to students of economic history and institutional economics.

BANDINGKAN DENGAN TEORI EKONOMI KLASIK

- Buku Utama yang ditulis oleh ADAM SMITH, 1776, yang berjudul **An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations**. Buku ini sangat berpengaruh bahkan menjadi paradigma mahasiswa dan dosen serta semua kajian yang meyakini bahwa campur tangan peraturan pemerintah (khususnya di Eropa barat) saat itu bisa merusak pertumbuhan ekonomi negara dan juga mengurangi kesejahteraan masyarakat.
- Smith argued that the form of regulation made by the government in Western Europe in the eighteen centuries as detrimental to the economic growth of the country and greater wealth for all citizen.
- He also believed that the proposed system would be regulated by the invisible hand of the market rather than the state. Individual will act in self interest....

RUANG LINGKUP EKONOMI POLITIK



Kebijakan Ekonomi

Strategi pembangunan

Keberpihakan

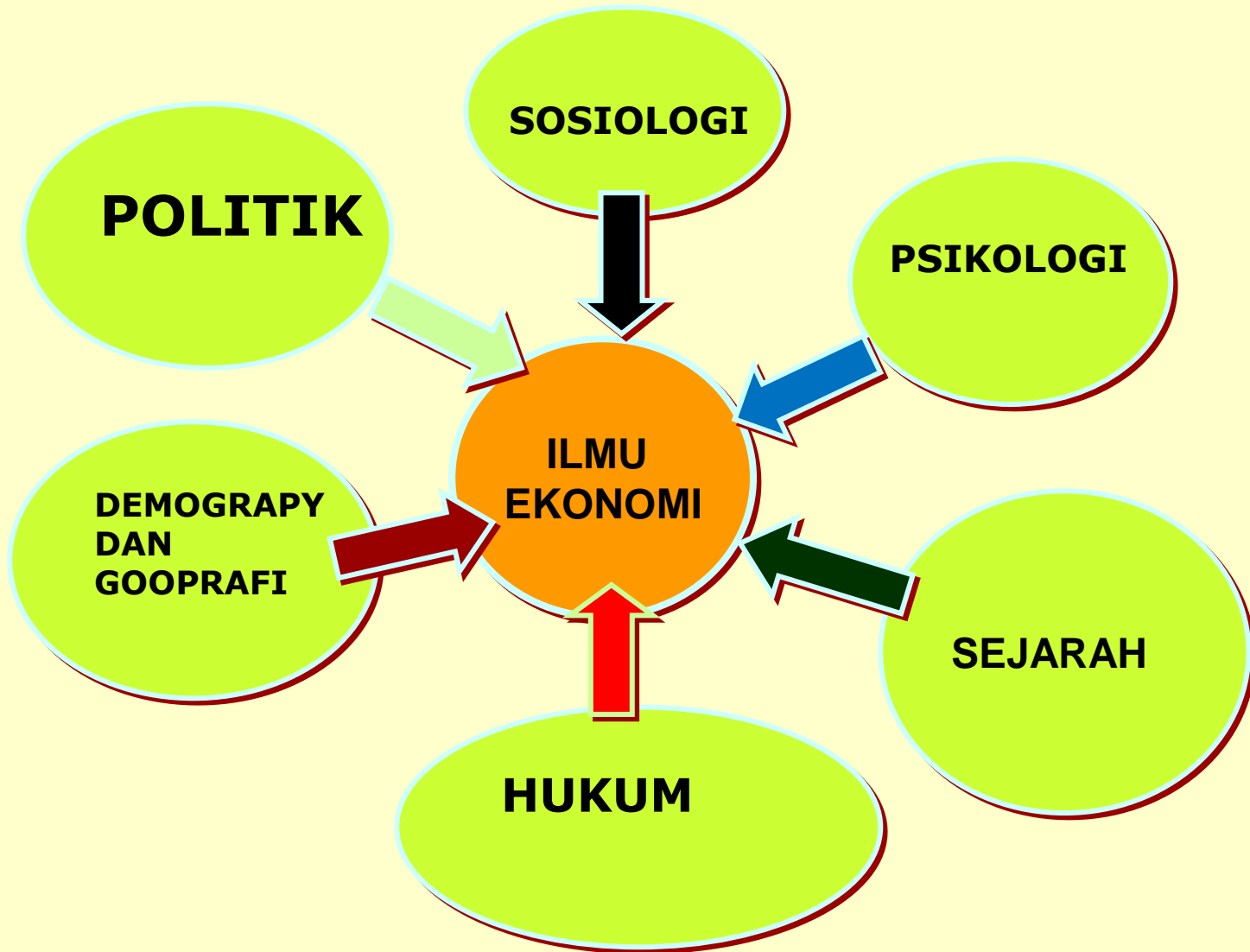
Ide ide dasar kesejahteraan

Paradigma Pembangunan

EKONOMI POLITIK

- Ideas of development are linked to concepts of modernity. Modernity in its broader sense means the condition of being modern, new or update, so the idea of modernity situates people in time (*Katie Wilis , Theories and Practices of Developmet, 2005*)
- In economic term modernity encompasses industrialization, urbanization and the increased use of technology within all sectors of economy. (*Katie Wilis (Theories and Practices of Developmet, 2005)*)

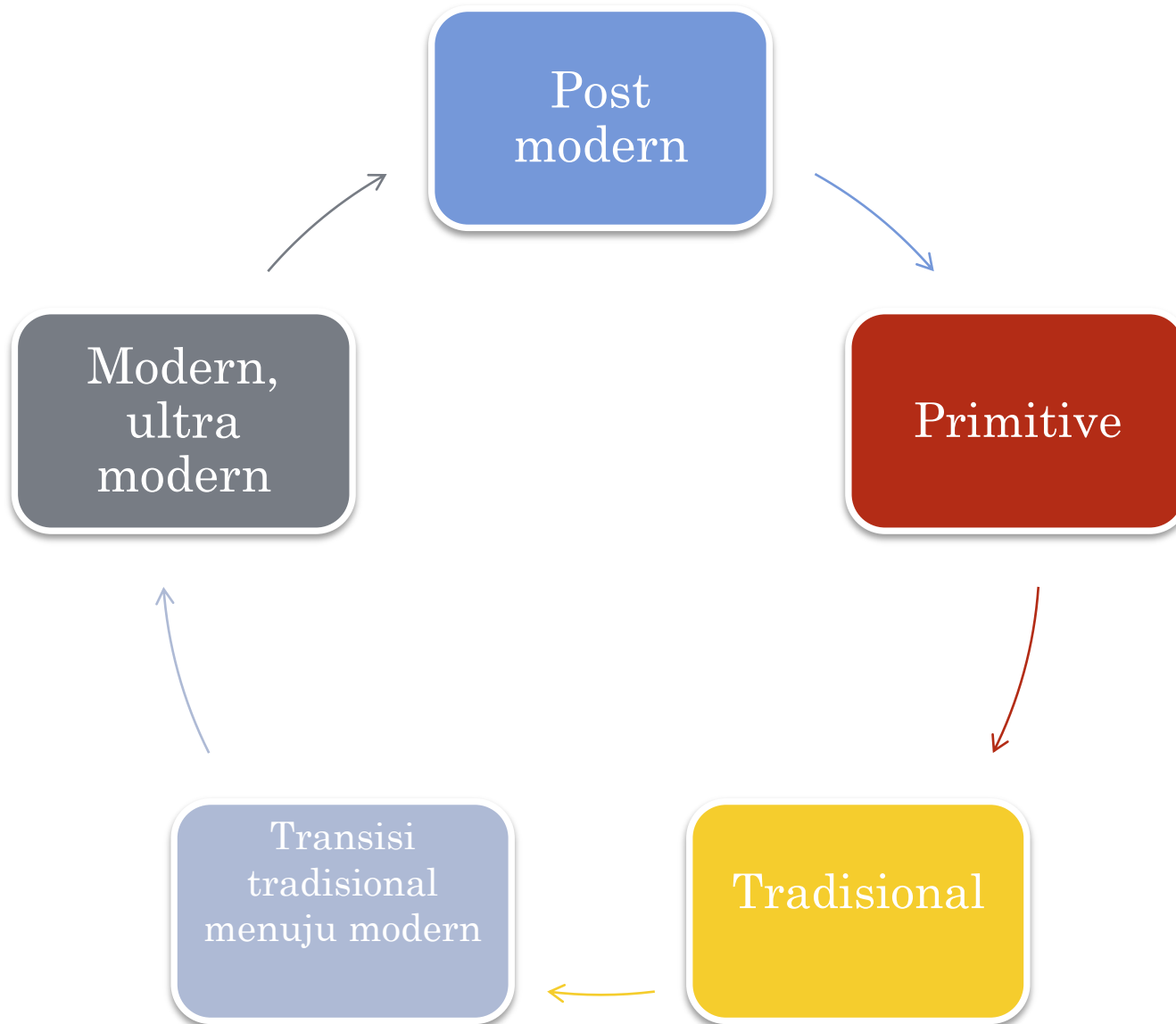
ILMU YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN EKONOMI POLITIK



EKONOMI POLITIK, MULTI DISIPLIN

- **Sociology** is the study of the effects of involvement in society on individuals as members groups, and how this changes their ability to function. Many sociologists begin from a framework of production determining relationship drawn from Karl Marx.
- **Anthropology** often studies political economy by studying the relationship between the world capitalist system and local cultures.
- **Psychology** is frequently the fulcrum around which political economy centers, in that it deals with decision making, not as being a black box whose effects are seen only in price decisions, but as being a source of study, and therefore the assumptions in a model of political economy.
- **History** since it documents change over time, is often used as a means of arguing in political economy, and often historical works have a framework of political economy which they assume or argue as the basis for the narrative structure.

Ekonomi dan Sosiologi



ECONOMY DAN SOSIOLOGI: THE FUTURE

- Back to nature : gejala umum di AS, di Eropa di Jepang dan beberapa negara ekonomi maju
- **Back to basic**: gejala umum dan menjadi trend orang modern orang lebih enjoy hidup di Kampung, merasa segar kalau berada di gunung, menggelar tikar, tinggal di pantai yg natural, menyukai huma, cottage, suka terhadap atraksi budaya dan tradisi
- **Simplicity**, simpel life, tai chi, yoga, sholat dhuha
- **Back to religion**, agama akselerasinya cepat di AS, Australia, Inggris, Jepang, China dlsb
- **Seeking soul peace**, kesejatian, Transendental,

EKONOMI DAN ILMU POLITIK

- As political scientist Harold Lasswell said, politics is "who gets what, when and how." Politik itu berkisar pada gejala dan proses siapa mendapat apa, kapan dan bagaimana cara memperolehnya.
- Sedangkan Ilmu Ekonomi banyak membicarakan bagaimana aktor aktor dalam negara (sebagai produsen, konsumen maupun penyalur) berinteraksi sehingga dalam kaca mata ekonomi akan didapat angka siapa mendapat apa dan bagaimana.

BEBERAPA CONTOH IDEOLOGI POLITIK DAN PENGHARUHNYA ATAS EKONOMI

- PADA NEGARA DEMOKRASI YANG MENGANUT SISTEM LIBERAL, MAKA KONDISI EKONOMI NEGARA AKAN BERLANGSUNG TATA CARA LIBERALIME DAN DEMOKRASI, CONTOHNYA USA, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, EROPA, INDONESIA
- PADA NEGARA YANG MENGANUT SISTEM DEMOKRASI SOSIALISTIK, MAKA KONDISI DAN SISTEM PERDAGANGAN JUGA MENGANUT SISTEM DEMOKRASI SOSIALISTIK. CONTOHNYA CHINA, GERMANY,
- HAL YANG SAMA TERLIHAT DI NEGARA DENGAN SISTEM COMMUNISM SEPERTI , KORUT, SOVIET, CHINA, CUBA, ATAU SISTEM CONSERVATISM SEPERTI, IRAN ATAU NATIONALISM CAMPURAN ; MALAYSIA, INDONESIA, ATAU RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM, IRAN, IRAQ, AFGANISTAN, PAKISTAN

POWER DAN ECONOMY

Robert A. Dahl:

“A has power over B to the extent that he can get B to do something that B wouldn't otherwise do.” (Dahl 1957, p. 203).

“A memiliki kekuatan atas B dalam keadaan A dapat meminta B untuk berbuat sesuatu walaupun B tidak setuju untuk melakukannya”

Nelson W. Polsby:

Power should be analyzed by investigating “...who participates, who gains and who loses from alternative outcomes, and also who prevails in decision making.” (Polsby 1970, p. 3f).

Kekuasaan harus dianalisis dengan cara mencari tahu “siapa yang terlibat, siapa yang mendapat keuntungan dan siapa yang dirugikan dari pilihan yang ditetapkan dan juga siapa yang tetap dalam proses pengambilan keputusan”

MAKNA POLITICAL POWER (DALAM EKONOMI)



PARADIGMA EKONOMI POLITIK

- Political economists are divided over the nature of two paradigms: the paradigm of distribution and the paradigm of production. These paradigms may be related, especially at the extremes, but there are a vast number of individuals who hold almost diametrically opposite views on these two paradigms in the same context.
- **Ahli ekonomi politik memiliki pendapat yg berbeda atas dua paradigma: paradigma distribusi dan paradigma produksi. Keduanya sesungguhnya saling berhubungan namun beberapa diantaranya malah berhadapan hadapan satu dengan lainnya dalam kaitan hal yang sama.**

PERKEMBANGAN PENDEKATAN PEMBANGUNAN EKONOMI

DECADE	MAIN APPROACHES
1950s	MODERNIZATION THEORIES, FOLLOWING EUROPEAN MODELS STRUCTURALIST MODEL
1960s	MODERNIZATION THEORIES, dependency theories: Southern countries poor because of exploitation by Northern countries
1970s	DEPENDENCY THEORIES, basic need approaches, government should provide the basic needs of the poorest people
1980s	NEO LIBERAL, focus on Market, lower level involvement of government in economic activities GRASS ROOT APPROACHES, considering local context SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, need to balance needs of current generation against environmental, future generations GENDER MAINSTREAMING,

MAIN APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

DECADE	MAIN APPROACHES
1990s	<p>NEO LIBERAL MODELS,</p> <p>POST DEVELOPMENT, ideas about development represent colonialism and Eurocentrism</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT, awareness of how different social and cultural groups are affected by development</p>
2000s	<p>NEO LIBERALISM, increased engagement with concept of globalization</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>POST DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>GRASS ROOT APPROACHES</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ATTACKING POVERTY

THE WORLD BANK REPORT 2000

- Reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half between 1990-2015
- Enroll all children in primary school by 2015
- Make Progress towards gender equality and empowering women..
- Reduce infant and child mortality
- Reduce maternal mortality ratio
- Provide access for all who need reproductive health service by 2015
- Implement national strategies for sustainable development

THE STATEMENT OF THE WORLD BANK PRESIDENT

“Our primary goal in development must be to reduce the disparities across and within countries....The key development challenge of our time is the challenge of inclusion”

(James. D. Wolfensohn, President, The World Bank)

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK, 2000

- He stated in 2000 that “ Poverty amid plenty is the world’s greatest challenge”
- Wolfensohn, then recommended actions in the three areas:
 1. Promoting Opportunity: Expanding opportunity for the poor by people
 2. Facilitating empowerment: Making state institutions more accountable and more responsible to the poor
 3. Enhancing Security: Reducing poor people vulnerability to ill health

