

Kepentingan ekonomi dan politik Korea Selatan dalam implementasi bantuan program reformasi birokrasi di Indonesia periode 2006-2012 = Economic and political interests of South Korea in implementation assistance program of bureaucratic reforms in Indonesia period 2006-2012

Palupi, Diah Eka, author

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menginvestigasi kepentingan bantuan hibah bagi reformasi birokrasi di Indonesia yang diberikan Pemerintah Korea Selatan dan pengaruh bantuan tersebut bagi iklim investasi di Indonesia. Untuk menganalisis hal tersebut, Peneliti menggunakan pemikiran A. Maurits Van Der Veen yang mengatakan bantuan digunakan sebagai alat pencapaian kepentingan nasional dan menggunakan teknik analisis metode kualitatif dengan sifat analisis deskriptif.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan adanya kepentingan ekonomi dan politik yang diusung Pemerintah Korea Selatan di balik bantuan yang diberikan dan bantuan tersebut memberi kontribusi bagi perkembangan investasi Korea Selatan di Indonesia. Namun demikian, peningkatan investasi tersebut bukan hanya didorong oleh pembenahan birokrasi di Indonesia tetapi juga disebabkan faktor lain seperti adanya peningkatan pungutan pajak yang dibebankan Pemerintah Korea Selatan kepada para pengusaha sehingga memicu pengalihan modal ke negara lain.

This study investigates the interests of grant aid for bureaucratic reform in Indonesia given the South Korean government and the effect of such aid for the investment climate in Indonesia. To analyze this, the researcher used the thought of A. Maurits Van Der Veen who say aid is used as a means of achieving national interests and use qualitative methods of analysis techniques with nature descriptive analysis.

This study concludes that there is economic and political interests that brought the South Korean government behind the assistance provided and the assistance contributed to the development of South Korean investment in Indonesia. However, the increase in investment is not only driven by bureaucratic reform in Indonesia but also due to other factors such as an increase in the tax levy charged the South Korean government to employers that triggers the transfer of capital to other countries.