

Kepemimpinan dalam rezim keuangan internasional pascakrisis tahun 2008 = Leadership in international financial regime post 2008 crisis / Gea Larissa Kuncoro

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Kestabilan rezim hanya dapat dijaga oleh aktor dominan dalam rezim yang berperan sebagai pemimpin yang relatif lebih kuat daripada aktor yang lainnya. Pasca krisis 2008, rezim keuangan internasional cenderung tidak stabil karena AS, sebagai hegemon status quo mengalami penurunan power. Di saat yang bersamaan, Tiongkok mengalami pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat. Tulisan ini mengungkapkan bahwa pasca krisis 2008, terdapat tiga perbedaan pandangan terhadap kepemimpinan dalam rezim keuangan internasional. Pandangan pertama, AS tetap menjadi hegemon. Kedua, Tiongkok mengambilalih hegemoni AS. Pandangan ketiga, kepemimpinan tersebar kepada dua atau lebih pihak dalam rezim keuangan internasional.

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ABSTRACT

Regime stability could only be kept by dominant actor in the regime playing the role as a leader, which is relatively stronger than other actors in the regime. Post 2008 crisis, international financial regime tends to be unstable as the power of US, the status quo hegemon, is declining. At the same time, China is having a rapid economic growth. This academic writing shows that in post 2008 crisis, there are three different views regarding leadership in international financial regime. First, US are still the hegemon. Second, China took over hegemony. Last, leadership diffusion to two or more actors in international financial regime. , Regime stability could only be kept by dominant actor in the regime playing the role as a leader, which is relatively stronger than other actors in the regime. Post 2008 crisis, international financial regime tends to be unstable as the power of US, the status quo hegemon, is declining. At the same time, China is having a rapid economic growth. This academic writing shows that in post 2008 crisis, there are three different views regarding leadership in international financial regime. First, US are still the hegemon. Second, China took over hegemony. Last, leadership diffusion to two or more actors in international financial regime.]