

Pembangunan Konektivitas antar Wilayah Anggota Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) pada Periode Implementation Blueprint 2012-2016 = Connectivity Development among Member Regions of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) in the Implementation Blueprint Period of 2012-2016

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Abstrak

BIMP-EAGA yang merupakan singkatan dari Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines—East ASEAN Growth Area merupakan salah satu kerja sama subregional yang diakui ASEAN berperan penting dalam membangun konektivitas ASEAN. Melihat capaian program BIMP-EAGA yang masih rendah khususnya terkait pembangunan konektivitas pada periode Implementation Blueprint (IB 2012-2016), maka fokus penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis faktor yang menyebabkan cenderung lambatnya pembangunan konektivitas BIMP-EAGA periode IB 2012-2016. Dengan mengaplikasikan dimensi keberhasilan kerja sama pada konsep kerja sama subregional, temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor jarak geografis, komplementaritas ekonomi dan infrastruktur, komitmen politik dan partisipasi sektor swasta, serta keberadaan katalis berkontribusi dalam perkembangan pembangunan konektivitas BIMP-EAGA yang cenderung lambat.

..... BIMP-EAGA as the abbreviations for Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines—East ASEAN Growth Area is one of subregion cooperation recognized by ASEAN plays an important role in building ASEAN connectivity. Seeing that the achievements of the BIMP-EAGA program are still low, especially related to connectivity development in the Implementation Blueprint period (IB 2012-2016), the focus of this study is to analyze the factors that cause the slow development of BIMP-EAGA connectivity development for the IB period 2012-2016. By applying the dimensions of successful cooperation to the concept of subregional cooperation, the findings of this study show that factors of geographical proximity, economic complementarity and infrastructure, political commitment and private sector participation, as well as presence of a catalyst contribute to the development of BIMP-EAGA connectivity which tends to be slow.