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Analysis of Purbaya's Economic Policy and Indonesia's Economic Growth Prospects Towards 6%

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the effectiveness of economic policies led by Purbaya in maintaining financial system stability and their contribution to achieving Indonesia's economic growth target of 6 percent. Using a qualitative approach based on policy analysis and macroeconomic data, the study also employs word cloud techniques to identify dominant keywords in policy documents and Purbaya's economic narratives. The research evaluates the foundations of structural policies, fiscal–monetary synergy, and the readiness of strategic sectors as engines of growth. The findings suggest that achieving 6 percent growth requires a consistent policy mix, improvements in labor productivity, accelerated regulatory reforms, and strengthened domestic and foreign investment. In addition, the study highlights external and domestic risks that may hinder target achievement, including global uncertainty, financial market volatility, and structural challenges in the MSME sector. These findings provide a comprehensive overview of opportunities and obstacles in realizing sustainable economic growth, while offering policy recommendations to enhance national economic resilience.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's targeted economic growth of 6 percent represents a strategic ambition that reflects the government's optimism regarding domestic potential, while also serving as a benchmark for the success of structural reforms and the effectiveness of economic policy [1], [2]. However, achieving this target is not without challenges. At the global level, world economic uncertainty, geopolitical dynamics, and financial market volatility are external factors that may hinder growth [5]. Domestically, Indonesia continues to face structural obstacles such as relatively low labor productivity, disparities in human resource quality, regulatory complexity, and limited investment in strategic sectors [3]. These conditions indicate that although growth opportunities remain wide open, risks must be seriously anticipated.

In this context, economic policies led by Purbaya play a crucial role in maintaining financial system stability and building a strong foundation for long-term growth. Financial stability is a key prerequisite for sustaining investment, ensuring smooth financial intermediation, and mitigating macroeconomic risks [2]. Purbaya emphasizes the importance of synergy between fiscal, monetary, and structural policies to strengthen

national economic resilience [1]. Therefore, this study is relevant in analyzing the effectiveness of Purbaya's policies in supporting the achievement of the 6 percent growth target, while also evaluating the readiness of strategic sectors and the risks that need to be anticipated. By employing policy analysis and macroeconomic data, this research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of opportunities and challenges in realizing sustainable economic growth in Indonesia.

As a key figure in strategic policy formulation, Purbaya underscores the importance of synergy between fiscal, monetary, and structural reforms to reinforce national economic resilience [1]. This study seeks to analyze the effectiveness of Purbaya's economic policies in supporting the achievement of the 6 percent growth target by reviewing policy foundations, inter-agency synergy, the readiness of strategic sectors, and the risks that must be anticipated [4].

Most previous studies have focused on fiscal and monetary policy analysis separately, or on macroeconomic evaluations without highlighting the role of specific policy figures. The research gap lies in the lack of comprehensive studies that integrate the role of policy figures (Purbaya), fiscal–monetary–structural synergy, and word cloud–based analysis to map policy focus and dominant keywords in economic narratives [5]. The novelty of this study lies in the use of word cloud as a visual analysis method, which reveals the dominance of keywords such as "policy," "growth," "investment," "stability," and "MSMEs," as well as the integration of policy analysis with the context of strategic figures.

This research contributes theoretically by enriching the literature on the effectiveness of economic policy through an integrative approach that emphasizes the role of policy figures and synergy among instruments. Its empirical contribution provides evidence that achieving the 6 percent growth target requires a consistent policy mix, bureaucratic reform, improvements in human resource productivity, and strengthened domestic and foreign investment [2], [3]. Meanwhile, its practical contribution consists of additional policy recommendations to strengthen national economic resilience through diversification of strategic sectors, digitalization, and the empowerment of MSMEs [4].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theories of Economic Growth

Economic growth is defined as the long-term increase in a country's production capacity. The Solow Growth Model [6] emphasizes the role of capital accumulation, labor growth, and technological progress as the main drivers of growth. Investment and savings are key to increasing the capital stock, while technological innovation plays a crucial role in boosting long-term productivity.

In addition, the Endogenous Growth Theory developed by Romer [7] and Lucas [8] highlights the importance of human capital, innovation, and knowledge as internal factors that can drive sustainable growth. This theory is particularly relevant in the context of Indonesia, which is striving to improve human resource quality and strengthen technology-based sectors.

In the literature on economic growth, contributions from classical and contemporary economists provide an important foundation for policy analysis. Adam Smith [9] through *The Wealth of Nations*, emphasized the role of division of labor and market mechanisms in driving growth. Ricardo [10] introduced the theory of comparative advantage, explaining the importance of international trade as an engine of growth. Malthus [11], with his Malthusian model, highlighted resource constraints and their impact on living standards. Meanwhile, contemporary economists such as Banerjee and Duflo [12] stressed the role of institutions, micro-

level policies, and evidence-based interventions in explaining development dynamics and sustainable growth.

2.2. *Financial System Stability*

Theoretically, financial system stability is regarded as a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth. Classical and modern literature emphasizes that financial instability can disrupt intermediation functions, reduce investor confidence, and trigger economic crises. Kindleberger [13] in *Manias, Panics, and Crashes*, explained that financial instability often arises from speculative behavior and asset bubbles. Hyman Minsky [14], with his Financial Instability Hypothesis, stressed that credit cycles and excessive leverage can create systemic vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, Diamond and Dybvig, through their model of bank runs, demonstrated that the banking system is vulnerable to massive withdrawals that can undermine stability [15]. Mishkin asserted that financial stability is closely linked to the effectiveness of monetary policy and the credibility of financial institutions [16]. In the context of macroprudential policy of the Bank for International Settlements emphasized the importance of regulatory frameworks capable of anticipating systemic risks and balancing stability with growth [17].

In Indonesia, policy coordination among fiscal authorities, monetary institutions, and financial supervisory bodies is crucial. The Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK) plays a vital role in monitoring systemic risks, formulating mitigation policies, and ensuring rapid responses to potential crises [3]. Thus, the theories of Kindleberger, Minsky, Diamond-Dybvig, Mishkin, and Borio provide a relevant conceptual foundation for understanding the importance of financial stability in supporting Indonesia's economic growth.

2.3. *Structural Reform and Economic Competitiveness*

Theoretically, structural reform is considered a fundamental basis for improving productivity and national competitiveness. Douglass North [18], in *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*, emphasized that institutional quality is a key factor in determining the success of economic development. Dani Rodrik [19], in *One Economics, Many Recipes*, highlighted the importance of contextual policy reforms, stressing the role of simple regulations and efficient bureaucracy in creating a competitive business climate.

Moreover, Porter in *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, explained that a country's competitiveness is determined by a combination of production factors, domestic demand conditions, and firm strategies and structures supported by government policies [20]. Stiglitz in *Globalization and Its Discontents*, emphasized the need for structural reforms that consider the distribution of development benefits to ensure more inclusive growth [21]. Meanwhile, Acemoglu and Robinson in *Why Nations Fail*, argued that inclusive political and economic institutions are prerequisites for long-term growth and sustainable competitiveness [22].

In the Indonesian context, structural reform has become one of the main focuses of economic policy to accelerate growth and enhance investment attractiveness. Efforts include regulatory simplification, institutional strengthening, infrastructure development, and

improvements in human resource quality, in line with theories that stress the importance of institutions, competitiveness, and inclusive policies.

2.4. Investment as a Growth Engine

Theoretically, investment is regarded as one of the main engines of economic growth. Keynes in *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, emphasized that investment plays a crucial role in determining aggregate demand, employment, and output [23]. According to Keynes, fluctuations in investment can trigger economic cycles, making fiscal and monetary policies necessary to maintain stability.

Within the neoclassical framework, Robert Solow, in *A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth*, highlighted that capital accumulation through investment increases production capacity, although in the long run growth is determined by technological progress [6]. Schumpeter, in *The Theory of Economic Development*, underscored the role of investment in innovation and entrepreneurship, which serve as the main drivers of capitalism's dynamics and long-term growth [24].

In addition, Dani Rodrik emphasized the importance of institutional quality and policies that support productive investment, particularly in developing countries [19]. Romer, through endogenous growth theory, added that investment in human capital and technological research can generate sustainable growth [7]. Thus, the literature affirms that investment not only expands production capacity but also acts as a catalyst for innovation, productivity, and economic competitiveness.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative methodology through policy analysis, combining academic literature review and media content analysis. Data were collected from scholarly sources (books, journal articles, and policy papers) as well as media reports and publications that specifically discuss economic policies led by Purbaya in relation to Indonesia's 6 percent growth target. The qualitative approach emphasizes triangulation, comparing insights from academic literature, media narratives, and economic theoretical frameworks to ensure validity and comprehensiveness.

Word Cloud Analysis Steps: To strengthen the qualitative findings, the study employs word cloud analysis as a visual text-mining technique. The steps are as follows:

1. Data Collection
   Textual data were collected from academic publications and media reports between October and December 2025. The collection process focused specifically on documents and articles that discuss Purbaya's economic policies in relation to Indonesia's 6 percent growth target, ensuring that both scholarly perspectives and public narratives were incorporated into the analysis.

2. Text Preprocessing
   The data were first cleaned by removing stopwords, punctuation, and irrelevant terms to ensure analytical accuracy and consistency. Following this preprocessing stage, keywords were standardized—such as "growth," "investment," "stability," and "MSMEs"—to facilitate reliable identification of dominant themes and improve the clarity of word cloud visualization.

3. Word Frequency Analysis and Word Cloud Visualization
   The next stage of analysis involved counting the occurrence of words across the dataset to capture patterns of frequency and emphasis, from which dominant terms were identified that reflect the central focus of policy discussions and prevailing

economic narratives, thereby providing insight into the thematic priorities embedded within Purbaya's economic policy discourse. To further illustrate these findings, a word cloud was generated to visually highlight the most frequent keywords, where larger words represent higher frequency and thus indicate the central themes and dominant discourse surrounding Purbaya's economic policies and Indonesia's 6 percent growth target.

4. Analysis of Relationships Among Economic Variables
   The final stage of the analysis focused on exploring the interrelationships among key economic variables to generate deeper insights into policy effectiveness. This stage examined how dominant themes—such as growth, investment, stability, structural reform, and MSMEs—interact within Indonesia's economic discourse. By mapping these interconnections, the study was able to uncover causal linkages, complementarities, and potential trade-offs between policy instruments and economic outcomes, thereby enhancing the overall interpretation of Purbaya's economic policies in relation to the 6 percent growth target.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic policies led by Purbaya focus on three complementary pillars: strengthening financial stability, structural reform, and accelerating investment. Collectively, these are designed to reinforce the foundations of the national economy while creating space for sustainable growth. Financial stability is pursued through monitoring systemic risks, enhancing banking resilience, and coordinating among financial authorities as prerequisites for sustainable investment and smooth financial intermediation. Structural reform is directed at addressing fundamental barriers that have long constrained productivity and competitiveness, with measures such as regulatory simplification, governance improvements, bureaucratic efficiency, and institutional strengthening. Meanwhile, investment acceleration serves as the main growth engine, with policies emphasizing legal certainty, improved business climate, and incentives for both domestic and foreign investors. Together, these three pillars are expected to synergistically drive Indonesia's economic growth target of 6 percent.

1. Key Priorities
   a. Financial System Stability
      Financial stability is a top priority as it forms the foundation of healthy economic growth. Policies are directed at safeguarding banking resilience, strengthening risk oversight, and ensuring effective crisis mitigation mechanisms. Through coordination within the Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK), the government seeks to ensure swift responses to potential economic shocks. Press releases from KSSK affirm that financial stability remains intact amid global risks, with reinforced coordination among BI, OJK, LPS, and the Ministry of Finance [25].

   b. Regulatory Simplification.
      Regulatory simplification is undertaken to create a more conducive and efficient business climate. Efforts include harmonizing cross-sectoral regulations, reducing overlapping policies, and digitalizing licensing processes. Simplification is expected to lower compliance costs and enhance investment attractiveness. Media reports highlight government initiatives such as deregulation packages in trade and business facilitation, including import relaxation and licensing digitalization, as part of structural reforms to strengthen national competitiveness [26], [27].

   c. Investment Acceleration
      Investment is viewed as the primary driver of economic growth toward the 6 percent target, with policies aimed at strengthening central–regional coordination, improving infrastructure quality, expanding fiscal incentives, and enhancing legal certainty. Investment

acceleration also covers strategic sectors such as manufacturing, the digital economy, and renewable energy. Policies led by Purbaya employ regulatory instruments, policy coordination, economic incentives, and real-sector strengthening to create a more efficient legal framework, safeguard financial stability, and boost national competitiveness. Initial evaluations show positive impacts, including stronger banking resilience and rising investor interest in strategic sectors alongside regulatory improvements and incentives.

Nevertheless, several structural challenges remain, including low labor productivity, the need for consistent bureaucratic reform, and global uncertainties that may affect investment flows. SMEs also face limited access to financing and technology, requiring more targeted policy support. Overall, Purbaya's policies have laid a strong foundation for economic stability, but achieving the 6 percent growth target depends on consistent implementation, accelerated structural reforms, and effective external risk mitigation.

2. Analysis of the 6% Growth Target

Indonesia's macroeconomic conditions indicate a stable recovery, marked by positive GDP growth, relatively controlled inflation, and maintained exchange rate stability [28], [29], [30],]31]. Household consumption remains the main contributor to growth, while investment has begun to increase in line with improvements in the business climate [28], [32], [33]. The banking sector is in sound condition with strong capital adequacy ratios, although global pressures continue to influence financial market volatility [30], [31], [34]. However, recovery has not been evenly distributed across sectors; labor productivity remains relatively low, and some strategic sectors such as manufacturing have not fully returned to optimal capacity. This suggests that while the 6 percent growth target is attainable, more aggressive and coordinated policy efforts are required [26], [30], [31].

International institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and ADB project Indonesia's economic growth to remain moderate, generally below 6 percent in the short term, considering global uncertainties, slowing growth in trading partners, and geopolitical risks [30], [31], [35]. Nevertheless, these institutions assess that Indonesia has strong long-term growth potential if structural reforms are implemented consistently. Factors such as demographic dividends, a large domestic market, and digitalization potential serve as important assets to drive higher growth [30], [35].

3. Driving and Inhibiting Factors

Driving factors for Indonesia's economic growth include relatively strong macroeconomic stability [29],[31], the large domestic market potential [28],[30], accelerated digitalization and technological innovation [35], [36], increased investment in strategic sectors [37], [38], and regulatory reforms that are beginning to show results [26], [27]. On the other hand, inhibiting factors include low labor productivity [28], [29], dependence on certain commodities [28], [35], infrastructure limitations in several regions, global uncertainty and market volatility, and bureaucratic and regulatory hurdles that remain unresolved [31], [29], [26]. Overall, the 6 percent growth target remains achievable, but its success depends heavily on strong policy synergy and accelerated structural reforms [30], [32].

4. Growth-Driving Sectors

The manufacturing industry is a strategic sector with significant contributions to GDP and employment. Strengthening this sector is pursued through downstream industrialization, technological upgrading, and integration into global supply chains as the main drivers of growth. However, challenges such as high logistics costs and dependence on imported raw materials must be

addressed to enhance sustainable competitiveness [39], [41].

The digital economy is growing rapidly and has become one of the most dynamic sectors in Indonesia's economy. The expansion of e-commerce, fintech, and other digital services contributes significantly to productivity and economic efficiency. Digital transformation also opens opportunities for SMEs to expand markets and improve competitiveness, positioning this sector as a key driver of growth in the modern economy [36], [35], [33].

Infrastructure investment is essential for improving connectivity, reducing logistics costs, and strengthening industrial competitiveness. The construction of roads, ports, airports, as well as energy and telecommunications infrastructure forms a critical foundation for long-term growth. With accelerated infrastructure development, the distribution of goods and services is expected to become more efficient and strengthen national economic integration. At the same time, SMEs, as the backbone of the economy, contribute significantly to employment and domestic consumption. Policy support in the form of financing access, digitalization, and capacity building will strengthen SMEs and ensure domestic consumption remains the basis of national economic resilience [34], [31], [30], [37], [36], [28].

5. Risks and Challenges

Indonesia faces external risks such as global economic slowdown, geopolitical tensions, commodity price volatility, and monetary policy shifts in advanced economies that may affect exports, capital flows, and exchange rate stability [31]. Domestically, regulatory uncertainty, bureaucratic barriers, regional development disparities, and dependence on certain sectors remain constraints, compounded by inflationary pressures and political uncertainty that may influence investor confidence and household consumption [34]. Moreover, Indonesia's labor productivity lags behind regional competitors, with key challenges including education quality, digital skills, and readiness for industrial transformation [35]. Therefore, improving human capital through vocational education, workforce training, and technological development is crucial to achieving the 6 percent growth target [30], [36].

6. Policy Synergy: Fiscal, Monetary, and Structural

Fiscal policy is the government's main instrument for driving economic growth and maintaining macroeconomic stability. In the context of achieving the 6 percent growth target, the government plays a strategic role through the management of public spending, tax revenues, and financing policies [34]. Public spending is directed toward strengthening productive sectors such as infrastructure, education, health, and technology. Investment in physical and digital infrastructure is prioritized to reduce logistics costs, improve connectivity, and accelerate economic activity, while spending on education and health is considered a long-term investment in human capital quality [25], [28].

Tax policy focuses on broadening the tax base, improving compliance, and providing fiscal incentives for strategic sectors. Incentives such as tax holidays, tax allowances, and import facilities for raw materials are offered to attract investment and strengthen industrial competitiveness. In addition, digitalization of the tax system and enhanced transparency are expected to improve taxpayer compliance and expand state revenues [32], [33], [34].

Deficit and financing management are carried out prudently to maintain fiscal sustainability. The government seeks to balance the need for fiscal expansion with long-term financial stability through diversification of financing sources and strengthened debt management. Financing instruments such as government securities (SBN) and cooperation with international

institutions are utilized to support development without creating excessive fiscal risks. Overall, fiscal policy serves as both a driver of growth and a safeguard of economic stability, with the success of achieving the 6 percent target depending on consistent implementation, effective productive spending, optimized tax revenues, and sustainable financing management [31], [35].

7. The Role of Bank Indonesia (Monetary Policy)

   Bank Indonesia (BI) plays a central role in maintaining monetary and financial stability, with monetary policy directed at supporting economic growth without compromising price and exchange rate stability [29], [31]. First, inflation control is conducted through interest rate instruments, open market operations, and liquidity management. Stable inflation provides certainty for businesses and preserves household purchasing power [29]. [30]. Second, exchange rate stability is maintained through measured interventions in the foreign exchange market and strengthening foreign reserves, which are crucial for investor confidence and mitigating external risks [29]. Third, macroprudential policies are applied to strengthen banking resilience and prevent systemic risks, using instruments such as the macroprudential intermediation ratio, countercyclical buffers, and sectoral credit regulations [34]. Fourth, BI also promotes digitalization of the payment system, including the development of QRIS and real-time payment infrastructure, to enhance economic efficiency and financial inclusion [36].

8. Regulatory and Bureaucratic Reform

   Regulatory and bureaucratic reform is a key component in creating a more competitive and efficient business environment, with the main goal of reducing structural barriers that have long hindered productivity and investment [30], [26]. Reform efforts include regulatory simplification through cross-sectoral harmonization and elimination of overlapping regulations [27], digitalization of public services including electronic licensing to accelerate administrative processes and improve transparency [40], improving governance quality through strengthened accountability and oversight of policy implementation [34], and enhancing the investment climate by simplifying licensing, reducing compliance costs, and increasing legal certainty [32], [33]. These reforms are expected to improve national competitiveness, accelerate investment, and foster more inclusive economic growth [30].

9. The Need for Cross-Institutional Coordination

   Policy synergy can only be achieved through strong coordination among government institutions and financial authorities, which is essential to ensure that fiscal, monetary, and structural policies operate in alignment and mutually reinforce one another. Coordination within the Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK) plays an important role in monitoring systemic risks and formulating swift and measured policy responses. In addition, collaboration between central and regional governments is necessary in implementing investment and infrastructure policies to ensure more equitable development distribution [26]. Coordination must also occur among technical ministries to ensure regulatory consistency and effective structural reforms [27], [40]. Furthermore, synergy between BI, OJK, and the Ministry of Finance is crucial in maintaining financial stability and supporting banking intermediation [29]. Without strong coordination, even well-designed policies may lose effectiveness, making cross-institutional integration a key factor in achieving the 6 percent economic growth target [30], [31], [32]. The word cloud results are presented in Figure 1 below, and in accordance with the original source, this study uses the Indonesian language.

Figure 1. Word Cloud Visualization of Key Economic Policy Themes (in Indonesian)

Discussion

Based on the word cloud data above, Purbaya's policies to boost Indonesia's economic growth to 6 percent can be classified into the following eight key aspects.

1. Economic Foundations and Growth

   The first category highlights the economic foundations and growth dynamics as the core of the overall analysis. Keywords such as economy, growth, GDP, and macroeconomics indicate that fundamental stability and production capacity are the main basis for assessing the prospects of achieving 6 percent growth. Strong domestic consumption, demographic dividends, and integration with global markets strengthen growth potential. However, achieving this target still depends on Indonesia's ability to improve productivity and expand national production capacity.

2. Policy and Governance

   The second category emphasizes the importance of public policy and effective governance. Keywords such as policy, regulation, structural reform, and bureaucracy illustrate that economic success is strongly influenced by institutional quality and the effectiveness of policy implementation. Bureaucratic reform and regulatory simplification are key to creating a more efficient, transparent, and competitive business climate. Without strong governance, economic policies will not deliver optimal impact.

3. Financial and Monetary Stability

   The third category underscores financial system stability as a prerequisite for sustainable growth. Keywords such as stability, financial system, BI, fiscal, and exchange rate show that coordination between monetary and fiscal policies is crucial to maintaining market confidence. The role of the Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK) in monitoring systemic risks and safeguarding financial intermediation is vital. Inflation and exchange rate stability also determine household purchasing power and investor interest.

4. Investment and Strategic Sectors

   The fourth category highlights investment as the main engine of growth. Keywords such as investment, infrastructure, manufacturing, and downstream industrialization indicate that

strategic sectors must be strengthened to drive economic expansion. Adequate infrastructure improves connectivity and reduces logistics costs, while industrial down streaming enhances domestic value-added. Both foreign and domestic investment act as important catalysts for expanding national production capacity.

5. Human Resources and Productivity

The fifth category emphasizes the quality of human resources as a determinant of long-term competitiveness. Keywords such as human resources, HR quality, productivity, and competitiveness show that improving workforce skills is an urgent need. Low productivity remains a major obstacle to Indonesia's economic growth. Therefore, investment in vocational education, job training, and digital competency development is essential.

6. Digitalization and Innovation

The sixth category highlights the role of digitalization and innovation in accelerating economic transformation. Keywords such as digital economy, technology, and innovation show that digitalization is not merely a trend but a strategic necessity to improve efficiency and expand market access. The digital economy opens new opportunities for SMEs, accelerates public services, and enhances productivity across sectors. Innovation becomes the main driver of competitiveness in the global era.

7. Risks and Economic Resilience

The seventh category highlights various risks that may hinder the achievement of growth targets. Keywords such as external risks, volatility, geopolitics, and economic resilience indicate that Indonesia must be prepared to face global uncertainties. Domestic risks such as inflation, inequality, and regulatory barriers also need to be mitigated. Economic resilience is a crucial factor to ensure long-term stability amid rapidly changing global dynamics.

8. Leadership and Policy Context

The final category places Purbaya as a central figure in the policy context under analysis. These keywords show that leadership and the direction of policies taken have a significant influence on financial stability and growth prospects. Purbaya's role in driving structural reforms, strengthening policy coordination, and maintaining financial system stability is an essential element in efforts to achieve 6 percent economic growth.

The word cloud highlighting eight main categories shows a strong connection with the direction of Purbaya's policies. Economic foundations and growth, policy and governance, financial stability, investment, human resources, digitalization, risk, and policy leadership all reflect the dimensions outlined in the policy framework. Keywords such as economy, GDP, regulation, stability, investment, human resources, digitalization, and risk emphasize that Purbaya's strategy focuses on achieving the 6 percent growth target through strengthening economic fundamentals, regulatory reform, fiscal–monetary coordination, and investment promotion in strategic sectors. In addition, labor productivity and digital transformation are integral components in enhancing national competitiveness, while the mitigation of external and domestic risks reinforces economic resilience.

Furthermore, the word cloud positions Purbaya as a central figure leading policy direction, consistent with the policy narrative that underscores his role in structural reform, cross-institutional coordination, and financial system stability. This indicates that Purbaya's leadership is not merely symbolic but serves as a driving force in ensuring policies are implemented consistently and effectively. Thus, the word cloud not only represents dominant keywords but also illustrates the direct linkage between the policy dimensions advanced by Purbaya and Indonesia's economic growth prospects toward the 6 percent target.

Table 1. Policy Analysis of Purbaya's Economic Strategy

Analytical Aspect	Description of Purbaya's Policy	Economic Theory Perspective	Interpretation by Economists
Foundations & Stability	Focus on financial system stability, structural reform, and investment acceleration.	• Keynesian Theory: Fiscal and monetary stability is essential to maintain aggregate demand. • Neoclassical Theory: Price and exchange rate stability create certainty for investment.	Purbaya's policies align with Keynesian views in maintaining demand stability, but productivity enhancement is needed to match Neoclassical perspectives on long-term growth.
International Comparison	China: massive industrialization & infrastructure. Vietnam: regulatory reform & manufacturing. India: demographic dividend & digitalization.	• Endogenous Growth Theory (Romer, Lucas): Investment in human capital, technology, and innovation drives sustainable growth.	Indonesia has similar potential, but bureaucratic barriers and low productivity highlight the need for deeper reforms to replicate other countries' growth patterns.
Gap Between Target & Reality	The 6% growth target has not yet been achieved; realization remains below target due to external, domestic, and structural factors.	• Solow-Swan Model: Growth is driven by capital accumulation, labor, and technology. • Structuralist Theory (Prebisch, Furtado): Dependence on commodities and regional inequality hampers growth.	The growth gap shows that while stability has been achieved, structural factors (productivity, economic diversification) remain the main obstacles.
Productivity & Human Capital	Improving labor productivity through vocational education, job training, and digitalization.	• Human Capital Theory (Becker): Investment in education and skills enhances productivity and competitiveness.	Purbaya's policies support human capital theory, but consistent implementation is required for significant long-term growth impact.
External & Domestic Risks	Global risks (geopolitics, commodities) and domestic risks (bureaucracy, infrastructure).	• Dependency Theory: Developing countries are vulnerable to global dynamics. • Institutional Theory (North, Acemoglu & Robinson): Institutional quality determines economic resilience.	Purbaya's policies must strengthen institutions and diversify the economy to reduce dependence on external factors.

5. CONCLUSION

The economic policies led by Purbaya have made a tangible contribution to strengthening Indonesia's macroeconomic foundations through financial system stability, regulatory simplification, and the improvement of the investment climate. These measures have successfully enhanced market confidence while simultaneously driving strategic sectors such as manufacturing, the digital economy, infrastructure, and SMEs as engines of long-term growth. However, the achievement of the 6 percent growth target still faces structural obstacles, including low labor productivity, regional development disparities, and inefficient bureaucracy, compounded by external risks such as global economic slowdown, commodity price volatility, and geopolitical tensions.

The findings of this study emphasize that success in reaching the 6 percent growth target requires consistent and sustainable policy implementation. Financial system stability and structural reforms must be maintained to strengthen economic resilience and preserve investor confidence. Enhancing

human resource productivity through vocational education, job training, and digital skills development is key to improving workforce competitiveness. In addition, accelerating bureaucratic reform through regulatory simplification and the digitalization of public services is necessary to reduce business barriers, while strengthening SMEs and the domestic economy through financing support, technology, and market access will increase their contribution to growth. Economic diversification and external risk mitigation by reinforcing non-commodity sectors and expanding export markets are also important strategies to reduce dependence on global conditions.

With a combination of consistent, adaptive, and long-term oriented policies, Indonesia has significant opportunities to reinforce its economic foundations and achieve sustainable growth. Short-term prospects remain positive due to macroeconomic stability, strong domestic consumption, and rising investment, although global uncertainty and inflationary pressures must be anticipated. Meanwhile, long-term prospects show great potential through demographic dividends, economic digitalization, and the development of strategic sectors capable of strengthening national competitiveness. Ultimately, the success of Purbaya's policies will depend heavily on fiscal, monetary, and structural synergy, accelerated bureaucratic reform, and major investment in human resources, thereby reinforcing economic resilience and ensuring that the 6 percent growth target is achieved sustainably.

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