

## INTISARI

Tesis ini dibuat untuk menjelaskan mengapa deindustrialisasi di Indonesia terjadi menggunakan sudut pandang dari industri tekstil khususnya di wilayah Sukoharjo. Deindustrialisasi ditandai salah satunya dengan penutupan industri besar yang kemudian berdampak pada kontribusi manufaktur yang melemah hingga pemberhentian tenaga kerja. Salah satu hal yang menjadi penyebab menurunnya performa industri sektor tekstil adalah fragmentasi kelembagaan. Kondisi tersebut kemudian menyebabkan proses tata kelola tidak optimal, ditandai dengan kerumitan dalam proses perizinan dan pengembangan industri. Visi industrialisasi yang diejawantahkan dalam kebijakan industri nyatanya belum optimal mendorong pertumbuhan dan justru mengarah berkebalikan (deindustrialisasi), menandakan bahwa peran pemerintah dalam keberpihakan terhadap industri belum diwujudkan secara nyata. Kontradiksi kebijakan, tumpang tindih peran serta kelemahan kapasitas kelembagaan menimbulkan pengembangan industri terhambat. Melalui penggunaan metode kualitatif deskriptif, penulis mendapati fenomena deindustrialisasi terjadi di lingkup nasional dan memberikan dampak besar pada perekonomian lokal terutama sektor tekstil dan pakaian jadi. Fragmentasi kelembagaan dinilai menjadi salah satu penyebab melalui analisis permasalahan menggunakan analisis batas, hirarkis serta dekomposisi. Selanjutnya, analisis kebijakan dalam tesis ini mengarahkan sudut pandang terhadap tata kelola integrasi lembaga, diinisiasi melalui pengukuran derajat fragmentasi kelembagaan yang bersifat *cooperative fragmentation* serta ketidakseimbangan pilar kelembagaan. Penulis kemudian mendapati bahwa upaya peningkatan kolaborasi dan sinergi antar lembaga masih dibutuhkan guna meningkatkan kembali performa industri tekstil yang kemudian diturunkan dalam detail program teknis.

Keyword: deindustrialisasi, industri tekstil, tata kelola, fragmentasi kelembagaan, kebijakan

## ABSTRACT

This thesis was written to explain why deindustrialization in Indonesia occurred using the perspective of the textile industry, especially in the Sukoharjo area. Deindustrialization is characterized by the closure of large industries, which then has an impact on the weakening contribution of manufacturing, leading to layoffs. One of the factors that causes the decline in the performance of the textile sector is institutional fragmentation. This condition then leads to suboptimal governance processes, characterized by complexities in the licensing process and industrial development. The industrialization vision embodied in industrial policy has not yet optimally driven growth and has actually led to the opposite (deindustrialization), indicating that the government's role in supporting industry has not been realized in a real way. Policy contradictions, overlapping roles, and weak institutional capacity have hampered industrial development. Using descriptive qualitative methods, the author found that the phenomenon of deindustrialization occurs at the national level and has had a significant impact on the local economy, especially the textile and apparel sector. Institutional fragmentation is considered to be one of the causes through problem analysis using boundary, hierarchical and decomposition analysis. Furthermore, the policy analysis in this thesis focuses on institutional integration governance, initiated by measuring the degree of institutional fragmentation, specifically cooperative fragmentation, and the imbalance in institutional pillars. The author then found that efforts to increase collaboration and synergy between institutions are still needed to further improve the performance of the textile industry, which is then translated into more technical program details.

Keyword: deindustrialization, textile industry, governance, institutional fragmentation, policy