

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji deindustrialisasi sektor tekstil dan garmen Indonesia pasca-Krisis Asia 1997–1998 dari perspektif ekonomi politik. Sehingga, deindustrialisasi bukan sekadar disebabkan mekanisme pasar, melainkan juga didorong oleh faktor-faktor politik. Penulis berargumen bahwa deindustrialisasi merupakan hasil dari pelemahan daya saing di rantai nilai global (GVC), yang didorong oleh perubahan *political settlement* pasca-krisis, yang menggeser distribusi kekuatan dari yang terpusat menjadi lebih tersebar (*competitive clientelism*). Kondisi ini menghasilkan perburuan rente yang sporadis dan ketidakpastian kebijakan yang akut, yang berujung pada ongkos berbisnis yang tinggi. Daya saing produsen Indonesia yang masih terjebak dalam fase nilai tambah rendah pun menurun seiring kemunculan produsen-produsen negara lain yang juga menawarkan keunggulan komparatif berupa upah murah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif eksplanatif dengan data primer dari wawancara semi-terstruktur dan data sekunder dari berbagai sumber akademik, statistik, dan dokumen kebijakan.

Kata kunci: *deindustrialisasi, tekstil, garmen, political settlement, rantai nilai global, daya saing.*

ABSTRACT

This study examines the deindustrialisation of Indonesia's textile and garment sector following the 1997–1998 Asian Financial Crisis from a political economy perspective, arguing that the phenomenon cannot be explained by market mechanisms alone but is also driven by shifts in the domestic configuration of power. Drawing on political settlement analysis and the global value chain (GVC) framework, the study argues that deindustrialisation resulted from a weakening of competitiveness caused by a layered set of factors. First, the post-crisis shift in the political settlement—from the relatively centralised arrangement of the New Order era to the dispersed arrangement (competitive clientelism) of the Reformasi era—produced sporadic rent-seeking and policy uncertainty, raising the cost of doing business. This, in turn, weakened the position of Indonesian producers, who remained locked into low-value-added stages of the global value chain, just as new producer countries emerged to offer their own low-wage advantages. This explanatory qualitative study combines primary data from semi-structured interviews with policymakers, economists, employers or interest group representatives, and trade unions, with secondary data from official documents, statistics, and academic literature.

Keywords: *deindustrialisation, textiles and garments, political settlement, global value chain, competitiveness.*