

Government Policy of Indonesia to Managing Demographic Bonus and Creating Indonesia Gold in 2045

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Abstract: Gold Indonesia in 2045 is a superior condition, developed to compete with other nations in the world in 2045. the aim of this paper are: 1) to determine the potential local economic resources to made Indonesia gold in 2045; 2) to assess the government's strategy to realize Indonesia Gold 2045; and 3) to determine the synergy between government strategies and local economic resources to realize Indonesia Gold 2045. The collection of data and information is done through the study of literature and documentation techniques. The results showed that Indonesia has the potential local economic resources which include natural resources, human resources, artificial resources, and social resources. The government's strategy to achieve Gold Indonesia 2045 is done through the development of infrastructure-manufacturing-services industry.

Keywords: demographic bonus, government policy, economic resources, infrastructure, manufacturing industry, service industry

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I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia Gold in 2045 is a condition in Indonesia is superior, advanced to compete with other nations in the world in 2045. In that year, Indonesia also must be moved out of the zone Middle Income Trap which can be achieved if carried out policy reforms focused on increasing the significant economic growth and strengthening of human resource capacity. In addition, Indonesia also had to belong to the developed countries which is marked with a per capita income of \$ 12,616 or more.

2045 Golden Generation will face increasingly severe development challenges. This challenge can be divided into two parts, namely the challenges of internal and external. The challenge is internal to the leaders of Indonesia Gold 2045 is the issue of equitable development. 80% of turnover is in Java and Sumatra and many strategic infrastructure development program centered on the island of Java and Sumatra. If this issue is not taken seriously, it can lead to the occurrence of segregation and disintegration of the Homeland. From an external perspective, the challenge is a global public disclosure because of the development of increasingly sophisticated technology and very rapidly. Later, a leader of Indonesia Gold in 2045 must be able to embrace the interests of all parties.

A paradigm shift development planning lately. Planning approach that is both top-down is less effective in responding to the issue of development. To overcome this, use the method planning approach is bottom-up approach. Bottom-up using community basis as part of the development plan. The aspirations of the people gathered and used as inputs as development plans. By doing so, the community or the community becomes an important part in the development plan. It is one of the strategic steps that can be taken to accelerate the achievement of the vision in 2045. Indonesia Gold, social transformation and human resources capacity building the foundation in the concept of human-based development.

In 2020 and 2030 the State of Indonesia will receive Demographic Bonus. The success in exploiting the demographic bonus is affected by the government's readiness to prepare a qualified workforce. Furthermore, the government has a very important role to manage the resource potential of Indonesia.

To accelerate development, the current government has focused to equalize infrastructure development in Indonesia. In addition, population problems, equitable development, and optimization of natural resources also need to be considered by the government. Including efforts to collect capital resources both domestic and foreign capital. Therefore the necessary assessment of the government's strategy to realize Indonesia Gold in 2045 with potential local economic resources owned by Indonesia.

The aim of this paper are: 1) To determine the potential local economic resources to realize Indonesia Gold 2045; 2) to assess the government's strategy to realize Indonesia Gold 2045; and 3) to determine the synergy between government strategies and local economic resources to realize Indonesia Gold in 2045.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Demographic Bonus

Bonus demographer is a condition in which economic productivity increases rapidly as the impact of the low ratio of dependency (dependency ratio) and size of the population labor force (Suryahadi et al., 2012). Demographic bonus is the opportunity (window of opportunity) enjoyed by a country as a result of the high proportion of productive population (age range 15-64 years) in the evolution of the population is going through. In Indonesia, this phenomenon occurs because the process of demographic transition has developed since a few years ago was accelerated by the success of population policies to lower fertility rates, improve health and success of development programs since the New Order era to the present. The success of the program (KB) during the previous decades have been able to shift the population aged under 15 years (children and adolescents) were originally large in the bottom of the pyramid population of Indonesia to the older population (productive 15-64 years). Pyramid structure bulging in the middle of this kind of benefit, because then the burden of dependency or economic support to be provided by the productive age population to the population aged children (under 15 years) and older (over 64 years) have been mild.

Then came the so-called dependency ratio parameter (dependency ratio), which is a ratio showing comparison between the age group of productive and non-productive. This ratio also describe how many non-productive age people whose lives should be borne by the productive age group. The lower the dependency ratio of a country, then the country more likely to get the demographic bonus. According to a professor of demography University of Indonesia (Prof. Dr. Sri Moertiningsih Adioetomo), Indonesia have got a demographic bonus starting in 2010 and will reach its peak around 2020 to 2030. Based on BPS data of 2010 population census figures of our dependency ratio is 51.3% (see chart). Bonus highest demographic dependency figures are usually obtained in the range of between 40-50%, which means that 100 people of productive age of 40-50 people bear the productive age.

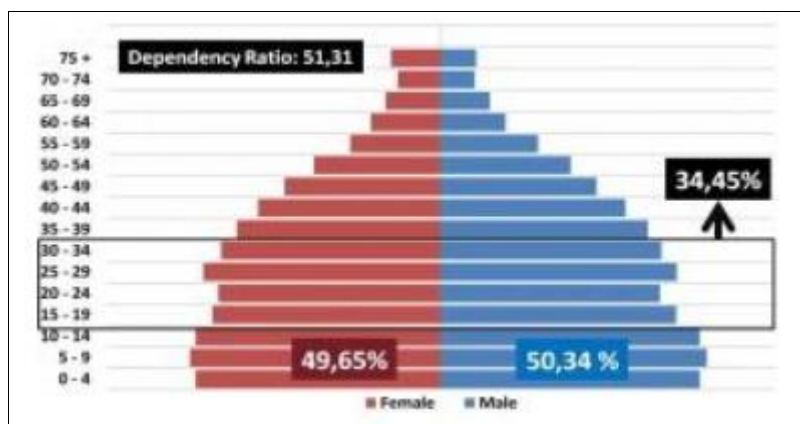


Figure 1. Dependency Ratio of Indonesia

When divided into groups of villages and towns, the numbers of urban dependence has reached 46.6%, which means that already in the golden age range demographic bonus. As for the countryside was still perched on the figure of 56.3%. Also of interest from these data is that about 34% of the people we are in the younger age range 15- 35 years were very productive. Young people are the hope of the nation is what will be the engine of growth that will propel Indonesia's economic growth faster again. Therefore, once a century this opportunity should be used as possible by improving the quality of human resources through the development of population policies.

In general it can defined demographic bonus is a condition in which the number of productive age population more than nonproductive age. Productive age population is the population aged between 15-64 years. While age is a nonproductive population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older. Comparisons between the two groups of the population called dependency ratio. Therefore the dependency ratio is the sum of population aged 0-14 years + population aged 65 years and older with a population of 15-64 years of age multiplied by 100. A country or region is said to experience a demographic bonus if the load ratio below 50.0 percent depend, Demographic dividend peak occurs if the dependency ratio is at its lowest. In this position, a country/region is said to be towards the opening of a window of opportunity (the window of opportunity); The peak demographer

bonus means chance as an engine of economic growth. Why?, Because at the time the peak of demographic bonus, the amount of productive age population far more than the non-productive age. As a result, available labor is relatively a lot, and at the same time the burden of dependency or economic support to be provided by the productive age population to the non-productive age population becomes lighter. As a result of productive age population have a chance of increase savings. As is known the savings become a source of investment financing. Investment is one important component of the increase in the rate of economic growth of a country/region (Forester, 2014).

With the Demographic Bonus is the window of opportunity through birth prevented. Mothers will have a lot more time to do things that are not giving birth and caring for a child or give birth and care for the period is shorter. This fact will influence the significance of the increase in families the opportunity to carry out productive activities. Productive activities will lead to the betterment of society, namely: (1) Increase the motivation of women to enter the labor market, (2) Enlarge the role of women, (3) Saving the community, and (4) human capital (human capital) is available. Demographic Bonus will trigger of growth savings these savings can be formed through the accumulation of capital for investment in growth economic which will contribute to the betterment of society, in a larger sense. Economic growth is related to the population as a result of their age dependency models through a birth averted (illusion of a person's birth). Prevented the birth of an initial endowment off actors the can determine the direction of improving the welfare of society. Williamson argues prevented Birth is an important factor in determining the speed of travel and economic growth. Because it can increase the propensity of parents to invest in human capital in their children (*human capital* accumulation). Further Bloom, Canning and Sevilla added that the increase in life expectancy has changed the lifestyle of the people in all aspects, namely:

- 1) Attitudes and behavior of education, the family, the role of women (accounting effects and behavioral effects).
- 2) This view of the human being further improved and valued as an asset development.
- 3) The desire of parents towards their children's education investment, because people believed to be the result for the old days children.
- 4) If this woman was born by a generation that has embraced a small family, so they tend to have small families as well. Means a change in mindset that is positive for the community. Women tend to choose to have fewer children and can enter the labor market or take advantage of opportunity cost (Konadi and Zainuddin, 2011).

2.2 Bonus Demographics

In Indonesia, bonus demographer occurs because the process of demographic transition has developed since a few years ago was accelerated by the decline in the birth rate (TFR: Total Fertility Rate) for the success of family planning program, increasing the quality of health and success of development programs since the New Order era until now. As a result, the population age structure changes were initially dominated by a young population (children and adolescents) and then shifted the productive age group. These conditions are favorable, because the burden of dependency or economic support to be provided by the productive age population to the non-productive age population becomes lighter (Forester, 2014).

Adioetomo (2014) says that if the government can manage the demographic bonus is owned by Indonesia at this time, the national growth rate of 15 percent can be achieved. In ASEAN, the portion of 30 percent of its economic growth contributed from the demographic bonus.

Indonesia actual demographic bonus period has just begun, in from the year 2015-2035 with the number dependency (dependency ratio) ranged from 0.4-0.5. This figure means that every 100 people of productive age of 40-50 people bear the productive age. The proportion aged less than 15 years (children) continue to decrease compared to the working age population (15-64 years). According to the Population Census data show the number of dependency in 2010 was 100 productive age/workers bear 51 children. So, in the 2015-2035 period later, the Indonesian nation great opportunity to boost productivity and economic growth. Economic growth is expected to increase *saving* to progress prosperity of the nation. This will have an impact on improving the welfare tasted until decades later (Sugiarto and Deny, 2015).

Demographic bonus a phenomenon which is very advantageous population structure of the side-development because the number of productive age population is very large, while the proportion of younger age are getting smaller and the proportion of the elderly have not been many. Therefore, the demographic bonus can be a boon for the people of Indonesia, on condition that the government must prepare the young generation air high quality of its human resources through education, training, health, employment and investment. Thus, in 2020-2030, Indonesia will have about 180 million people of productive age, being unproductive age of about 80 million people, or 10 people of productive age bear only 3-4 people age is not productive, so it will increase public savings and national savings. However, if the Indonesian people are not able to prepare this event, which will be the demographic dividend, such as job creation and improving the quality of human resources, both in

education and health care and adequate nutrition, there will be problems, that the unemployed are great and will be load state.

2.3 Population Theory

Population theory of the most fundamental thesis of Malthus is that the number of "population tends to increase faster than food supplies". A real issue was also raised by other experts such as Adam Smith and Benjamin Franklin. From his thesis it can be concluded that:

- 1) Population grows like a geometric progression and inventory count
- 2) result the Earth's resources are not able to balance human needs continue to grow rapidly
- 3) Things that cause poverty and misery

According to Smith, the population increase if the level of the prevailing wage is higher than the level of subsistence wage, namely the level of wages that can only to be realize needs just to live. If the wage rate is higher than the subsistence wage level so many relatively young population carry out marriage so that the number of births increased and finally populations grow. What kind of factors determines for the wage level now? The wage rate is determined by the amount of labor demand. When labor demand is higher than supply of labor (population), the wage level will be high. And conversely, if the demand for labor is lower than the labor supply will lower the wage rate (Mustika, 2011).

In the theory of population, Thommas Robert Malthus stated that population will exceed quantity supply of food needed (Mantra, 2000). Further, Malthus was very concerned that the time period required by the population to multiply two numbers are very short, he described that if no restrictions, the population tends to grow exponentially. Result in an imbalance between population and food supply. Within 200 years, the ratio would be 256: 9 (Mantra, 2000).

Opinion Malthus opposed by others, such as Michael Thomas Sadler who argued that human reproductive power is limited by the number of people who exist in a country or region. If the high population density, human reproduction power will decline. Conversely, if the population density is low, then the power of the reproductive population is inversely proportional to the available foodstuffs (Mantra, 2000).

2.4. Change in Economic Structure

Theory structural changes focused on the mechanisms of economic transformation experienced by developing countries that originally more subsistent and focused on the agricultural sector leading to economic structure that is more modern and highly dominated by the industrial and services sectors (Todaro, 2011).

Basically, economic development has four key dimensions: (1) growth, (2) poverty reduction, (3) a change or transformation of the economy, and (4) sustainable development from an agrarian society into an industrial society. Structural transformation is a prerequisite of the improvement and sustainability of growth and poverty reduction, as well as support for sustainable development itself. The process of changing the economic structure is characterized by: (1) decrease in the share of the primary sector (agriculture), (2) increasing share of the secondary sector (industry), and (3) the share of the tertiary sector (services) also contributed to increase in line with economic growth (Todaro, 2011).

An imbalance in the growth sectors of the economy led to changes in the economic structure. Economic development in the long-term period following the growth of income per capita, will bring a change of fundamental economic structures of traditional economy with agriculture as a key sector to the modern economy that is dominated by sectors of the non-primary, particularly manufacturing scale are increasing, trade and services as the main driving force of economic growth (Mariana, et al, 2014).

Structural change theory is that development is a process of growth and change that can be observed, which is substantially the same characteristic in all countries. Nevertheless the model recognizes that differences may arise between one developing country to another in terms of the steps that he passes as well as the general pattern of development, all of which are determined by a number of factor. The factors that affect the smooth process of development in general is the amount and type of the natural resources of each country, the accuracy of a set of policies and objectives set by the local government, availability of capital and technology from abroad, as well as the environmental conditions of international trade, There are two main theories that put forward the theory of structural change, namely Arthur Lewis and Hollis B. Chenery (Todaro, 2011).

- 1) Model Development Theory Arthur Lewis Arthur Lewis basically discusses the process of economic development that occurs between urban and rural areas (urban). In theory, Lewis assumes that the economy of a country is basically divided into two, namely 38 traditional rural economy dominated by agriculture and modern urban economy with the industry as a leading sector. This model focuses attention on the transition process of labor, as well as output growth and increased employment in the modern sector. The acceleration of the expansion is determined by the level of investment in industry and overall capital accumulation in the modern sector.

- 2) Chenery Model Basically the same as the model of Lewis, a major concern analysis of Chenery (1960) is on the structural changes in the process of economic change in developing countries are undergoing a transformation of the pattern of agrarian economy to industrial economy pattern (Kuncoro, 1997).

III. METHODS

Data collection techniques and information in writing scientific papers using the techniques of literature study and documentation. The data used as a support and reference literature supporting the various theories and concepts derived from various sources of literature consists of books, magazines, electronic media, and scientific journals. Secondary data collection is done using data from the agencies concerned. As the ministry and the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).

Processing of data and information contained in this paper is using qualitative descriptive technique. The data have been obtained from various sources described clearly and in detail. Including also assessed for compliance in theory and concepts which have been described previously. Data and information that have been described and analyzed by compare with problems that never happened before, in order to obtain the common thread of the issues discussed in this paper.

All data and information obtained from a source of documentation and observations will be correlated in order to generate new ideas presented or described in detail in accordance with the needs and objectives to be achieved. New ideas obtained can be a reference material to be applied in practice.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Resource Potential Local Economy in Indonesia

Local economic resources are resources that exist in an area that could be developed to create prosperity for its people. As discussed earlier, the economic resources can be grouped into: natural resources (natural resources/natural capital); human resources (human resources/human capital); artificial resources (physical resources/physical capital); and social resources (social resources/social capital).

Where local economic resources is human resources that could be used or trained in order to generate a revenue (income) that are useful for the area where the person comes from. Where, local economic resources are all resources that can be used by an area to bring in revenue for the people who are in areas that have the potential of natural resources are abundant, and coupled with the human resources that have been trained.

Local Economic Development is a participatory process that encourages partnerships between business and government and society in a particular area, which enables cooperation in designing and implementing development strategies in general, using local resources and competitive advantages in a global context, with the ultimate goal of creating jobs decent and stimulating economic activity.

Local Economic Resource Development (LERD) is basically a process based on community or group to manage the area in accordance with available resources, to realize an increase in revenue of the local economy, the growth of the region, and fostering new jobs. Elements that should be highlighted is the local elements that are characteristic of each region. LERD concept is the brainchild of a response to the state of economic development is uneven due to the approach top-down, where the state is to ensure the sustainability of macroeconomic highly pro-investment and growth in the region as general, but unfavorable for the growth of micro economy. Finally LERD appear in approach Bottom-up to balance economic development concept earlier.

4.2 Government Strategy To Achieve Gold 2045 Indonesian

President Joko Widodo has devised a strategy to realize Indonesia Gold in 2045. The strategy is divided in three stages, each one decade. In the first phase (years 2015-2025), the government will strengthen the foundation through the development of infrastructure. Furthermore, in the second phase (2025-2035 year) the development of the processing industry. Construction of the processing industry is believed to give added value to the product in the country a positive impact on economic growth in Indonesia. While in the third phase (2035-2045 year), will be the development focus of the service industry, especially in the tourism industry.

In addition to infrastructure development which is currently underway, President Joko Widodo also expressed the importance of human resource development. Moreover, in 2030 Indonesia will get the demographic bonus. If the government have good quality of human resources, the government strategy synergy with various potential local economic resources of Indonesia will be able to realize Indonesia Gold 2045.

4.2.1 Infrastructure Development Strategy for Period 2015-2025

At the foundation stage towards Indonesia Gold 2045, the Indonesian government is continuing to work on projects, transportation infrastructure as ports, toll roads, airports. World Bank (2004) and Sumedi (2005), said that the development of infrastructure projects to reduce poverty and unemployment. In addition, infrastructure development is also very important in improving the welfare of the community. Pernia and Salas

(2005), conducted a study of trade and investment climate in the Philippines, the results showed that significantly affect infrastructure investment and trade.

There are several problems that occur in developing the infrastructure, but MP3EI has formulate into policies which is as follows (Sutrisna, 2011):

- 1) Developing six (6) Economic Corridor include: Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi-North Maluku, Bali-Nusa Tenggara and Papua-Maluku by establishing centers of growth and development with special economic cluster resources based flagship namely:
 - a) economic Corridor I (Sumatra), is a center of production and processing of agricultural produce and the national energy granary.
 - b) Economic Corridor II (Java), as a driver of industry and national services.
 - c) III Economic Corridor (Borneo), as the central production mining and processing of national energy.
 - d) Economic Corridor IV (Sulawesi-Maluku Utara), as a center of production and processing of agricultural, plantation, fishery, oil and gas as well as the national mining.
 - e) Economic Corridor V (Bali-Nusa Tenggara) as the gate of Tourism and national food support.
 - f) Economic Corridor VI (Papua-Maluku) as a center for food development, fisheries, energy and national mining.
- 2) Strengthening connectivity between growth centers of inter islands.
- 3) Accelerate the ability of national science and technology to support the development of the main program.

To support the development of the main economic activities have indicated their investment to be made in six (6) economic corridors is 4,012 trillion rupiahs. In a matter of such investments, the government will contribute 10% through the construction of basic infrastructure such as roads, seaports, airports and railroads and power plants. The remaining 90% will be pursued through the role of national or regional private, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Regional-Owned Enterprises (enterprises) and/or mixed. While infrastructure investment plan for the period 2011-2025 is indicated by 1.677 trillion rupiahs. Table 1.1 below shows the type and size of investment for each corridor during the period 2011-2025.

Table 1: Type and Amount of Investment For Each Indonesia Economic Corridor
Year 2011-2025

Sector	Economic Corridor					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Electricity, gas and water supply	76	273	40.3	25.1	5	15
Building		5138	0	0	1	0, 1
Army	329	294	56	5	31	57
Force water	9	45	10	6	0.1	59
air Force	4	16	3	0	3	0.2
Communications	50	32	19	34	4	32
Total	473.1	798	128.3	70.1	44, 1	163.3

Source: Adapted from Document MP3EI

total planned investment in infrastructure is relatively large when compared to the investment needs in other sectors in the MP3EI is 42% of the total investment, so the consequence is the magnitude of what is given in support of the economy respective national and the economic corridor. Still relevant to the vision of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, namely in order to realize Indonesian society independent, advanced, fair and prosperous, then the impact of infrastructure investments are assessed on how much of the increase in output or growth (growth), increased revenue (income) and the reduction of disparities inter-regional economic corridors, as well as whether the MP3EI policy is optimal, efficient and effective to implement.

Infrastructure construction implemented by the government in the era of President Jokowi (years 2015-2019) claimed to be the largest infrastructure development program in the history of Indonesia. Infrastructure development budget also continues to increase significantly. Especially in 2017, as shown in Figure 4.2 below.

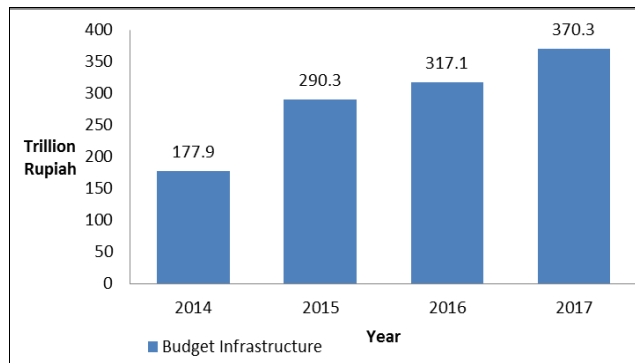


Figure 2: Budget Infrastructure in Indonesia in 2014-2017

As for infrastructure development in the era of President Joko Widodo who has realized include:

1) Power Project

There are several power plant projects that were previously dormant since the last few years (Figure 3).

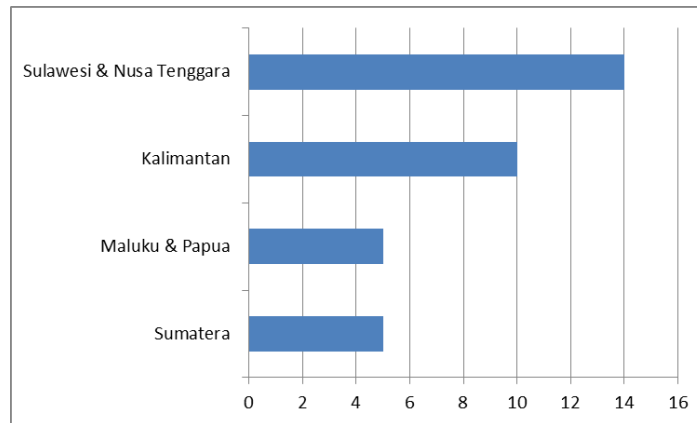


Figure 3: Abandoned Power Projects By Region

Government subsequently began to conduct an evaluation of various power projects neglected to look for solutions solution. Construction of transmission or electricity network also continues to be accelerated. Added or urban area and population, resulting Indonesia could face electricity crisis in the days to come. The government has tried to overcome this situation by launching Development program 35t thousands Megawatt power generation capacity. Transmission development in the 35,000 MW program is already running and continues to be accelerated to match the target.

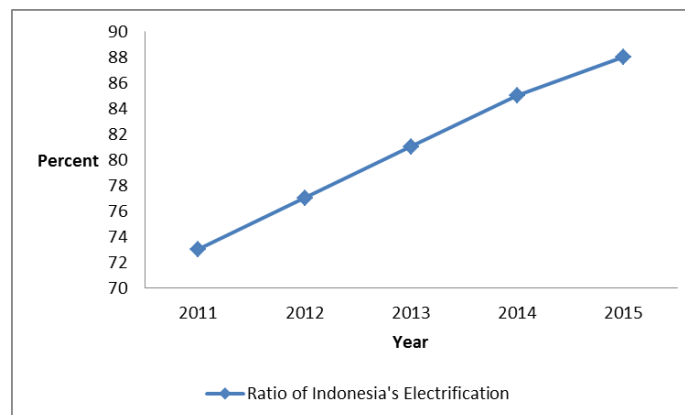


Figure 4: Customer Electrification Ratio

With the increasing number of buildings and population, of PLN at the end of 2015, noted that the number of subscribers increased to PLN 61.2 million from the end of previous year of 57.5 million. It automatically can also improve customer Electrification Ratio PLN. The electrification ratio indicates a high

level comparison of the population have electricity with the total number of residents in an area or country. Indonesia's electrification ratio in 2015 was only about 86.2%, meaning that 33.8% of the Indonesian population has not enjoyed electricity.

2) Toll Road

Government realized that land acquisition is one of the main constraints in the development of Indonesia. Therefore, the government did persuasive dialogue with the public when conducting the process of land acquisition. Even the government has set up a Land Acquisition Plan for highways, especially in 2016, as Figure 5 below.

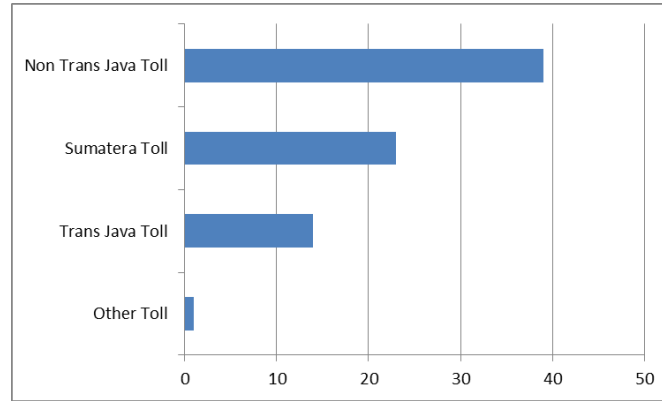


Figure 5: Plan Land Acquisition for Toll Road in 2016

toll road construction project by the government is divided into two, namely:

- a) Trans Java Toll Road, which consists of 9 (nine) toll roads as Figure 6.

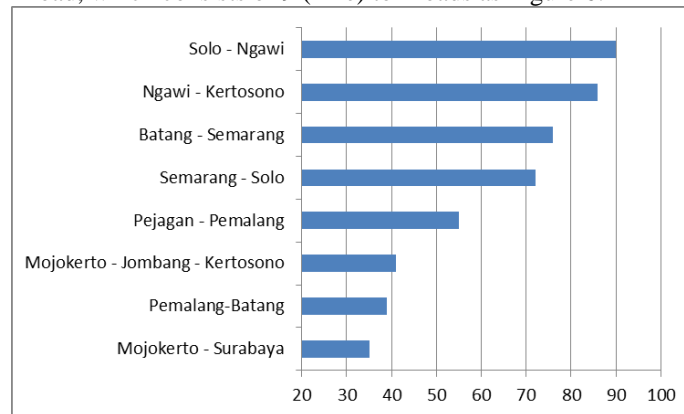


Figure 6: Trans Java Toll Road

- b) Bakauhuni Toll Road Trans Sumatra - Aceh, which consists of seven (7) sections, as in Figure 7.

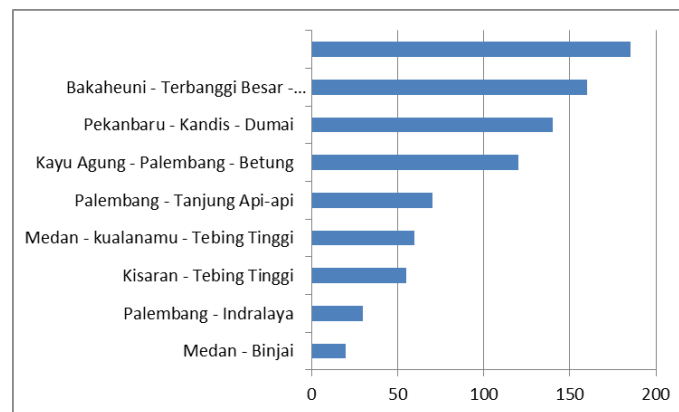


Figure 7: Toll in Sumatra

3) Port Development Ships/Marine Toll

Concepts sea motorway construction allows large ships carrying alternating logistic throughout Indonesia. But it is not as much of the port project number project airports, railways, and highways.

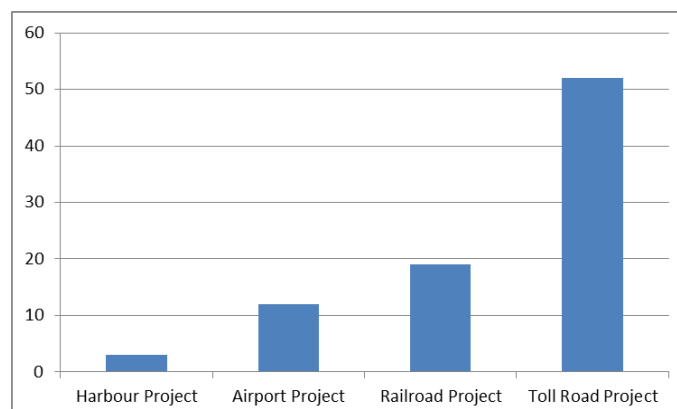


Figure 8: Number of Projects by Category

4) Trans Border Roads Development Indonesia

This project is exceptional and is a breakthrough. Trans-border road construction include: 1) Kalimantan road access border directly adjacent to Malaysia; 2) The road borders directly adjacent NTT East Timor; and 3) Trans border road directly adjacent Papua New Guinea.

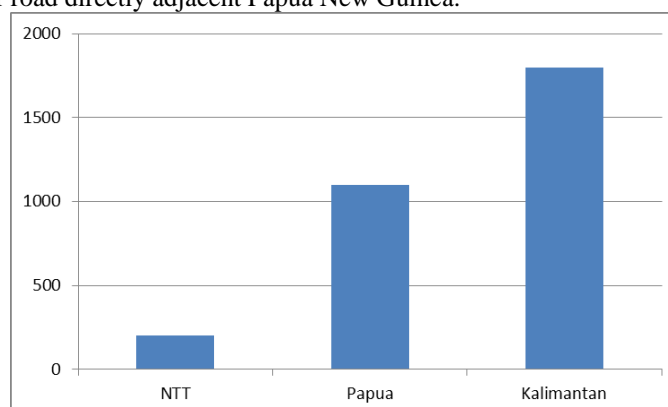


Figure 9: Roads Border By Region

5) Development Railway

When the previous train just focusing on Java, the government began to develop a railway line outside Java.

a) Trans Railways outside Java

railway to be built outside Java, including: 1) Trans Sumatra railway corridor; 2) Trans Borneo Railway Corridor; 3) The railway Corridor Trans Sulawesi; and 4) the railway Corridor Trans Papua.

b) Railway construction Double (Double Track) in Java.

Double railway development is designed to link Java from the west end to the east.

6) Airport Construction

In the era of globalization, air transportation has become a necessity for all. The Government continues to accelerate the development of various airports, which number less than a total of 18 (eighteen) airport.

7) The construction of the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and Light Rail Transit (LRT)

rail mass transit construction will be conducted in Jakarta, the MRT and LRT. Permanent solution for congestion for the area of metropolitan area. The second construction transportation model is targeted for completion in five years.

4.2.2 Development of Manufacturing Industry

the second stage to get to Indonesia Gold 2045 is the development of the processing industry. Construction of the processing industry is believed to give added value to the product in the country a positive impact on economic growth in Indonesia.

As discussed earlier, that Indonesia has a wide range of local economic resources. For example in Indonesia local natural resources that can be renewed, namely palm oil. In the future, Indonesia will not export CPO, but to do the processing into products ready to use.

Then to the natural resources that are not renewable such as oil, Indonesia also must perform optimally processing. So that Indonesia did the import of processed mine located in Indonesia.

In more detail Table 4.2 below describes the ideal development plan period to support the manufacturing industry in Indonesia.

Table 2: Manufacturing Industry Development Plan in Indonesia Year 2015-2035

Type Manufacturing Industry Development Plan					
Year 2015-2019		Year 2020-2024		Year 2025-2035	
1.	Design Factory	1.	Design Factory	1.	Design Factory
2.	Services industry process	2.	Industrial process service (precision and high added value)	2.	Services industry processes (precision and high added value)
3.	Maintenance of machinery / equipment industry	3.	Maintenance of machinery / equipment industry	3.	Maintenance of machinery / equipment industry)

4.2.3 Development of Service industry Period 2035 - 2045

In the third phase (2035-2045) to Indonesia Gold 2045, need to be developed optimally service industry. The service industry with the most potential to be developed in Indonesia is the tourism service industry.

Indonesia has a wide range of local economic resources as an attractive tourist destination that is not less interesting to Bali to be developed. There are ten priority tourist destinations to be developed by the government, and after that will be followed by other destinations. The top ten destinations are:

- 1) Lake Toba in North Sumatra
- 2) Tanjung Kelayang in Bangka Belitung
- 3) Islands-Thousand in Jakarta
- 4) Tanjung Lesung in Banten
- 5) Borobudur in Yogyakarta
- 6) Bromo Tengger Semeru in East Java
- 7) Mandalika in West Nusa Tenggara
- 8) Wakatobi in Papua
- 9) island of Morotai in North Maluku
- 10) Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara

4.3 Synergy Between the government Strategy and the Local Economic Resources to Achieve Gold Indonesia 2045

in addition to seven major program of infrastructure development, the government also needs to think about the development and revitalization of the existing terminal at this time. Because after all, the people in their daily life is more often interact with other modes of land transport. Besides, the government also needs to design a program of non-physical development of hard infrastructure, such as satellites to support the information and communication needs.

When in 2030 Indonesia has a demographic bonus, it would be ideal to develop a manufacturing industry that is in the works. Governments need to assess and map the industrial regions that correspond to the potential of natural resources owned. The human resources that exist today also directed to have competence in the field that will be developed. If the construction of the manufacturing is done harmoniously with the natural resources and human resources, it will display a manufacturing center that can support the Indonesian economy.

The government needs to conduct a study to identify potential local economic resources in an integrated manner to provide each brand on tourist destinations. For example, areas with natural resources will be developed to nature. As for the areas of arts and prominent social resources, can be designed as an area of cultural tourism. In addition, the government also needs to develop human resources in Indonesia to be ready to become a tourism actors and not mere spectators.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion, we can conclude some of the following: (1) To achieve the Gold Indonesia 2045, Indonesia has the potential local economic resources which include natural resources, human resources, artificial resources, and social resources; (2) The government's strategy to achieve Gold Indonesia 2045 conducted by Strategy-manufacturing-services infrastructure, namely infrastructure development, manufacturing, and service industries; and (3) The government's strategy to realize Indonesia Gold 2045 should synergize with the potential local economic resources owned by Indonesia. Infrastructure development adapted to the natural conditions and regional development plans. Manufacturing development was followed by the development of human resources, as well as the potential of natural resources in each region. Further development of the service industry should be adjusted to the potential of each region in Indonesia.

There are a few things I would suggest related results of this study are as follows: (1) The Government will also need to build the infrastructure of micro, including in rural areas, for equitable development; (2) Need to do a comprehensive study to map out a development plan manufacturing centers of regions in Indonesia; (3) The government needs to plan the development of human resources in an optimal and targeted. Given that Indonesia will have a demographic bonus in 2030.

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