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Study Behaviour of Prabowo Subianto's Leadership as the President of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Based on Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a Republic. As a republic, Indonesia is led by a president. On March 20, 2024, the Indonesian Election Commission (KPU) officially announced Prabowo Subianto's landslide victory. In carrying out duties as president, leadership characteristics are needed that can influence, direct, and evaluate performance in achieving the goals set. By studying behaviour, one can find out the background, experience, and knowledge of a person, which ultimately form a person's character or behaviour in acting. This article aims to conduct a study of the behaviour of Prabowo Subianto as the president of Indonesia and its impact on development policy. This study uses a qualitative method with a focus on text and analysis of the characteristics of Prabowo Subianto's leadership behaviour and its impact on development policy. The results show that Prabowo Subianto's leadership is heavily influenced by his background as a former member of the Special Forces Command (Kopassus), which shaped his firm and disciplined leadership characteristics. Study behaviour reveals several key aspects of Prabowo Subianto as the president of Indonesia, including being a firm leader, one who is close to the people, familiar with religious and political figures, and actively involved in direct inspections of field activities. Several efforts and development sectors are highlighted in strengthening Indonesia's development and its impact on development policy through industrialisation, human resources, technology, infrastructure, and education.

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1. Introduction

As the nation's leader, the president plays a crucial role in determining the direction of national development policies. By considering Indonesia's defence strength and economic potential, the president can make strategic decisions to enhance infrastructure development, increase investment, and strengthen the industrial sector. Furthermore, the president can prioritize the development of underdeveloped regions and improve the quality of human resources. In this way, Indonesia can become a more advanced and prosperous nation. In practice, policies often serve as guidelines for individual presidents or countries in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Policies can be general or specific, depending on their scope and purpose^[1]. Historically, development has been viewed as an economic process that generates many social difficulties, ranging from increased environmental degradation and inequality to social fragility within the local community's culture. The problems require a new strategy by applying the principles of human and ecological-based development^[2].

The President, as the leader of a country, has a crucial role in the national development. With their leadership abilities, the President can make strategic decisions to boost economic growth, such as increasing investment, strengthening the industrial sector, and prioritizing infrastructure development. The President can also facilitate cooperation between the government, private sector, and civil society and improve societal welfare. Thus, the President has a key role in determining the direction of a country's economic policy and increasing its national income. Based on Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a Republic. As a republic, Indonesia is led by a president. On March 20, 2024, the Indonesian Election Commission (KPU) officially announced Prabowo Subianto's landslide victory with 58.6% of the votes over his two rivals, Anies Baswedan (24.9%) and Ganjar Pranowo (16.5%). Despite the accurate predictions of Prabowo's triumph by reputable pollsters in Indonesia, numerous observers and political analysts were perplexed by the fact that Prabowo, who has strong connections to the authoritarian Suharto era and

is accused of numerous human rights violations from that time, managed to win the one-round election by a significant margin^[3].

Leadership of a leader is one of the important and dominant factors of its existence that always colors the process of organizing and managing ongoing cooperation activities in general in every organization, and especially in the Indonesian government organization, based on the vision it has to achieve the mission, goals, and objectives that have been planned and set. Leadership is one of the supporting factors for the success of a country's governance system^[4]. In previous research, Leadership as one of the management functions is very important for achieving organisational goals^[5]. Meanwhile, the leadership role of a head of government in Indonesia functions as the main driver in utilising various available resources, both human and non-human resources, effectively and optimally^[4]. Good leadership has gone on to provide national greatness due to the attributes of great leaders: unity of diversity, role in economic development, and the ability to inspire cultural and social progress. The impacts that great leaders have brought about in their respective countries and the legacy that they have left behind, through examples of both historical and contemporary approaches^[6].

In carrying out duties as president, leadership characteristics are needed that can influence, direct, and evaluate performance in achieving the goals set. Effective leadership is needed to support the success of the Indonesian nation^[7]. Extensive research on leadership behaviour during the past half-century has yielded many different behaviour taxonomies and a lack of clear results about effective behaviours^[8]. Study behaviour is an approach that studies how to behave. By studying behaviour, one can find out the background, experience, and knowledge of a person, which ultimately form a person's character or behaviour in acting. This article aims to conduct a study of the behaviour of Prabowo Subianto as the president of Indonesia and its impact on development policy. This study uses a qualitative method with a focus on text and analysis of the characteristics of Prabowo Subianto's leadership behavior, so that it can be known how the president's behavior has an impact

on development policy. The construct analysis is carried out with a leadership theory and a behavioural approach to identifying Prabowo Subianto's leadership behaviour.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Leadership Theory

Leadership is a process whereby an individual influences a group of individuals to achieve a common goal. This definition contains several key components. There are processes, influences, groups, and common goals. In the process, leadership is viewed not as a trait or characteristic that resides in the leader but as a transactional event that occurs between the leader and followers. It emphasises that leadership is interactive and reciprocal, meaning it's shaped by the context and the relationship between people. Influence is the essential element of leadership. Without influence, leadership does not occur. It is the ability of the leader to affect followers' beliefs, attitudes, and actions^[9].

Leadership occurs in groups, which are the context in which leadership is exercised. The leader influences a group toward achieving common goals, rather than just individual achievements. For the common goals, leadership involves directing a group of people toward shared objectives. This differentiates leadership from coercion or manipulation, which may serve the interests of the individual rather than the group. Leadership is also defined by what leaders do. This includes both task behaviours and relationship behaviours. The task behaviours consist of goal setting, problem solving, and productivity. The relationship behaviours consist of fostering trust, respect, and collaboration^[9]. Effective leaders balance task-oriented and relationship-oriented behaviours depending on the needs of the group and situation.

2.2. Behaviour Theory

Behavioural theory in leadership is an approach that focuses on the real actions and behaviours demonstrated by leaders, rather than on their traits or characteristics. Based on this theory, effective leadership can be learned and improved through appropriate behaviour. In other words, a person can become a better leader by understanding and implementing certain behaviours in an organisational environment. Leadership behaviour can be understood as a leader's personality

that is manifested and implemented as a form of leadership activity^[10].

Experts have suggested that behavioural theory encompasses a variety of leadership styles that can be observed and measured. For example, research conducted at the University of Iowa identified three leadership styles: autocratic, democratic, and laissez-faire. Autocratic style emphasises full control from the leader, while democratic style involves team member participation in the decision-making process. On the other hand, the laissez-faire style gives members the freedom to make their own decisions with little intervention from the leader. Behavioural leadership theory also emphasises two important aspects of leader behaviour. There are task structures and attention to interpersonal relationships. An effective leader must be able to manage work and build trust with team members to achieve organisational goals. Therefore, behavioural theory offers a flexible framework for leaders to adjust their leadership style according to the needs of the situation and team members, and emphasises an evidence-based approach to leadership development.

Behavioural theory also includes results from Ohio State University and Michigan that identify key aspects of manager behaviour. Consideration of interpersonal relationships in organisations and task structure groups. Therefore, this theory provides managers with a flexible framework to adapt styles according to the situation and needs of team members and prioritises an evidence-based approach to leadership development^[10].

2.3. Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with a focus on text and analysis of the characteristics of President Prabowo Subianto's leadership behaviour. This study uses primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly during the study^[11]. The primary data of this study were obtained through field observations at the office of the Presidential Staff of the Republic of Indonesia. This activity was carried out to directly observe preparations in providing support to the President in controlling the implementation of strategic activities of national priority programs. The secondary data of this study are Prabowo's biography, previous research reports obtained from books, journals, legal bases, and other literature related to the study of Prabowo Subianto's leadership behaviour as President of Indonesia.

The data that has been collected is validated using the triangulation technique. The research compares information obtained from primary data and secondary data from various sources. The construct analysis is carried out with a leadership theory and a behavioural approach to identifying Prabowo Subianto's leadership behaviour. The research used the interactive steps sequentially, starting from data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion^[12].

3. Results

3.1. Biography of Prabowo Subianto

Prabowo Subianto is genetically a mixture of Javanese and Minahasan noble bloodlines. From his father's side, he is the son of Soemitro Djojohadikusumo, a figure from the Indonesian Socialist Party (PSI) who had lived abroad and became one of the founders of the economic foundations of the New Order government. Meanwhile, from his mother, there is a Minahasan line, namely Dora Marie Sigar. Dora Sigar has a lineage from a Dutch military official of Minahasan blood named Benyamin Thomas Sigar^[13].

Prabowo Subianto was born on October 17, 1951, in Jakarta. He is an Indonesian military figure and politician who has a strong background in the military. Since childhood, President Prabowo Subianto has lived abroad because he followed his parents' assignments. This affected where he received his education. His primary and secondary education always moved. President Prabowo Subianto received his primary education in Hong Kong, then moved to Malaysia (Victoria Institution). President Prabowo Subianto then moved to Switzerland (International School) and graduated from high school at the American School in England^[13]. President Prabowo Subianto completed his education at the National Military Academy (AMN) and joined the Special Forces Command (Kopassus), where he began to be known for his outstanding leadership. During his 28-year military career, President Prabowo Subianto held various important positions, including as Commander of Kopassus and then as Commander of the Army Strategic Reserve Command (Kostrad) in 1998.

Prabowo Subianto left the military after his career was marred by human rights violations. Then, Prabowo Subianto turned to business and founded several companies, including Kertas Nusantara and Nusantara Energy. In 2008, he entered

politics by founding the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra) and serving as the party's General Chairman. Before being elected as President of the Republic of Indonesia 2024-2029, he had run for president in the presidential elections in 2014 and 2019, although he was defeated. After being entrusted as Minister of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia from 2019 to 2024, Prabowo Subianto ran again and was elected as the 8th President of Indonesia on October 20, 2024, with Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka. He is Jokowi's son (the current president of the Republic of Indonesia at the time). A careful analysis of the election data demonstrates that the primary reason for Prabowo's decisive victory was not the hype surrounding his campaign, but the systematic migration of Jokowi's vote over Prabowo^[14].

Character is a person's personality traits that are considered innate. Character is the result of the formation that a person receives from their surroundings. Character development occurs through the closest environment, such as the home environment, play environment, work environment, and school environment^[15]. Prabowo Subianto's leadership is greatly influenced by his background as a former member of the Special Forces Command (Kopassus), which forms his firm and disciplined leadership characteristics. As a military leader, Prabowo Subianto is known to have courage, the ability to make quick decisions, and decisiveness in facing challenges. These characteristics are reflected in his leadership style, which tends to be charismatic and task-oriented, where he focuses on achieving strategic goals as president to advance Indonesia's development.

Prabowo Subianto's military experience has given him insight into the importance of national defence and security, which are priorities in his administration's policies^[16]. He has supported the development of Indonesia's defence industry. The national defence system is a universal defence system that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous way to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats^[17]. The urgency of Indonesia's defence industry to form alliances is, among other things, to solve the problem of market failure caused by assets of a special nature, to strengthen competitive positions, and to absorb knowledge from outside. It is to form Indonesia's defence industry that is indepen-

dent, advanced, and globally competitive^[16]. He has also demonstrated the ability to adapt to situations, combining a militaristic approach with democratic principles, such as respecting pluralism and inviting all parties to collaborate in development. Thus, President Prabowo Subianto's leadership reflects not only strength and decisiveness but also a commitment to bringing Indonesia to a stronger position in the international arena^[16,17]. The propensity of Indonesian leader, Prabowo Subianto, had geostrategic challenges as one aspect of Indonesian defence policy that many outside observers understand^[18].

3.2. Existing Conditions of Indonesia in the Era of President Prabowo Subianto

Indonesia is one of the countries with a land area that is ranked the 15th largest or widest in the world, as quoted from Worldometers data. The area of Indonesia is 1,904,569 km², and the land area is 1,811,570 km². Its area is around 1.2% of the world's land area. In 2025, based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) ranking, Indonesia is in 118th position with a GDP of US\$5.25 thousand. This position is far behind Singapore, which is in 4th position with US\$93.96 thousand, and Malaysia, which is in 72nd position with US\$14.42 thousand. However, when compared to Vietnam and India, Indonesia's position is still superior. Vietnam is ranked 119th with a GDP value of US\$4.99 thousand, and India is ranked 38th with a GDP value of US\$2.94 thousand. Meanwhile, when examined based on the GDP value adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP), in January 2025 because the cost of living and inflation rate in Indonesia are among the lowest in the world, therefore the current GDP value of only US\$1.49 trillion is converted into GDP PPP to be much larger, up to US\$ 4.98 trillion, and is ranked 7th in the world. This PPP concept is used to calculate the cost of living and inflation^[19]. To increase Indonesia's GDP, economic equality throughout Indonesia is necessary.

In 2025, based on the aspect of defence strength, based on the Global Fire Power (GFP) assessment, Indonesia is in the first position of the strongest military in Southeast Asia, with a Power Index (PwrIdx) score of 0.2557 or ranked 13th in the world. Indonesia's score is equivalent to Germany and Spain^[20]. By combining Indonesia's GDP, its contribution to the G20 forum, and its strength in the defence aspect, Indone-

sia has great potential to improve its country's development. *The Group of Twenty (G20)* countries, where the world's economic and political power is dominated by the G20 member countries. The composition of members includes 80% of the world's GDP and 75% of global exports. Therefore, many countries hope that the meeting of these 20 countries will make a positive contribution to the economic development of each country. As for the presidency, Indonesia's ranking among the 20 countries is also a topic of discussion. The reason is that Indonesia is the only country in ASEAN that is included in this prestigious forum, along with developed countries in the world.

Indonesia successfully passed 2024 with a solid performance, where its economic growth was driven by ongoing structural reforms and financial sector stability. Data from the World Bank shows that in the first quarter of 2024, Indonesia's GDP grew by 5.1%, reflecting better economic resilience compared to the average middle-income country. Indonesia's economic growth was recorded at 5.0% (yoy), exceeding the global growth average, with financial sector stability seen from the Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG), which reached a record high of 7,905.39 on September 19, 2024. Inflation was recorded to have increased to 2.8% in May 2024, while the budget deficit is estimated to increase to 2.5% of GDP. However, the government estimates that Indonesia's economic growth will reach 5.2% in 2025^[21].

Entering 2025, *the World Bank* projects Indonesia's economic growth of 5.1%, while according to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Indonesia's economy in 2025 will grow by 5%. Indonesia's economic potential in that year is expected to remain promising, driven by policy reforms, adoption of digitalisation, and investment in strategic sectors. However, the global economy is predicted to still face various challenges, including a slowdown in global economic growth. Based on the World Economic Outlook (WEO) released by the IMF in October 2024, global economic growth for 2025 is estimated to reach 3.2%, slightly up from the 2024 projection of 3.1%. Risks that could affect global conditions include an economic slowdown in China and the United States, continued geopolitical tensions, the impact of climate change, and uncertainty about global interest rates^[21].

In addition, Bank Indonesia estimates that Indonesia's economic growth in 2025 will reach the range of 4.7–5.5%, slightly lower than the previous forecast range of 4.8–5.6%.

This economic growth is expected to be lower when compared to the previous estimate. One of the contributing factors is the estimated lower export of goods, in connection with the slowing demand from major trading partner countries, except for the United States^[21]. Prabowo Subianto said that Indonesia and the United States (US) have agreed to reduce reciprocal tariffs from 32% to 19% after negotiations. According to Prabowo Subianto, all decisions taken were carefully considered. This economic policy was also implemented to protect the interests of the people who were involved with US companies in their business processes^[22]. In facing this situation, Bank Indonesia will continue to optimise its policy mix to maintain stability and help encourage sustainable economic growth. These efforts are carried out through optimising macroprudential policy stimulus and accelerating the digitalisation of payment transactions taken by BI with the government's fiscal stimulus policy.

The Indonesian government continues to strive to improve the development of its country. One of which is by moving the Nation's capital. The relocation of the Nation's Capital was able to be a solution in solving the problems that occurred while at the same time providing a positive impact on social security for the community, both in the former Capital City area (DKI Jakarta) and for the community in the new Nation's Capital area (East Kalimantan)^[23]. The challenges facing Indonesia in 2025 are expected to impact the country's finances, including fluctuations in global commodity prices and geopolitical uncertainty that could exacerbate tensions in international trade. In addition, the possibility of a global recession could also affect investment flows and the stability of the rupiah exchange rate. To face these challenges, companies need to develop adaptive and data-driven business management strategies. Having a deep understanding of economic growth projections, financial sector dynamics, and challenges and opportunities that may arise is essential to formulating appropriate steps to maintain business stability and performance in 2025. With these considerations in mind, a deep understanding of economic and financial dynamics in 2025 is considered crucial for both Indonesia and the country. In this regard, leadership has an important role in strengthening the country's preparation to face economic trends that may occur in 2025.

4. Discussion

4.1. Study Behaviour of Prabowo Subianto's Leadership

Prabowo Subianto has a distinctive leadership style. He tends to his style of firm, principled, charismatic leadership, and is oriented to the task. Characteristics of leadership Prabowo Subianto stands out as the president of Indonesia, among others, as follows.

4.1.1. A Firm Leader

Prabowo Subianto is known as a firm leader and a brave decision-maker. Experiencing the military in Kopassus, one of the elite unit troops specifically for Indonesia, has to form his character and style his leadership. During service in Kopassus, Prabowo Subianto was known as disciplined, professional, and brave, taking risks. This experience has equipped him with the ability to make the right decision and be effective in complex and challenging situations. As a president, Prabowo Subianto is expected to apply firmness and the same courage to face the challenges and problems faced by the country. Hence, he became an effective leader and brought Indonesia towards progress and prosperity^[20].

4.1.2. A Close Leader with People

Through social media accounts, Prabowo, in a way, actively shows himself shaking hands and talking with people he has met. This action reflects Prabowo in meeting directly with people, creating a strong impression of closeness. Through a direct visit to the area and village, Prabowo had the chance to interact and dialogue with citizens. Besides greeting them, Prabowo also allocated time to listen to complaints and problems faced by citizens, as well as give solutions. Citizens are also given the chance to give contributions directly. In communicating with people, Prabowo uses a relaxed and friendly approach. It looks like Prabowo tried to equalise the position of his body with the invited resident's speaking. His speaking style has also seen a calm down, using language familiar to citizens. His purpose is for citizens to feel comfortable in conveying problems and needs, as well as feel valued and heard by their leader^[24].

4.1.3. Familiar with Religious Figures and Political Figures

Prabowo Subianto often meets and weaves connections with religious figures and political figures in various locations that he has visited. The interaction between Prabowo and religious figures became a highlight of society, especially because of the welcome and warmth he received from them. Besides just visiting relatives, Prabowo is also active in dialogue with religious figures and students in various areas he has visited. One of the interesting aspects of every meeting Prabowo has with religious figures is the friendship created. Every meeting is considered the moment when Prabowo can easily interact with religious figures and the people they meet. Through activities and socializing, Prabowo is known as politicians who have proximity with religious values and respect religious figures. This approach becomes a part of a personal branding strategy to get support from circles of religious figures and students^[24].

4.1.4. Active in the Inspection of Direct Field Activities

Prabowo is seen as a rare leader who is in the office and more often does field activities. Post Prabowo moment is in the office, almost never seen. As a leader, Prabowo chose to monitor and supervise directly in the field of defence and the government programs that are currently underway. This shows that Prabowo wants to ensure that the program runs smoothly and gives benefits to society. In personal branding efforts, Prabowo wants to be seen as a leader who is not only working and talking in the office based on reports from his subordinates, but also involved in direct, experienced, and hands-on activities in the field that are felt by society. This was done by Prabowo when Still became Minister of Defence^[20].

4.2. Implications of Prabowo Subianto's Leadership Behaviour Study as President of Indonesia

Laws of personality are a personal law that states that the perpetrators of the personal must create a self-concept perception that is based on their original behaviour, so that this behaviour will stick to the perception of the community that is influenced by the personal branding that is formed^[12]. Prabowo Subianto is seen as a low-profile figure; he is shown

as a proactive figure, not carried away by emotions, and thinks rationally. This approach aims to create the perception that Prabowo is an intellectual leader but also low profile. The creation of this kind of perception can be said to be effective as a leader figure^[15].

President Prabowo Subianto's leadership began after the end of President Joko Widodo's leadership for 1 decade. In his leadership for the past 10 years (2014–2024), President Joko Widodo has initiated various major policies, especially in the fields of infrastructure, equitable development, and digital economic progress^[20]. The transition process from one leader to the next in government is a very important event in the political history of a country. The change in leadership raises the question of whether there will be significant changes in new policies or whether existing policies will continue^[24]. This is because the transition of government not only has an impact involving the reformation of political power, affirmation of national interests, and the introduction of new and old policies from the new government. This is an identification of old policies that will be continued and new policies that will be made by the elected government. The transition of the new president's leadership also provides challenges and opportunities, as well as the need to prepare for the dynamics of political change or the sustainability of political-economic development that will occur^[24].

Prabowo Subianto is likely to pay more attention to the geopolitical and geostrategic challenges facing Indonesia, which will undoubtedly inform his foreign policy. Regional tension and uncertainty have increased as a result of the rise of China and its growing assertiveness in the Taiwan Strait, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea, on the one hand, and countermeasures by the United States and its allies, on the other, including intensifying their military presence through minilateral arrangements such as the Quad and AUKUS (Australia–United Kingdom–United States)^[23]. As the definitive president, President Prabowo Subianto has the challenge of strengthening Indonesia's development by focusing on structural reform and sustainable resource development^[24]. This is realised through the vision of Advanced Indonesia and the Asta Cita program, which was formulated during his leadership. President Prabowo Subianto has a vision of Together Advanced Indonesia Towards Golden Indonesia 2045. In its implementation, this vision is implemented through 8 Asta Cita missions, 17 priority programs,

and 8 best fast result programs. This vision is illustrated in **Figure 1**. To achieve the eternal ideals of this nation, sustainable economic, political, welfare, and defence development are required. This development is built on the foundation laid by Indonesia's leaders, starting from President Soekarno, President Soeharto, President B. J. Habibie, President Abdurrahman Wahid, President Megawati, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and President Joko Widodo. To reach the 'Golden Indonesia' by 2045, starting from 2025, sustainable economic growth of 6% to 7% is needed. This growth must be supported by strengthening the government's role in the economic wheel and national development, in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila Economics^[25]. **Figure 1** is shown as follows.

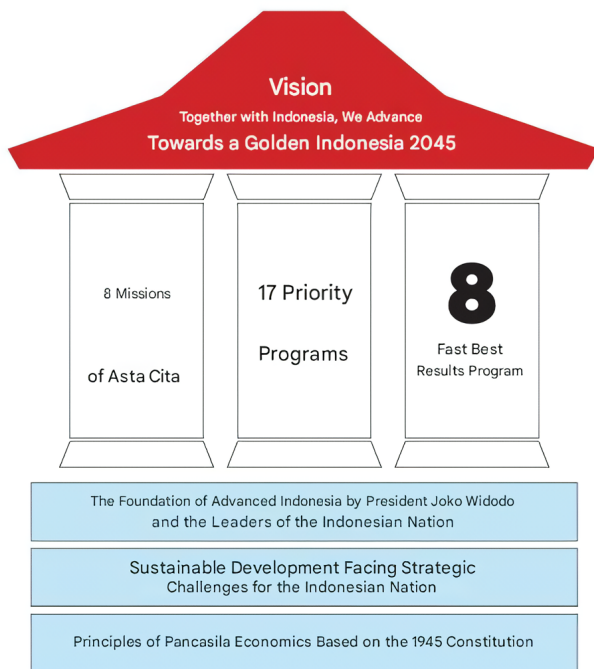


Figure 1. The Asta Cita Program.

The vision of “Indonesia Maju” promoted by President Prabowo Subianto through the Asta Cita program has close implications in efforts to strengthen Indonesia as the “Asian Tiger”. Asta Cita, which includes eight main missions, emphasises strengthening the Pancasila ideology, improving national security and defence, creating quality jobs, and developing superior human resources. This program aims to build a solid foundation for sustainable economic growth and increase Indonesia's competitiveness at the global level, thus supporting the country's ambition to become a major economic power in Asia^[25].

By implementing these missions, Indonesia is expected to achieve independence in various sectors, including food, energy, and technology, which is a crucial step to strengthen its position as an economic power in Asia. In addition, the emphasis on infrastructure development and the creative industry will encourage investment and innovation, which are very important in facing global economic challenges. Therefore, the success of Asta Cita will not only support the achievement of the vision of “Golden Indonesia 2045,” but will also strengthen Indonesia's position as an “Asian Tiger” that is able to compete and make significant contributions to the regional and global economy^[25].

President Prabowo Subianto's current position as the number 1 person in the government of the Republic of Indonesia makes it easier for him to realise his decision to strengthen the position of the Indonesian nation as an Asian Tiger country and become a country that is respected by and revered by other countries. This can be realised through efforts to strengthen economic independence, education pillars, strong health, and industrial progress, which ultimately improve people's welfare^[25]. Through his strategic steps, President Prabowo Subianto is optimistic that he can achieve his determination. His strong belief is also based on the work programs and breakthroughs that he has designed. Some of the efforts and development sectors that are part of Prabowo Subianto's program and its impact on development policy are as follows.

1. Industrialization

Prabowo Subianto, who hopes to no longer export raw materials and make Indonesia an industrial country. Strengthening the industrialisation sector is also proven by the use of increasingly sophisticated computerisation technology in the manufacturing process. Industrialisation products are also projected to be used both domestically and for export. The relationship between industrialisation and Prabowo Subianto's leadership behaviour is very clear through the strategic approach he takes. With his background as a former member of Kopassus, President Prabowo Subianto applies the characteristics of firm and results-oriented leadership that are very important in driving the industrialisation agenda. In various closed meetings, President Prabowo Subianto emphasised the importance of downstreaming as an initial step towards broader industrialisation, to create jobs and increase the competitiveness of the national industry. Through

policies that prioritise natural resource processing projects, President Prabowo Subianto shows his commitment to transforming Indonesia into a country capable of processing raw materials into value-added products. This approach not only focuses on economic growth, but also on equalising welfare throughout Indonesia. By utilising the strength of his disciplined and strategic leadership characteristics, Prabowo Subianto seeks to make industrialisation the foundation for bringing Indonesia to a stronger and more influential position on the global stage, in line with his determination for the advancement of Indonesia's development.

2. Human Resources

Prabowo Subianto's leadership in strengthening Indonesia's development is closely related to efforts to improve the quality of human resources. One of the programs he proposes is the People's School, which aims to increase access to quality and equitable education for all Indonesian people, especially those who are underprivileged. In addition, he also plans to provide scholarships for Indonesian students who are high-achieving and underprivileged, so they can pursue higher education without the burden of heavy costs. Scholarships will also be awarded to lecturers who want to improve their academic qualifications, thereby enhancing the quality of education in Indonesia. In an effort to improve the quality of HR, Prabowo Subianto also plans to improve the health and nutrition of Indonesian children through a free nutritious meal program. This program aims to improve the health and concentration of children, so they can learn better and improve their academic achievement. The implementation of the free nutritious meal program has been carried out gradually in several regions in Indonesia. Although there are some obstacles, efforts to improve continue to be made to ensure the successful implementation of the program. Hopefully, Prabowo Subianto can improve the quality of Indonesian HR and make the country more advanced and prosperous. By improving the quality of human resources, he is trying to create a competent workforce that is ready to compete in the global arena, supporting Indonesia's vision as an influential economic power in Asia. This approach shows that Prabowo Subianto understands the importance of human resource development as the main foundation for Indonesia's development progress.

3. Technology

Prabowo Subianto's leadership in strengthening Indone-

sia's development is closely related to technological advancement, which is reflected in the various strategic initiatives he has taken. One important step is the development of the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program, which aims to encourage innovation among the younger generation, especially in the field of nano satellite technology, through the Defence University of the Republic of Indonesia. This program not only focuses on mastering technology but also aims to create superior human resources who are ready to face challenges in the digital era. In addition, Prabowo Subianto emphasises the importance of digital connectivity by allocating Wi-Fi spectrum for public use, thereby increasing internet capacity throughout Indonesia. With investments in technological infrastructure and international collaboration in technology transfer, Prabowo Subianto seeks to create an ecosystem that supports innovation and industrial growth. Through this approach, Prabowo Subianto is committed to making Indonesia a leader in the digital economy and technology in Asia, while increasing national competitiveness in the global market.

4. Infrastructure

President Prabowo Subianto's leadership in strengthening Indonesia's development is closely related to his focus on comprehensive and sustainable infrastructure development. Prabowo Subianto emphasises the importance of connectivity between regions through the construction of roads, bridges, ports, and airports that can stimulate local and national economic growth. One of them is the development of the aerospace industry, which initiated pioneering flights to remote areas and the construction of airports. Prabowo Subianto also encourages private sector involvement in infrastructure projects, providing a "red carpet" for investment to accelerate development. In a closed meeting on infrastructure, Prabowo Subianto stated that good development will support national targets such as food and energy self-sufficiency, as well as improve the quality of life of the community. With this approach, Prabowo Subianto is not only trying to improve physical infrastructure but also creating a strong foundation for sustainable economic growth, making Indonesia more competitive on the international stage.

5. Education

Prabowo Subianto's leadership in improving research and education has played a significant role in strengthening Indonesia's development. Prabowo has made education a

top priority for his administration, with the largest budget allocation in history for this sector, reaching IDR 724.3 trillion. One of the prominent initiatives is the “People’s School” program, which aims to provide access to quality education for children from underprivileged families. Through this program, Prabowo Subianto is committed to reducing social inequality and improving the quality of human resources in Indonesia. In addition, he encourages the development of an education endowment fund and improving the quality of teachers and educational infrastructure, including the provision of adequate facilities such as laboratories and libraries. This also includes efforts to return research to universities.

5. Conclusions

Prabowo Subianto’s leadership is heavily influenced by his background as a former member of the Special Forces Command (Kopassus), which shaped his firm and disciplined leadership characteristics. As a military leader, Prabowo Subianto is known for his courage, ability to make quick decisions, and decisiveness in facing challenges. These characteristics are reflected in his leadership style, which tends to be charismatic and task-oriented, where he focuses on achieving strategic goals to advance Indonesia’s development.

Study behaviour shows several things that stand out from Prabowo Subianto as the president of Indonesia, namely a firm leader, a leader who is close to the people, familiar with religious and political figures, and active in direct inspection of activities in the field. Several efforts and development sectors are highlighted in strengthening Indonesia’s development and its impact on development policy through industrialisation, human resources, technology, infrastructure, and education.

Recommendations for the study of President Prabowo Subianto’s leadership behaviour include several important aspects. First, it is important to analyse the leadership values promoted by President Prabowo Subianto, which emphasise socialism, nationalism, and commitment. The next recommendation is to increase cooperation and a proactive international diplomatic approach to improve Indonesia’s position on the global stage, such as becoming a mediator in international conflicts and establishing good relations with other countries.

Author Contributions

Conceptualisation, C.N.M. and E.N.; methodology, R.A.D.P.; formal analysis, C.N.M.; investigation, E.N.; resources, R.A.D.P.; writing—original draft preparation, C.N.M.; project administration, C.N.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Institutional Review Board Statement

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Institutional Review Board (or Ethics Committee) of Southeast Asia Development Research (SADR).

Informed Consent Statement

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement

The authors declare the data available at <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/indonesia-ada-di-peringkat-ke-118-pdb-per-kapita-dunia-kalah-jauh-dari-malaysia>.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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