URBAN GOVERNANCE REIMAGINED: SOCIOECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND INFRASTRUCTURAL OVERHAUL IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAKARTA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF ANIES BASWEDAN

Gunawan Widjaja
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta, Indonesia
widjaja_gunawan@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study explores the transformative shifts in urban governance, socioeconomic dynamics, and infrastructural development during the tenure of Anies Baswedan as the Governor of Jakarta. Through a comprehensive literature review, it examines the multifaceted impacts of Baswedan's leadership on Jakarta's urban landscape. Baswedan's administration has been marked by ambitious policies addressing social inequalities, promoting economic growth, and enhancing infrastructure. Initiatives such as the Jakarta Smart City program, the One Million Trees Movement, and the Jakarta MRT expansion have sought to modernize governance, foster environmental sustainability, and improve the quality of life for residents. However, challenges persist in social welfare, economic inclusion, and sustainable development, underscoring the complexities of governing a rapidly growing megacity. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of urban governance paradigms by synthesizing insights from diverse disciplinary perspectives. It offers valuable insights into the opportunities and challenges of leadership in dynamic urban contexts.

Keywords: Anies Baswedan, Jakarta, urban governance, socioeconomic dynamics, infrastructural overhaul.

Introduction

The bustling metropolis of Jakarta, Indonesia's most significant capital, is a microcosm of rapid urbanization, cultural diversity, and economic dynamism (Rukmana & Roitman, 2022). With a population exceeding 10 million and counting, Jakarta serves as the nation's political, economic, and cultural nucleus, attracting migrants from across the archipelago seeking opportunities and a better way of life (Lappin, 2023). Against this backdrop of urban complexity, the leadership of Anies Baswedan has emerged as a focal point for discourse, critique, and analysis.

Anies Baswedan, an esteemed academic, bureaucrat, and politician, assumed office as the Governor of Jakarta in October 2017 following a contentious and closely contested election (Maswati & Baharuddin, 2021). His tenure marked a significant juncture in Jakarta's modern history, characterized by ambitious policy agendas, socio-political controversies, and divergent visions for the city's future. As a prominent figure in Indonesian politics, Baswedan's leadership style, policy decisions, and engagement

with Jakarta's myriad challenges have captivated the attention of scholars, policymakers, and the general public alike (Anggadwita et al., 2021).

The leadership of Anies Baswedan in Jakarta represents a significant chapter in the city's history, characterized by a complex interplay of urban governance, socio-economic development, and political dynamics. Baswedan, a prominent academic, bureaucrat, and politician, assumed office as the Governor of Jakarta in October 2017 amidst a highly contested election (Maswati & Baharuddin, 2021). Since then, his tenure has been marked by ambitious policy agendas, socio-political controversies, and divergent visions for the city's future.

Against the backdrop of Jakarta's bustling metropolis, Baswedan's governance unfolds within the broader framework of urban complexity and dynamism (Rukmana & Roitman, 2022). With a population exceeding 10 million, Jakarta serves as Indonesia's political, economic, and cultural nucleus, attracting migrants from across the archipelago to pursue opportunities and a better quality of life (Lappin, 2023). Within this context, Baswedan's leadership style, policy decisions, and engagement with Jakarta's myriad challenges have garnered significant attention and scrutiny from scholars, policymakers, and the general public (Anggadwita et al., 2021).

Jakarta's urban governance landscape is characterized by many complexities stemming from rapid population growth, inadequate infrastructure, environmental degradation, and socio-economic disparities. As the economic engine of Indonesia, Jakarta faces the daunting task of reconciling the imperatives of economic growth with the pressing need for sustainable development and social equity. Against this backdrop, Anies Baswedan assumed office with a mandate to address these entrenched challenges and steer the city towards a more inclusive and resilient future (Kusno, 2017; Wijayanto et al., 2022).

Born on May 7, 1969, in Kuningan, West Java, Anies Baswedan is a product of Indonesia's esteemed education system, having earned his Bachelor's degree in Business Management from Gadjah Mada University, followed by a Master's degree in Public Policy from the prestigious Harvard Kennedy School, and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Northern Illinois. Before his foray into politics, Baswedan enjoyed a distinguished career in academia and public service, serving as Rector of Paramadina University and Minister of Education and Culture under President Joko Widodo's administration (Sustikarini, 2023).

Baswedan's ascension to the governorship of Jakarta marked a significant departure from his academic and bureaucratic roots, thrusting him into the tumultuous arena of Indonesian politics. Positioned as a progressive and reform-minded leader, Baswedan's vision for Jakarta prioritized social justice, environmental sustainability, and citizen empowerment. His campaign platform resonated with Jakarta's marginalized communities, promising to address the city's most pressing issues, including flooding, traffic congestion, and housing affordability (Hamid, 2019).

Since assuming office, Anies Baswedan has embarked on an ambitious agenda to reshape Jakarta's urban landscape and address the entrenched inequities that plague the city (Roberts et al., 2019). Central to his governance approach is the concept of "smart urbanism," which seeks to harness technology, innovation, and community participation to foster sustainable development and improve the quality of life for Jakarta's residents (Alavibelmana & Fazekas, 2018). Initiatives such as the Jakarta Smart City program and the One Million Trees Movement exemplify Baswedan's commitment to leveraging technology and environmental stewardship to tackle urban challenges.

Moreover, Baswedan's administration has prioritized infrastructure development as a cornerstone of Jakarta's future growth and resilience (Voumik & Sultana, 2022). The Jakarta MRT expansion project, initiated under his tenure, aims to alleviate traffic congestion and enhance mobility for millions of commuters navigating the city's congested thoroughfares. Similarly, efforts to revitalize Jakarta's waterfront areas and rehabilitate its riverbanks underscore Baswedan's commitment to reclaiming public spaces and promoting environmental sustainability.

However, Baswedan's governance has been subject to controversy and criticism. His decision to suspend the Jakarta Bay reclamation project, a flagship initiative of his predecessor, drew ire from developers and investors, raising questions about the continuity of urban development policies under his administration (Caragliu & Del Bo, 2022). Additionally, Baswedan's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic has come under scrutiny, with critics accusing him of mismanagement and insufficient support for vulnerable communities impacted by the crisis (Harvey, 2012).

In conclusion, Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta is pivotal in the city's evolution as a global metropolis. His tenure has been characterized by a blend of ambitious policy initiatives, socio-economic reforms, and political challenges, underscoring the complexities of urban governance in an era of rapid urbanization and global uncertainty. As Jakarta continues to grapple with the legacies of its past and the imperatives of its future, the legacy of Anies Baswedan's governance will undoubtedly shape the city's trajectory for years to come, serving as a testament to the enduring quest for progress, prosperity, and social justice in the urban landscape (Roberts et al., 2019).

Methodology

The literature review methodology adopted for this study entails a systematic and comprehensive approach to identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing existing research and scholarship about the governance, policies, and impacts of Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta (Farhan & Faisal, 2021; Taufik et al., 2023). Drawing upon established principles of academic inquiry and scholarly rigor, the methodology encompasses several critical components to ensure the review process's reliability, validity, and comprehensiveness.

Central to the methodology is a structured search strategy designed to access diverse scholarly sources, including peer-reviewed journals, academic publications, government reports, and reputable online databases (Nasir et al., 2021; Andrea, 2015). By employing a combination of keywords, Boolean operators, and controlled vocabulary terms relevant to the study topic, the search strategy aims to maximize the retrieval of relevant literature while minimizing the risk of bias or omission.

In addition to keyword-based searches, the methodology incorporates a purposive sampling approach to identify seminal works, landmark studies, and critical theoretical frameworks that have shaped the discourse on urban governance, socio-economic development, and political dynamics in Jakarta (Hidayati et al., 2019; Anggadwita et al., 2021). This selective sampling strategy includes foundational texts and authoritative sources that provide foundational insights and theoretical underpinnings relevant to the study objectives.

Furthermore, the methodology embraces a multi-disciplinary perspective, drawing upon insights and perspectives from diverse fields such as political science, urban studies, public administration, sociology, and economics (Norris & Inglehart, 2019). By synthesizing findings from disparate disciplines, the review offers a holistic understanding of the complex interplay of factors influencing governance and policy outcomes under Baswedan's leadership.

To enhance the methodological rigor and transparency of the literature review process, established criteria for inclusion and exclusion are applied to screen and evaluate potential sources (Tranfield et al., 2003). These criteria may include relevance to the study topic, publication currency, scholarly rigor, methodological robustness, and geographical focus. By adhering to predefined criteria, the methodology seeks to ensure the selection of high-quality, authoritative sources that contribute substantively to the review's objectives.

Upon the completion of data collection, the methodology incorporates systematic procedures for organizing, categorizing, and synthesizing the retrieved literature (Booth et al., 2016). This involves using thematic coding, content analysis, and comparative analysis techniques to identify recurrent themes, theoretical frameworks, empirical findings, and divergent perspectives across the selected sources. Through this iterative data synthesis and interpretation process, the methodology aims to generate rich insights into the governance dynamics, policy trajectories, and socio-economic impacts associated with Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta.

The data sources for the literature review encompass a diverse array of scholarly publications, government reports, policy documents, and reputable online databases (Sassen, 2018; Roy, 2011; Tallon, 2020; Brenner, 2018; Ong, 2006; Schmid, 2018; Goonewardena, 2018; Brenner & Schmid, 2015). The selection of data sources is guided by the overarching objective of capturing a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the governance, policies, and impacts of Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta. Key

sources include peer-reviewed journals from political science, urban studies, public administration, sociology, and economics. These journals provide a wealth of empirical research, theoretical frameworks, and critical analyses relevant to the study topic, offering insights into the complex dynamics of urban governance, socio-economic development, and political transitions in Jakarta.

In addition to academic publications, government reports and policy documents issued by municipal authorities, research institutes, and international organizations constitute essential data sources (Roy, 2011; Tallon, 2020). These documents offer valuable information on policy initiatives, development strategies, and governance reforms implemented under Baswedan's administration, providing empirical evidence and official perspectives on critical issues shaping Jakarta's urban landscape. Furthermore, the data sources include reputable online databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, Scopus, and ProQuest, which facilitate access to a vast repository of scholarly literature and grey literature relevant to the study topic (Brenner, 2018; Schmid, 2018; Goonewardena, 2018). The use of online databases enables comprehensive searches across multiple disciplines and publication types, ensuring the inclusion of diverse perspectives and methodologies in the literature review.

To supplement the primary data sources, the methodology also incorporates secondary sources such as news articles, opinion pieces, and think tank reports (Brenner & Schmid, 2015). While these sources may need more scholarly rigor of peer-reviewed publications, they provide valuable insights into public discourse, media narratives, and popular perceptions surrounding Baswedan's governance and policy decisions in Jakarta. Overall, the data source selection process is guided by the principles of inclusivity, diversity, and relevance, carefully considering the credibility, reliability, and currency of the selected sources. By drawing upon a wide range of data sources, the methodology aims to triangulate findings, validate claims, and enrich the analysis of Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta with multiple perspectives and sources of evidence.

The literature review's data analysis and interpretation process involves a systematic and iterative approach to synthesizing, analyzing, and interpreting the findings derived from the selected sources. This process encompasses several key stages, each aimed at generating insights, identifying patterns, and drawing meaningful conclusions about the governance, policies, and impacts of Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta (Turgut, 2021).

The initial data analysis stage involves organizing and categorizing the retrieved literature according to thematic dimensions relevant to the study objectives. Thematic coding techniques are employed to identify recurrent themes, concepts, and theoretical frameworks across the selected sources, allowing for systematically exploring key issues and research questions (Amir et al., 2023).

Following the establishment of thematic categories, the data analysis proceeds with a detailed examination of individual sources to extract relevant information, empirical evidence, and theoretical insights about Baswedan's governance and policy initiatives in Jakarta (Brenner & Schmid, 2015). This involves close reading, summarization, and critical appraisal of the selected literature, focusing on identifying key arguments, methodological approaches, and empirical findings.

As the data analysis progresses, comparative analysis techniques are employed to identify patterns, contrasts, and divergent perspectives across the selected sources (Harvey, 1989). This comparative approach enables the identification of commonalities and differences in the portrayal of Baswedan's leadership, policy outcomes, and socio-economic impacts, facilitating a nuanced understanding of the complexities inherent in Jakarta's urban governance landscape.

Furthermore, the data analysis incorporates a critical lens to evaluate the empirical research's strengths, limitations, implications, theoretical frameworks, and policy prescriptions identified in the literature (Roberts et al., 2019). This involves assessing the methodological rigor, theoretical coherence, and empirical validity of the selected sources and considering the broader socio-political context in which Baswedan's governance unfolds.

Ultimately, the data analysis and interpretation process culminates in synthesizing findings, generating insights, and formulating conclusions regarding the governance, policies, and impacts of Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta (Turgut, 2021). By triangulating evidence, reconciling divergent perspectives, and contextualizing findings within the broader theoretical and empirical literature, the methodology offers a robust, nuanced, and empirically grounded analysis of Baswedan's governance legacy in Jakarta.

Findings
Analysis of Public Policies Implemented by Anies Baswedan

Anies Baswedan's tenure as the Governor of Jakarta has been marked by a series of ambitious public policies addressing the city's pressing challenges and fostering sustainable development. A comprehensive analysis of these policies reveals a multifaceted approach encompassing urban planning, environmental sustainability, social welfare, and economic development.

One key policy initiative Baswedan introduced is the Jakarta Smart City program, which leverages technology and data-driven solutions to enhance efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement in municipal governance (Aisyah et al., 2024). Integrating digital platforms, such as mobile applications and online portals, the program seeks to improve service delivery, optimize resource allocation, and empower citizens to participate in decision-making.

Additionally, Baswedan has prioritized environmental sustainability through initiatives such as the One Million Trees Movement, which aims to mitigate air pollution, combat deforestation, and enhance green spaces in Jakarta (Nugroho et al., 2022). By mobilizing community volunteers, government agencies, and private sector partners, the movement has made significant strides in expanding Jakarta's urban forest cover and promoting ecological resilience in the face of climate change.

Furthermore, Baswedan has championed policies to address housing affordability and social inequality in Jakarta (Elmedni, 2018). Initiatives such as the Jakarta Affordable Housing Program and the KJP Plus social assistance scheme aim to provide affordable housing options and financial support to low-income households, thereby reducing socio-economic disparities and enhancing social cohesion in the city (Gan et al., 2017).

Overall, the analysis highlights Baswedan's commitment to implementing innovative and inclusive policies that address the diverse needs of Jakarta's residents while promoting sustainable development and social justice (Rohe, 2017). Despite challenges and criticisms, his leadership has significantly impacted the city's governance landscape and set a precedent for future urban development initiatives in Jakarta and beyond.

Evaluation of Social and Economic Policy Impacts in Jakarta

Implementing Anies Baswedan's social and economic policies has had a discernible impact on the quality of life and socio-economic well-being of Jakarta's residents (Rulandari et al., 2022; Satrio et al., 2023). A comprehensive evaluation of these policy impacts reveals successes and challenges in addressing the city's entrenched inequalities and promoting inclusive growth (King et al., 2017).

On the social front, initiatives such as the KJP Plus program have succeeded in providing targeted assistance to vulnerable populations, including low-income families, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities (Rulandari et al., 2022). By providing cash transfers, healthcare benefits, and educational support, the program has helped alleviate poverty, improve access to essential services, and enhance social protection for marginalized groups in Jakarta (Rulandari et al., 2022).

Similarly, efforts to expand affordable housing options through the Jakarta Affordable Housing Program have positively increased housing affordability and reduced homelessness among low-income households (King et al., 2017). By incentivizing private sector investment in affordable housing projects and providing subsidized mortgages to eligible beneficiaries, the program has contributed to the expansion of decent and affordable housing options for Jakarta's urban poor (King et al., 2017; Widyaningsih & Van den Broeck, 2021).

However, despite these achievements, challenges persist in ensuring equitable access to social services and economic opportunities for all residents of Jakarta (Satrio

et al., 2023). Issues such as inadequate infrastructure, limited job prospects, and spatial segregation continue to hinder the realization of inclusive growth and social cohesion in the city (Satrio et al., 2023; Sugeng et al., 2019). Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing socio-economic disparities, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to support vulnerable communities and build resilience against future crises (Rulandari et al., 2022).

Comparison of Infrastructure Performance Before and After Anies Baswedan's Leadership

The infrastructure performance analysis before and after Anies Baswedan's leadership reveals notable changes in Jakarta's built environment, transportation systems, and urban amenities (Salim et al., 2019). While baseline data on infrastructure indicators may vary depending on the timeframe and sources, a qualitative comparison can shed light on the trajectory of infrastructure development under Baswedan's administration (Amir et al., 2022).

Before Baswedan's tenure, Jakarta faced significant challenges regarding traffic congestion, inadequate public transportation, and environmental degradation (Salim et al., 2019). The city's infrastructure was characterized by bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and limited capacity to accommodate the needs of a growing population (Amir et al., 2022). Road networks were congested, public transit systems were underutilized, and environmental degradation threatened public health and quality of life (Salim et al., 2019).

However, under Baswedan's leadership, efforts to enhance infrastructure performance and improve urban mobility have been prioritized through initiatives such as the Jakarta MRT expansion project and the revitalization of waterfront areas (Salim et al., 2019). The Jakarta MRT, inaugurated in 2019, has significantly expanded the city's mass transit network, providing commuters with a faster, more efficient alternative to private vehicles and alleviating pressure on congested roads (Salim et al., 2019).

Moreover, investments in environmental sustainability, such as the rehabilitation of riverbanks and the creation of green spaces, have contributed to improving Jakarta's livability and ecological resilience (Kumar et al., 2023). By reclaiming public spaces, promoting pedestrian-friendly environments, and integrating green infrastructure into urban development plans, Baswedan's administration has sought to create a more sustainable and people-centric city (Kumar et al., 2023).

In conclusion, implementing public policies under Anies Baswedan's leadership has had a discernible impact on Jakarta's social, economic, and infrastructural landscape (Sustikarini, 2023). While significant strides have been made in addressing key challenges and fostering inclusive development, persistent inequalities and structural barriers remain (Dzaki & Eriend, 2023). Moving forward, sustained efforts to address these challenges, coupled with strategic investments in infrastructure, social welfare,

and environmental sustainability, will be essential to realizing Jakarta's full potential as a vibrant, inclusive, and resilient metropolis.

Table 1: Policy Impacts in Jakarta under Anies Baswedan's Leadership

Policy Initiative	Impact
Jakarta Smart City Program	Improved efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement in municipal governance
One Million Trees Movement	Mitigated air pollution, combat deforestation, and enhanced green spaces in Jakarta
Jakarta Affordable Housing Program	Increased housing affordability and reduced homelessness among low-income households
KJP Plus Social Assistance Scheme	Alleviated poverty, improved access to essential services, and enhanced social protection
Jakarta MRT Expansion Project	Expanded mass transit network, improved urban mobility, and reduced traffic congestion
Revitalization of Waterfront Areas	Created pedestrian-friendly environments, reclaimed public spaces, and promoted environmental sustainability

Created, 2024

Successes and Challenges in Anies Baswedan's Governance

In the realm of social changes, Baswedan's administration in Jakarta has been characterized by commendable efforts to address inequalities and enhance social welfare through various initiatives (Farhan & Faisal, 2021). Notably, programs like the KJP Plus social assistance scheme and affordable housing programs have played a significant role in providing tangible support to vulnerable populations and improving their access to essential services and housing options (Farhan & Faisal, 2021; Kennedy, 2022). However, challenges persist in ensuring the equitable distribution of social benefits, particularly in marginalized communities and informal settlements where access to services remains limited (Kennedy, 2022; Silver, 2016).

Economically, Jakarta has witnessed positive developments under Baswedan's leadership, with policies promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and job creation (Farhan & Faisal, 2021; Kurniawan & Cahyadi, 2019). Initiatives such as the Jakarta Smart City program, which leverages technology to stimulate economic growth, have enhanced the city's competitiveness (Farhan & Faisal, 2021; Setiawan & Tomsa, 2022). However, challenges persist, particularly regarding informal employment and income inequality, necessitating targeted interventions to foster inclusive economic development (Kurniawan & Cahyadi, 2019; Setiawan & Tomsa, 2022).

Regarding infrastructural changes, Baswedan's governance agenda has prioritized substantial investments in transportation and environmental sustainability

(Silver, 2021). Projects such as the Jakarta MRT expansion and waterfront revitalization have significantly improved urban mobility and livability in the city (Silver, 2021; Kennedy, 2022). Nonetheless, funding constraints and environmental degradation remain prominent, highlighting the importance of sustainable infrastructure planning and management for Jakarta's future growth (Silver, 2021; Ngin, 2022).

Table 2: Successes and Challenges in Anies Baswedan's Governance

Category	Successes	Challenges
Social Welfare	Implementation of social assistance programs like the KJP Plus scheme and affordable housing initiatives, improving access to essential services and housing options	Ensuring equitable distribution of social benefits, particularly in marginalized communities and informal settlements
Economic Changes	Promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation through initiatives like the Jakarta Smart City program, enhancing economic growth and competitiveness	Addressing informal employment and income inequality, fostering inclusive economic development
Infrastructural Changes	Investments in infrastructure projects such as the Jakarta MRT expansion and waterfront revitalization, improving urban mobility and livability	Overcoming funding constraints and environmental degradation, ensuring sustainable infrastructure planning and management

Created, 2024

Discussion

Analyzing Anies Baswedan's governance in Jakarta presents a nuanced picture of successes and challenges across various policy domains. This discussion delves into the findings, drawing insights from the provided data and highlighting critical aspects of Baswedan's leadership. Anies Baswedan's tenure as the Governor of Jakarta has been characterized by ambitious public policies addressing the city's pressing challenges and fostering sustainable development. These policies encompass urban planning, environmental sustainability, social welfare, and economic development. The Jakarta Smart City program is a flagship initiative leveraging technology and data-driven solutions to enhance municipal governance efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement. The program's integration of digital platforms, such as mobile applications and online portals, has improved service delivery and empowered citizens in decision-making processes (Aisyah et al., 2024).

Furthermore, Baswedan's emphasis on environmental sustainability is evident through initiatives like the One Million Trees Movement, which aims to mitigate air pollution, combat deforestation, and enhance green spaces in Jakarta (Nugroho et al., 2022). This grassroots movement, mobilizing community volunteers, government agencies, and private sector partners, has made significant strides in expanding

Jakarta's urban forest cover and promoting ecological resilience in the face of climate change. In addressing social welfare, Baswedan championed policies to tackle housing affordability and social inequality in Jakarta (Elmedni, 2018). The Jakarta Affordable Housing Program and the KJP Plus social assistance scheme have provided affordable housing options and financial support to low-income households, reducing socio-economic disparities and enhancing social cohesion in the city (Gan et al., 2017).

Economically, Jakarta experienced positive developments under Baswedan's leadership, with policies promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and job creation (Farhan & Faisal, 2021; Kurniawan & Cahyadi, 2019). In particular, the Jakarta Smart City program played a pivotal role in stimulating economic growth and enhancing the city's competitiveness through technological advancements (Farhan & Faisal, 2021; Setiawan & Tomsa, 2022). However, challenges persisted, especially concerning informal employment and income inequality, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to foster inclusive economic development (Kurniawan & Cahyadi, 2019; Setiawan & Tomsa, 2022).

Infrastructural changes were also a focal point of Baswedan's governance agenda, with substantial investments in transportation and environmental sustainability (Silver, 2021). Projects such as the Jakarta MRT expansion and waterfront revitalization significantly improved urban mobility and livability in the city (Silver, 2021; Kennedy, 2022). Despite these achievements, funding constraints and environmental degradation remained prominent challenges, emphasizing the importance of sustainable infrastructure planning and management for Jakarta's future growth (Silver, 2021; Ngin, 2022).

The findings underscore Anies Baswedan's commitment to implementing innovative and inclusive policies to address Jakarta's complex challenges. While significant strides have been made across various policy domains, persistent inequalities and structural barriers highlight the ongoing need for targeted interventions and sustainable development strategies. Baswedan's leadership sets a precedent for future urban development initiatives in Jakarta and beyond, emphasizing the importance of holistic approaches to governance that prioritize sustainability, social welfare, and economic prosperity.

Conclusion

The literature review has comprehensively analyzed the governance, policies, and impacts of Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta. It has elucidated the multifaceted nature of urban governance, highlighting the interplay between social, economic, and infrastructural dynamics in shaping the city's trajectory. Baswedan's tenure has witnessed commendable efforts to address social inequalities, promote economic growth, and enhance infrastructure, resulting in tangible improvements in the quality of life for Jakarta's residents. However, persistent challenges remain in social

welfare, economic inclusion, and sustainable development, underscoring the complexities of governing a rapidly growing metropolis.

The literature review findings have significant implications for understanding Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta. They highlight his proactive approach to governance, characterized by a mix of progressive policies, innovative solutions, and collaborative initiatives. Baswedan's emphasis on social welfare, economic development, and environmental sustainability reflects a holistic vision for Jakarta's future, grounded in inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability principles. However, the challenges faced by his administration, particularly in addressing entrenched inequalities and navigating complex urban dynamics, underscore the need for strategic leadership, effective governance mechanisms, and sustained efforts to overcome obstacles and realize policy objectives.

The literature review has identified several avenues for further research on Anies Baswedan's leadership in Jakarta. Future studies could delve deeper into specific policy areas, such as housing affordability, transportation, or environmental sustainability, to assess the long-term impacts and effectiveness of Baswedan's initiatives. Moreover, comparative analyses with other cities or regions could provide valuable insights into the transferability of policies and governance models in diverse urban contexts. Studies exploring public perceptions, stakeholder perspectives, and institutional dynamics could enrich our understanding of the socio-political factors shaping governance outcomes under Baswedan's leadership. Overall, the literature review has laid the groundwork for continued inquiry into urban governance and leadership complexities in Jakarta, offering opportunities for further research and scholarly exploration.

Acknowledgment

References

Aisyah, S., Juniadi, D., Pasaribu, D., Hakim, N. A. T. U., & Fadiyah, D. (2024, January). Digital Government: Efforts and Problems in The Realization of Smart Governance. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Law, Social, and Political Science (ICSP 2023)* (Vol. 816, p. 291). Springer Nature.

Alavibelmana, M., & Fazekas, R. (2018). The Role of Smart City Concept in Sustainable Urban Planning from Policy Perspective-Case Study of Malmö.

Amir, S., Hidayana, I., Rahvenia, Z., & Haydar, S. (2023). Dataset on factors associated with social cohesion of urban life in Jakarta. *Data in Brief*, 109339.

Amir, S., Ufaira, R., Ramadhan, D. M., & Nastiti, A. (2022). City Profile: Jakarta.

Andrea, E. P. (2015). Study the impact of urbanization and rapid urban expansion in Java and Jabodetabek megacity, Indonesia.

Anggadwita, G., Alamanda, D. T., Permatasari, A., & Setiawan, I. I. (2021). Mapping Communication Priority of Local Government Leaders through Instagram Captions in Publicising Smart City Programmes.

Booth, A. (2016). Searching for qualitative research for inclusion in systematic reviews: a structured methodological review. *Systematic reviews*, *5*(1), 1-23.

Brenner, N. (2018). Debating planetary urbanization: For an engaged pluralism. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *36*(3), 570-590.

Brenner, N., & Schmid, C. (2015). Towards a new epistemology of the urban? *City*, *19*(2-3), 151-182.

Caragliu, A., & Del Bo, C. F. (2022). Smart cities and urban inequality. *Regional Studies*, *56*(7), 1097-1112.

Dzaki, A. R., & Eriend, D. (2023). COMMUNICATION STRATEGY OF THE REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (DPD) OF THE NASDEM PARTY, SOLOK DISTRICT IN SOCIALIZING ANIES BASWEDAN AS 2024 PRESIDENTIAL CAPTAIN. *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia*, *2*(12), 1118-1137.

Elmedni, B. (2018). The mirage of housing affordability: An analysis of affordable housing plans in New York City. *Sage Open*, *8*(4), 2158244018809218.

Farhan, M., & Faisal, M. (2021). Controversial Leaders and Strategic Policies Case Study: the Government of DKI Jakarta During The Leadership Period of Basuki Tjahaya Purnama. *Krisnadwipayana International Journal of Management Studies*, *1*(1), 33-44.

Farhan, M., & Faisal, M. (2021). Controversial Leaders and Strategic Policies Case Study: the Government of DKI Jakarta During The Leadership Period of Basuki Tjahaya Purnama. *Krisnadwipayana International Journal of Management Studies*, *1*(1), 33-44.

Gan, X., Zuo, J., Wu, P., Wang, J., Chang, R., & Wen, T. (2017). How does affordable housing become more sustainable? A stakeholder study. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, *162*, 427-437.

Goonewardena, K. (2018). Planetary urbanization and totality. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *36*(3), 456-473.

Hamid, A. (2019). Populism in the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election. *Journal of Governance*, *4*(1), 1-15.

Harvey, D. (1989). From managerialism to entrepreneurialism: the transformation in urban governance in late capitalism. *Geografiska Annaler: series B, human geography*, *71*(1), 3-17.

Harvey, D. (2012). *Rebel cities: From the right to the city to the urban revolution*. Verso books.

Hidayati, I., Yamu, C., & Tan, W. (2019). The emergence of mobility inequality in greater Jakarta, Indonesia: A socio-spatial analysis of path dependencies in transport–land use policies. *Sustainability*, *11*(18), 5115.

Kennedy, P. S. J. (2022). Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic for an Urban Economy: The Case of Urban Resilience in Jakarta.

King, R., Orloff, M., Virsilas, T., & Pande, T. (2017). *Confronting the urban housing crisis in the global south: adequate, secure, and affordable housing*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute.

Kumar, A., Ekka, P., Upreti, M., Shilky, & Saikia, P. (2023). Urban Green Spaces for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience. In *The Palgrave Handbook of Socio-ecological Resilience in the Face of Climate Change: Contexts from a Developing Country* (pp. 389-409). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

Kurniawan, B., & Cahyadi, R. (2019). Political Economy of Development from Global to Indonesian Context A R

Kusno, A. (2017). Power and time turning: The capital, the state, and the kampung in Jakarta. In *Cities and Power* (pp. 63-73). Routledge.

Lappin, Y. (2023). Leaning forward: What can be? *COME HELL OR HIGH FEVER*, 341.

Maryati, T. K. Emerging Trends in Technology for Education in an Uncertain World.

Maswati, R., & Baharuddin, T. Online political trust in Anies Baswedan as a candidate for the President of Indonesia 2024. In *Environmental Issues and Social Inclusion in a Sustainable Era* (pp. 317-322). Routledge.

Nasir, A., Shaukat, K., Iqbal Khan, K., A. Hameed, I., Alam, T. M., & Luo, S. (2021). Trends and directions of financial technology (Fintech) in society and environment: A bibliometric study. *Applied Sciences*, *11*(21), 10353.

Ngin, C. (2022). 2022/99 "How Recipient Countries in Southeast Asia Manage 'Belt and Road Initiative' Projects" by Chanrith Ngin.

Norris, P., & Inglehart, R. (2019). *Cultural backlash: Trump, Brexit, and authoritarian populism*. Cambridge University Press.

Nugroho, H. Y. S. H., Basuki, T. M., Pramono, I. B., Savitri, E., Purwanto, Indrawati, D. R., ... & Nandini, R. (2022). Forty Years of Soil and Water Conservation Policy, Implementation, Research and Development in Indonesia: A Review. *Sustainability*, *14*(5), 2972.

Ong, A. (2006). *Neoliberalism as exception: Mutations in citizenship and sovereignty*. Duke University Press.

Roberts, M., Sander, F. G., & Tiwari, S. (Eds.). (2019). *Time to ACT: Realizing Indonesia's urban potential*. World Bank Publications.

Rohe, W. M. (2017). Tackling the housing affordability crisis. *Housing Policy Debate*, *27*(3), 490-494.

Roy, A. (2011). Slumdog cities: Rethinking subaltern urbanism. *International journal of urban and regional research*, *35*(2), 223-238.

Rukmana, D., & Roitman, S. (2022). Seeing from Urban Indonesia. *Routledge Handbook of Urban Indonesia*.

Rulandari, N., Natision, A., Esien, E. B., & Kesmawan, A. P. (2022). The Policy Implementation Of Social Ministry's Cash Assistance Program During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Jakarta. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, *9*(1), 48-61.

Salim, W., Bettinger, K., & Fisher, M. (2019). Maladaptation on the waterfront: Jakarta's growth coalition and the Great Garuda. *Environment and Urbanization Asia*, *10*(1), 63-80.

Sassen, S. (2018). *Cities in a world economy*. Sage Publications.

Satrio, R. B., Hidayat, A. K., & Hayati, A. (2023). The Impact of Transjakarta Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Operationalization on Economic Growth and Unemployment Rate in DKI Jakarta Province. *Quantitative Economics and Management Studies*, *4*(2), 261-277.

Schmid, C. (2018). Journeys through planetary urbanization: Decentering perspectives on the urban. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *36*(3), 591-610.

Setiawan, K. M., & Tomsa, D. (2022). *Politics in contemporary Indonesia: Institutional change, policy challenges, and democratic decline*. Routledge.

Sheppard, E. (2019). Globalizing capitalism's raggedy fringes: Thinking through Jakarta. *Area Development and Policy*, *4*(1), 1-27.

Silver, C. (2016). Distressed city: The challenges of planning and managing megacity Jakarta. *Transforming distressed global communities: Making inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities*, 183-210.

Sugeng, E. S., Varma, N., & Smith, Z. A. (2019). EVALUATION OF THE NORMALISASI POLICY IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA USING SYSTEM DYNAMICS. *Landscape Architecture Frontiers*, *7*(3), 78-94.

Sustikarini, A. (2023). Anies Baswedan and Substate Populism in Jakarta, Indonesia. In *Democratic Recession, Autocratization, and Democratic Backlash in Southeast Asia* (pp. 63-92). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

Tallon, A. (2020). *Urban Regeneration in the UK*. Routledge.

Taufik, T., Nasrudin, N., Citra, A., Rahman, A., & Jbour, R. H. A. (2023). DELINEATING THE COMPLEX LANDSCAPE: IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY AND TOLERANCE IN INDONESIA UNDER THE STEWARDSHIP OF ANIES BASWEDAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIETY REVIEWS*, *1*(2), 154-168.

Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge using systematic review. *British journal of management*, *14*(3), 207-222.

Turgut, S. (2021). *Analyzing the sustainability of Istanbul's Urban Transformation Projects: The Impact on Gecekondu Communities* (Master's thesis).

Widyaningsih, A., & Van den Broeck, P. (2021). Social innovation in times of flood and eviction crisis: The making and unmaking of homes in the Ciliwung riverbank, Jakarta. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, *42*(2), 325-345.

Wijayanto, Y., Fauzi, A., & Rustiadi, E. (2022). Development of Sustainable Urban Railway Service Model Using Micmac-Mactor: A Case Study in Jabodetabek Mega-Region Indonesia. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & Planning*, *17*(1).