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## **Economic Acceleration Policy, Stages and Implementation in Efforts to Increase National Economic Growth**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyze national economic acceleration policies through the stages of formulation, implementation, and evaluation as a strategy to strengthen sustainable economic growth in Indonesia. The research focuses on how public policies can accelerate national productivity through synergy between sectors and strengthening institutional capacity. This study uses a qualitative approach based on document analysis, with data sources from international journals, academic books, official agency reports, and government publications. The analysis was conducted using thematic analysis techniques to identify conceptual patterns related to the effectiveness of economic acceleration policies. The findings indicate that the success of economic acceleration policies is determined by consistency between policy stages and the coordinating capacity of government institutions. The integration of digital innovation, evidence-based policy governance, and public-private partnerships accelerates the realization of national strategic projects and improves implementation efficiency. The results strengthen the theory of endogenous growth by adding the dimensions of policy capacity and digital transformation as key determinants of economic acceleration. Practically, these findings offer an adaptive policy model that can be applied to accelerate inclusive, innovative, and sustainable national economic development.

**Keywords:** *economic acceleration; public policy; implementation; national growth; sustainable development*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Economic acceleration is a strategic agenda for developing countries to strengthen national economic structures and accelerate income convergence (Spence, 2024, p. 19). In the Indonesian context, economic acceleration serves not only to increase national output but also as an instrument to strengthen resilience to global shocks (Negara & Ramayandi, 2020). The implementation of economic acceleration policies is often associated with institutional reform, bureaucratic efficiency, and optimization of public investment, which are prerequisites for sustainable long-term growth (Altenburg & Rodrik, 2017). Thus, economic acceleration must be understood not simply as a macroeconomic policy, but as a structural transformation involving cross-sector coordination and systematic development stages.

Globally, countries that have successfully achieved sustainable growth generally adopt a policy model that emphasizes the integration of technological innovation and macroeconomic policies (Jorgenson & Vu, 2016). This approach places *ijtihad iqtishadi* (rational economic endeavor) as the foundation for data- and innovation-driven policy decision-making. In the case of developing countries, such as Ethiopia and Vietnam, massive investment in infrastructure and disciplined fiscal management are key to acceleration (Moller & Wacker, 2017). However, the effectiveness of these policies depends heavily on proper implementation, where coordination between institutions plays a dominant role (Fetai, 2018).

Empirical studies show that economic acceleration policies often face a gap between formulation and implementation. For example, green industrialization policies in several countries have been hampered by a lack of synergy between public and private actors (Ali et al., 2021). In this regard, economic policy must consider aspects of social justice and equitable distribution of development benefits (Malyshev & Gershanok, 2023). Furthermore, new challenges arising from the digital era demand policy reforms to accommodate an innovation-based economy and resource efficiency (Guo et al., 2023).

From a theoretical perspective, the concept of economic acceleration is rooted in endogenous growth theory, which emphasizes the role of human capital, technology, and public policy (Gordon, 2018). Within this framework, public policy not only creates stable macroeconomic conditions but also encourages increased productivity through innovation and long-term investment (Yu & Wang, 2021). Similarly, integrated fiscal and monetary policies within the national development strategy can create a multiplier effect that accelerates growth (Budilaksono, 2023).

However, a research gap that remains largely unexplored is how the effectiveness of economic acceleration policy implementation can be measured in the context of developing countries transforming to a digital economy. Most previous studies have focused on macroeconomic outcomes without delving deeply into the implementation mechanisms (Subramaniam, 2021). Therefore, this

study aims to conceptually and empirically analyze the stages and implementation of economic acceleration policies in an effort to boost national economic growth. The primary research question is: how can the stages and implementation of economic acceleration policies effectively increase national economic growth sustainably within the context of inclusive development that adapts to global change.

Studies on economic acceleration policies and their implementation range from classical economic growth theory to modern sustainable development theory. The economic literature highlights the crucial role of public policy in accelerating growth by emphasizing factors such as innovation, human capital, and infrastructure (Petrakis, 2020). From a public policy theory perspective, the policy process consists of interrelated stages: formulation, implementation, and evaluation (Jann & Wegrich, 2017). Policy implementation is key to success because it serves as the interface between policy design and socio-economic realities (Khan, 2016). Mismatches between policy design and institutional conditions often hinder accelerated growth (Wu, Ramesh, & Howlett, 2015).

Numerous studies have shown that an inclusive and innovation-oriented growth model is a crucial foundation for economic acceleration policies (Lewandowski, 2016). The *ijtihad* (intelligible) approach to economic policy demands rationality and wisdom in resource management, as advocated by contemporary Islamic economic approaches (Wahyuni & Harahap, 2024). On the other hand, a public-private partnership (PPP)-based policy approach offers a conceptual framework for combining public and private capital in strategic development projects (Cheng et al., 2021). Thus, the integration of economic theory, public policy, and institutional frameworks is fundamental to the successful acceleration of a national economy that is adaptive to global change.

The theoretical framework of this study combines endogenous growth theory, public policy theory, and a staged policy implementation model. Endogenous growth theory emphasizes the role of policy in increasing productivity through investments in human capital and technology (Petrakis, 2020, p. 143). Within this framework, government policy is not only an external facilitator but also an internal factor shaping growth dynamics (Smith & Larimer, 2018, p. 55). The policy stages include agenda setting, formulation, adoption, implementation, and evaluation, as outlined in the policy cycle model (Jann & Wegrich, 2017). The implementation stage is often the most critical phase because it is where policies are tested in real-world contexts, both institutionally and socially (Wu et al., 2015).

The policy capacity framework approach is used to explain a country's ability to design and implement economic policies. Wu, Ramesh, and Howlett (2015) emphasize three dimensions of policy capacity—analytical, operational, and political—that determine the effectiveness of implementation. This framework reinforces the concept that successful economic acceleration depends on the

government's ability to coordinate various actors and resources across sectors (Fuertes et al., 2020). In the context of sustainable development, Cowie et al. (2018) proposed a land balance framework that integrates socio-economic and biophysical dimensions, relevant for green development policies in developing countries.

Furthermore, the circular economy framework approach highlights the transition from a linear growth model to a resource-efficient, circular economy (Lewandowski, 2016). This theory is relevant in modern economic acceleration policies because it encourages sustainable productivity by reducing waste and increasing innovation. Within this framework, economic acceleration policies are viewed as an iterative process involving policy adaptation based on institutional learning (Spigel & Harrison, 2018). By combining endogenous growth theory, policy capacity, and circular economy, this theoretical framework provides a comprehensive conceptual basis for understanding the stages and implementation of national economic acceleration policies.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research uses a qualitative approach based on conceptual and documentary analysis to examine economic acceleration policies in the context of national economic growth. This approach allows for in-depth analysis of theories, policies, and policy implementation practices across various countries and institutions (Silverman, 2021, p. 44). The qualitative approach was used because the research focuses not on quantitative measurements, but on understanding the process and stages of policy implementation (Creswell, 2018, p. 110). Therefore, the data used are textual and interpretive in nature to understand the relationship between policies, theories, and their implementation in accelerating economic growth.

The primary data sources for this research come from international books, reputable journal articles, dissertations from leading universities, and official reports from institutions such as the World Bank and the OECD. The World Bank (2023) and IMF (2022) reports were used to obtain an empirical overview of global economic acceleration policies and growth indicators. Additionally, journals such as the *Journal of Economic Policy Reform*, *World Development*, and *Policy and Society* serve as primary sources for theoretical analysis of public policy and economics (Wu et al., 2015). Secondary data sources included national and regional policies published by the Indonesian government and relevant international institutions.

Data collection was conducted through systematic literature analysis. This process involved searching academic databases such as Scopus, SpringerLink, and Taylor & Francis to identify scientific papers using the keywords "economic acceleration policy," "policy implementation stages," and "national economic growth." This technique was adapted from the systematic literature review method outlined by Snyder (2019, p. 337), with the aim of selecting relevant literature

based on time, topic relevance, and publisher reputation. The collection process also included triangulation analysis of data from official institutions to ensure consistency of findings.

The data analysis technique used a thematic analysis approach, as described by Braun and Clarke (2019, p. 60), interpreting data based on themes emerging from the literature. The analysis was conducted by identifying three main themes: policy stages, implementation mechanisms, and impact on economic growth. This approach enabled the development of a dynamic, theory-based conceptual framework, consistent with modern public policy models (Smith & Larimer, 2018, p. 75). Interpretation is conducted by linking endogenous growth theory and the phased policy implementation model to gain an integrative understanding.

Conclusions are drawn using an inductive method, deducing general patterns from the identified data (Yin, 2018, p. 23). The analyzed data are synthesized to produce findings that illustrate the logical relationship between the phases of economic acceleration policies and national growth. This process is supported by thematic cross-source verification, as recommended by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2020, p. 133). Thus, the conclusions obtained are not only descriptive but also offer conceptual contributions to the development of phased national economic policies and their effective implementation.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The research findings indicate that effective economic acceleration policies are based on three main pillars: coherence across policy stages, institutional capacity, and continuous innovation. Within the context of endogenous growth theory, policies that encourage investment in human capital and technology have been shown to accelerate national productivity (Petrakis, 2020). Analysis of public policies demonstrates that structured and adaptive implementation stages are a determining factor in the success of economic acceleration (Jann & Wegrich, 2017). This study also confirms that countries with high policy capacity tend to have better implementation effectiveness (Wu et al., 2015).

Theoretically, the research findings reinforce the policy capacity framework, where implementation effectiveness depends on analytical and coordinative capabilities across institutions (Fuertes et al., 2020). In practice, the implementation of economic acceleration policies often faces challenges in bureaucratic coordination and resource constraints. This study finds that adopting public-private partnership-based policies (Cheng et al., 2021) can be a strategic solution to overcome these limitations. Thus, these findings contribute to the strengthening of the national economic policy literature by emphasizing the importance of synergy across implementation stages and policy innovation.

### Policy Formulation and Synchronization Stages

The policy formulation stage for economic acceleration requires evidence-based needs analysis and strategic planning. Jann and Wegrich (2017) emphasize the importance of this initial stage in determining the success of the policy cycle. In the Indonesian context, this stage includes the integration of macroeconomic, fiscal, and sectoral policies to achieve inclusive growth goals (Negara & Ramayandi, 2020). Analysis of the experiences of other countries, such as Vietnam and South Korea, shows that consistency between formulation and implementation is a key factor in economic acceleration (Moller & Wacker, 2017).

However, in practice, policy formulation is often hampered by a lack of synchronization between institutions and overlapping policies (Fetai, 2018). In this context, applying the principle of *ijtihad iqtishadi* requires a rational and participatory approach to policy formulation (Wahyuni & Harahap, 2024). Strengthening inter-institutional coordination through digital governance mechanisms can accelerate the formulation process and reduce bureaucratic coordination costs (Guo et al., 2023). Therefore, effective policy formulation must be adaptive, data-driven, and aligned with long-term development frameworks.

### Policy Implementation and Structural Challenges

The implementation stage of economic acceleration policies is a critical phase that determines the effectiveness of public policies in creating real economic impact. Wu, Ramesh, and Howlett (2015) emphasize that policy implementation is heavily influenced by administrative capacity, institutional structures, and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms. In the context of the national economy, the main challenge in this stage is limited coordination between the central and regional governments, which often results in inefficient program implementation (Fuertes et al., 2020). Furthermore, bureaucratic complexity and information asymmetry hinder efficient policy adoption (Khan, 2016).

The implementation of economic acceleration policies in countries such as Malaysia and South Korea demonstrates that success depends on policy coherence and strong fiscal discipline (Moller & Wacker, 2017). Integration between macro and micro policies is crucial to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth (Cowie et al., 2018). In this context, public-private partnerships (PPPs) are a key instrument for accelerating the implementation of strategic projects (Cheng et al., 2021). This partnership not only provides alternative financing but also introduces managerial efficiencies and technological innovations from the private sector.

In addition to institutional factors, a country's ability to adopt digital technology plays a significant role in accelerating policy implementation (Guo et al., 2023). The implementation of digital systems in public project planning and reporting increases transparency and budget efficiency. The United Arab Emirates' experience in digital governance shows that technology integration can reduce

implementation time by up to 40% (IMF, 2022). In the Indonesian context, adapting a similar strategy will increase the effectiveness of economic acceleration programs and strengthen the foundations for inclusive and sustainable national growth.

#### Evaluation and Implications for National Growth

Policy evaluation is the final stage in the economic acceleration cycle, assessing the effectiveness and impact of policies on national growth. Jann and Wegrich (2017) explain that good evaluation should be based on measurable performance indicators and include feedback for subsequent policy improvements. Within the context of endogenous growth theory, evaluation focuses on how public policies contribute to long-term productivity gains through human capital and technology (Petrakis, 2020).

The results of this study indicate that economic acceleration policies with an integrated evaluation system result in more stable economic growth than policies without a feedback mechanism (Budilaksono, 2023). The experience of the OECD (2023) emphasizes the importance of an evidence-based policy approach in assessing the effectiveness of economic policies. In Indonesia, policy evaluations are often administrative in nature and pay little attention to socio-economic outcomes. To address this, an assessment system based on indicators of national economic productivity and inclusiveness is needed (World Bank, 2023).

Conceptually, the evaluation stage not only assesses the final policy outcomes but also serves as a means for ongoing institutional learning (Spigel & Harrison, 2018). Reflective and adaptive evaluations encourage institutional reforms toward economic governance that is more responsive to global dynamics (Cowie et al., 2018). Thus, an effective evaluation stage serves not only as an assessment tool but also as a catalyst for policy innovation that strengthens national economic growth.

This research identifies that the effectiveness of national economic acceleration policies depends on consistency across the stages of policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. The first research question, regarding how policy stages are designed to accelerate growth, is answered by the finding that cross-sectoral coherence and macro-policy integration are key (Negara & Ramayandi, 2020). The second research question, regarding policy implementation, indicates that institutional capacity, digital innovation, and public-private partnerships determine successful implementation (Cheng et al., 2021). The third research question, related to policy evaluation, is answered by affirming that data-driven assessment systems and policy learning strengthen policy sustainability (OECD, 2023).

Theoretically, this study expands the concept of endogenous growth theory by incorporating elements of policy capacity and digital innovation as new

determinants of economic acceleration. Practically, this study offers a dynamic policy framework that the government can implement to strengthen the effectiveness of national development programs. The theoretical implications of this study include enriching dynamic and reflective cycle-based policy models, while its practical implications provide new directions for formulating economic acceleration strategies that are responsive to global change, digitalization, and the transition to a green economy.

## **CONCLUSION**

Economic acceleration policies are strategic instruments for accelerating national growth and strengthening economic competitiveness in the era of globalization. This study concludes that the success of these policies depends on synergy across the formulation, implementation, and evaluation stages, supported by institutional capacity and technological innovation. Conceptually, an effective economic acceleration policy model must be data-driven, inclusive-oriented, and adaptive to structural changes in the global economy.

Practically, the government needs to adopt a public-private partnership and digital governance approach to accelerate the implementation of national strategic programs. Policy evaluation must be conducted continuously and evidence-based to generate in-depth institutional learning. This study also recommends the need to improve public policy capacity and integrate economic information systems to support data-driven planning. Further research is recommended to assess the empirical impact of economic acceleration policies on indicators of regional welfare and inequality, so that these policies not only increase growth but also strengthen social justice and the sustainability of national development.

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