ABSTRACT: An economic activity consists of a constituent of all aspects of human life, and how to manage the economy as a basis for changing the social order which famously known as infrastructure. Meanwhile, production activities are non-economic superstructure which stated and placed as a "the left-over" that exists such as beliefs, worldview, institutions, education, ideology. In operation, some infrastructure development prioritized by the current government which have been mired in controversy from the outset both the initiation and the process or the results. Presumably the issue of readiness of the fiscal side, the readiness of the financial management capacity of government infrastructure management which must be read more precisely to improve the methodology and change the development paradigm. Indeed, the elements of infrastructure development and financial disclosure that is not just as simple as building its form physically, a kind of education spending, medical cost allocation, rural irrigation, as well as capital expenditure. Inherent therein contained of non-physical elements, non-sensuous latent, and intangible as a superstructure.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Superstructure, Economic Competitiveness, Economy

INTRODUCTION

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) from 2015 to 2019 expects that economic growth may accelerate to eight percent and the inflation rate is controlled up to 3.5 percent in 2019 (APBN news, 2015). The policy pattern put 226 infrastructure projects as the priority of the National Infrastructure development with a budget of Rp 290 trillion. Allocation policy began in 2015 and runs for the next 5 years, in 2016 cost around Rp 127 trillion (Kompas, November 30th, 2016, p.17) was virtually truly enormous. Certainly it cannot be blamed if the pattern of government policies that loaded this infrastructure can be read and understood by the community as a manifestation associated with the ideology that carried strong political force (the ruling party) who are in the government, as the government’s antithesis economic development pattern seen in the earlier period which was suspected of having neoliberal.

Infrastructure is a term and a specific concept that the emergence initiated by the scholar thought of Karl Marx (Jones, Pip. 2010; 84) (Wikipedia), that the economic activity is a constituent of all aspects of human life, and how to manage it as an economic base to change the social order is called as infrastructure. Production activities are non-economic which is known as superstructure and placed as a "left-over" that exists such as: beliefs, worldview, institutions, education and ideology. This school of thought
Marxism unfounded reductionist theory of consciousness, such as in capturing empirical reality to get an idea of autonomy which is then understood in relation to "material reality" as "economic reality" to deny the economic realities of the non-material or intangible reality. Similarly, Engel, in teaching through the book *The Poverty of Philosophy* (Giddens, A. 2009; 285) is more looking at the economic infrastructure, namely the production of material life is more meaningful than a matter of matter of idealism transcendent, that social relations are strongly correlated to the strength of the forces of production. As a deterministic theory, like the phenomenon of "why chickens lay eggs", then the answer is chosen because "it is concerned with the chicken eggs, not because the chicken is already in the breeding phase"

In its operation, some infrastructure developments prioritized by the current government that have been prioritized in controversy from the outset both the initiation and the process or the results. When the adequacy of funding constraint, problems that have limited the government's budget in its fulfillment precisely invite bigger following problems. This policy has emerged China by inviting as an investor, and did not look in advance and include the private sector, national and or cooperative as the pillar-teacher for Indonesian economy.

Investments that stands by China in Indonesia is using a "Turnkey Project Management" model approach, a model that has been a huge success in Angola (which has now become a second homeland for Chinese people), development of infrastructure in Purwakarta (electrical facility, top management, funding, material & machines, experts, methods and employment dropping from China), Manokwari Papua (cement factory Maruni, district of Manokwari Selatan, hundreds of TK China problematic), in Bayah, Banten Province (hundreds TK China's foreign totally uneducated in Banten), West Kalimantan (sugar factory), Medan (with 50,000 Chinese Foreign TK) and the planned construction of 14 airports and 24 sea ports and rail network development plans Railways ± 80,000 km, also in Lampung, News alerts 2015 also repeated in 2016 in South Halmahera Obi Ternate, which raises the incidence flag People's Republic of China (PRC) during the inauguration of the infrastructure development smelter (Jawa Pos, November 28, 2016, p.10). Limited to only read from the fiscal side, is there any infrastructure development in this model is the right format to absorb employment and or multiplier effect and transfer of technology?

The development of infrastructure by China is said in 2015 it has also been corrected by the government, would have been far from the essence of the 1945 Constitution article 33, paragraph 1 that during 71 this year called "The economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship". For the record, that China has a single-party Communist Party of China (CCP) who embrace the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. Through state propaganda, seeking to bring the figure of Karl Marx and communism to the younger generation of China, promoting a
song called Marx is post-90 set to rap music (Asian Correspondent, Thursday, May 26, 2016). Marx big names also enshrined in a museum located on a street Xixiejie- Beijing, China Marxism Museum (Armandhanu, Denny. 2012). While Similarly, China's economic growth could reach 9.5 percent in 2011 according to its president (Xi Jinping) suggests that, over the next five years should not focus solely on economic growth, but also on the quality (of life), but may not be more low of 6.5 percent during 2016-2020.

TRAILING OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN 2015 AND 2016

If we follow the logic of Karl Marx who said that the social changing (economic progress) Indonesia is determined by the infrastructure, physical resource development, which sensuous determines the production (growth, development) while the superstructure (the elements of intangible, non-material, non-sensuous) declared as the outcome of the process of production. The manifestation of the logic of Marxian denying his own views on the dialectical materialism (that are circular), and lack of awareness on the urgency of the superstructure of the economy which actually became prime factors on something infrastructures can be demonstrated through several reports from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (World Bank) and the World Economic Forum (WEF). Without ignoring some positive results that have been obtained by the government through the 14 Economic Policy Package (PKE), including an increase in the ease of doing business Easy of Doing Business (EODB), may be seen as more objective if the here presented information by referring to outside institutions independently as a grain resources.

Starting a summary report of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) half of the first half of 2015 which states: ".... at the moment, Indonesia's growth is still below potential. This is a result of the low productivity of capital and labor that are growing more slowly than other countries in the region, as well as the level of technological innovation is also relatively low."

Then the ADB in 2015 summary report on economic growth in Indonesia:

"There are several factors that impede the achievement of the growth potential and the socio-economic development of Indonesia. These factors include: vulnerability at the macro level; the gap is increasing; which rely on primary commodity exports; low government revenues (related to corruption and low quality of services); infrastructure deficit; lack of skilled labor; low budgetary allocation for research and development; low level of adequacy of nutrition and health; shallow financial markets; rules that are too much in business; obstacle to the emergence of healthy competition; agricultural sector dominated by rice; and low penetration of information and communication technology".
In its development next year, such as on September 27th, 2016 released of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), suggests that "over a period of 12 months up to February 2016 there has been a decrease in the number of jobs". The meaning is easy to understand that there has been a bias application infrastructure policies, which incidentally is the real infrastructure has been supported by such great cost. Asian Development Bank (ADB) also reported that the energy absorption in the agriculture sector in the country is because "the harvest is late" (not due to the opening of new jobs, pen), while the educated workforce stagnated wages, higher education graduates with job qualifications are not equivalent to the level of education, and going out of the labor force employment that women who do not have work skills.

Having a look at the economic development of Indonesia through the executive summary of the World Bank in October 2016, that the Gini coefficient ratio decreased by 1.1 point, namely at the level of 39.7 in the first quarter (March 2016), as a result of the reallocation of the total national consumption. Unfortunately, this gap did not decrease in 40% of households in the bottom group, what happens is the reallocation of 20% of households to the top 40% of bottom households. On the other reviews, when a decline in poverty by 0.1 percentage point, the cause is not a result of increased production and productivity, but from the Conditional Cash Program, the Family Hope Program (PKH) which is the source of some 2.8 million households, to 3, 5 million households by the end of 2015. Furthermore, the food security policy, consumers pay a very high price for a meal negatively affecting the poor and half poor, contributing to stunting (chronic malnutrition as a result of a deficiency of nutritious food that lasts for a long time), as well as with regard to the problem of teachers' qualifications program of its outcome is ineffective.

The World Bank is giving serious attention on the economic development of Indonesia was also noted that GDP growth in second quarter 2016 which amounted to 5.2% (yoy), driven by government consumption, but did not receive the contribution from net exports, while there has been a contraction of exports by import. Interesting noted that the financial accounts of the State increased sourced from government debt as part of foreign ownership. In the language of the World Bank (2016) reminds, that the economic growth is expected to further strengthen in line with the increase in private investment supported by the climate change investment and credible fiscal policy.

The World Bank report prefers the choice of the word "expected to become stronger in line" than said "there will be intensified it". The sentence can be read from the point that the investment climate and fiscal policy credible (actually the economic superstructure), which in the current economic development is positioned to be sub ordinate economic growth, sub-ordinate infrastructure. In another perspective of this 2016-2017 year, the World Economic Forum (WEF) global competitiveness of Indonesia has slid down four (4) ratings from -37 to rank to rank to -41. Schab Klaus,
founder and CEO of the WEF, said monetary stimulus alone is not sufficient to maintain economic growth, "remains to be combined with reforms of competitiveness".

According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) there are at least 16 basis bullies competitiveness in Indonesia, namely; Corruption with a score of 11.8. Bureaucratic inefficiency (score 9.3). (Only then) Limited infrastructure with a score of 9.0. Access to financing (score 8.6). Inflation (score 7.6). Political instability (score 6.5). The work ethic is bad (score 6.3). The tax rate (score 6.1). Educated human resources are limited (score 5.3). Taxation Regulation (score 4.8). Currency regulation (score 4.6). Instability of the government (4.1). Poor public health (4.0). Theft (4.0). Less innovation (3.7). Labor policies that inhibit (3.7). Among the twelve (12) pillar of the group's competitiveness that the assessment of the World Economic Forum (WEF) has virtually more can be described as a superstructure that is institutional rather than infrastructure, among others, namely: institutions, infrastructure, the conditions and the macroeconomic situation, health and education basic, top-level education and training, market efficiency, labor efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business environment, and innovation.

The above economic analysis information report raises dumb questions, isn’t the root of the problem is the result of a mistake in reading the strategy of infrastructure development, infrastructure development or implementation of denying the superstructure so that there is synergy between the two? Another strong evidence for the validity of how the urgency of "superstructure" can be shown in the comparative examples of how the rapid progress of development, for example; Countries South Korea (the day independence was within 3 days with Indonesia, August 15, 1945, even after that they had also occupied by another foreign nation), the State of Japan or Germany. The nation's progress this nation is the fruit of the work ethos lift themselves out of poverty by the nation of Korea (South) competitiveness at rank 27, and also the Japanese (with their Bushido spirit, Kaizen concept) competitiveness in the 8th world rankings. Germany, with the credo Durch Blut und Eisen's competitiveness on the 5th world ranked.

AN OFFER TO INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION APPROACH

In operational level, if the choice of development or rather the economic growth paradigm based approach to thinking "marxianisme" should have been included approximations dialectical develop dialogical mode of interaction between financial institutions, with power primarily with the budget holders and the user community. By understanding the mechanism of distillation or purification is obtained consensus or understanding concepts resultant aspiration integrated, legitimated, and holistic. For adherents or supporters of this ideology is included humanist Marxism (in the person of Gramsci, in the history of economic thought known as part of the Frankfurt school of thought). When an
infrastructure was built that certainly is for the benefit of society, and most understand the value of welfare benefits it is society itself that is undergoing.

In ontology, the true understanding of the community who is meant, what it was a form of community aspirations cannot actually proxied by the massive amount of mathematical and statistical figures. Society cannot be read simply as a collection of people, the public is also not appropriate if it is defined as a resident at something specific region of space. Communities with all manners, it was his form of cultivation inherent non sensuous, latent nature which must be read properly understood in advance through various indicators manifested in the field. Inclusivity the original, genuine and authentic it emerges from the mind, knowledge, sight, taste, considerate, willingness, consciences, their future goals of society; not in the by-pass with simplification (the easy way) that uses mindset nor the government or even on the assumption that built a power user of the budget and economic experts mindset. In epistemology, it must use the emic perspective or point of view according to the size of the community as a subject who feel, actors who suffered, who feel, who live up the development process that touched him. Not the perspective of Marxism structuralism (in the person of Louis Althusser) that identically with congruent with the mindset, the concept and practice of economics Neoclassical be “measuring cloth in our own body” for bureaucrats perspective, regulators of development and development operator always felt more skillfully when compared with community.

Embracing economic perspective of "measuring cloth in our own body in its capacity as a human subject". Designed the closeness between a subject of development (the public) and the government (human instrument), the government as the agent of change is not neutral, there is no distance with the public; take responsibility for the development biases, if there is a failure not responded by blaming the people wash their hands by saying "we merely assist the provision of infrastructure, just to make the program, we’re just facilitating; while exercising is the community ". This means that axiology, perspective emic approach does not allow development planners, and development of free practitioners and independent value to society; although in principle the value of the benefits of development is entirely to be enjoyed by the public. Government (local government) with constitutional duty and moral responsibility is not appropriate when merely act as Sinterklas project, for the fiscal, for the infrastructure (physical).

Presumably the issue of readiness of the fiscal side, the readiness of the financial management capacity of government infrastructure management must be read more accurately, should be interpreted more accurately by improving the methodology and change the paradigm of development; it particularly in infrastructure development and financial openness. Indeed, the elements of infrastructure development and financial disclosure that is not just as simple as building
his form physically, a kind of education spending by building schools, or health cost allocation sort of health centers, rural irrigation, as well as capital expenditures etc. Inherent therein contained elements of non-physical elements, non-sensuous latent, intangible "which many parties often forget and forget" superstructure such as essential.

The form of the superstructure elements are non-physical, non-sensuous latent, it gradually intangible that at least consists of; (A) the logic of thinking of society as subject development, (b) the ethical procedures [rules, discipline, customs norms, norms, cultural practices], and (c) the standard of transcendental (conviction); is the most of important factors. So when in the future evaluations are questioning the failure of infrastructure development (ineffectively, inefficiently). Verily load "error and sin" First and foremost is not located in the community.

Indeed, fiscal policies to build infrastructure quickly is important for the purpose of accelerating the momentum of economic growth, job creation; but not appropriate when hastily rushed and based on the ego scenario, simplification filled with assumptions made on the table and not emerge from the reality of the field, but oriented in humans which is positioned as the subject of development. Subject that figure referred to as "human or society" with the perspective emic yes must first correctly understood, really understood and agreed to correct and true interest.

Institutional approach, it will put something community economic actors social infrastructure as an entity rather than individually exclusive sterile let alone mathematically. So that the construction concept developed accommodate their surrounding environment. Given that when something concept of infrastructure development (once again; a term that was born from the idea of thinking "Marxian", socio-economic changes as antithesis mode of production capitalist) then an infrastructure investment cannot be read as an economic unit sterile independent, activities subject economic infrastructure (society) cannot be considered unrelated to other factors. Factors of human capacity and range of public services, as one manifestation of the superstructure, so it cannot be ignored interrelationships and interactions.

Approach to the development and always held assumption that economic actors have a set of options and preferences are always available and are stable. Decisions and actions are assumed to always rational economics, which seeks to maximize the benefit / satisfaction and profits. But the reality in the real world, economic activities / development (such as in the villages, among the public at large), many are still traditional and speculative-rational. Local institutions and the participation of rural communities, for example, are often reduced in considering investment in infrastructure as a hassle that must also be measured. Perspective so far only lead to the maximization of satisfaction and profits; so that the economic indicators and the characters are easily recognizable, easily analyzed, easily inferred. While the substantive characteristics
for development but difficult to recognize or difficult to analyze is reduced to make it more simple by reducing a living reality in the field, for example; scarcity of natural resources, human resources, local knowledge and including technology. Execution simplifies infrastructure problems, will result interfere with the effectiveness and efficiency that cannot be called a failure of development. Should the authorities that infrastructure development policies need to address that the rationality of society it is a variable of a changing, dynamic aspiration is not constant that contain a specific meaning, so it needs to be constructed historically, empirically revealed.

Other than that, the development approach in realizing the infrastructure is not ready to recognize the concept of power. Regulators and operators of infrastructure development deciphering the transaction, negotiation, communication, the course of the market, it is happening among actors equal; whereas in the concrete reality of everyday life in the real world that actually there is room something that works dominant power; the development of economic infrastructure needs to accommodate, to synergize the existence of the power to be in control of decision-making (verfuegungsgewalt). This phenomenon can certainly demonstrated the influence of formal or non-formal leaders who have a certain power over something specific region, on something specific domain, on something of particular interest, for example; head of the region, political figures, prominent people, religious leaders and traditional in the countryside can play a role, enables, or even vice versa can also inhibit or restrict economic development activities. Economic activity is also a collective roles and collectivity, with certain values legitimized economic activity, and with the norms and sanctions are certain regulated economic activity. In practice there is a system status, relations of power and authority which are political bureaucracy, conventional aberration, cliques ethnically pure, and partisan coalitions that influence, as well as for example the conflict.

CONCLUSIONS

Any kind of economic stream underlying government economic policy in its application certainly would hold entirely to the principles of efficiency and effectiveness, yet presumably the energy fiscal costs on infrastructure development which is so great at this time gave the signal and alerts about the occurrence of "giving more, has yet to receive a reply comparable benefits ". To cope up with poverty, it cannot stop on the infrastructure of an sich. Humanizing in economic development must consider the interrelationship between human and economic resources to the community itself, the simple notion in this context is the synergy between the infrastructures with the superstructure. Last but not least, the real need to get an understanding of exactly where proportional and rational is that the issue of social change, economic growth, infrastructure development, was not at all be treated sort of production function model. Economics is accordant with regard to human actions, actions of economic actors as the creature has a unique level of cognition (thinking), the level of
affection (emotional - flavors) and the level of psychomotor (willingness - spirit) that cannot unilaterally be predicted or controlled, technically and treated like dead goods. In the matter of infrastructure, it is necessary to involve human resources, empowering indigenous factors to rising up the internal potential of human resources to be actual.

The economic phenomenon cannot be solved by rigorous through a view of positivistic because in touching human existence needs to be saved, by Edmund Husserl it is called as the concept "le-beuswelt" (world's life) as his book "The Risis of European Science and Transcendental Phenomenology (Hardiman; 2002; 58) ". Economic activity concerning the infrastructure policy should be an integral part of society, the process of interaction based on patterns and meanings according to economic institutions in society, in line with the changing dynamics of institutional and a work culture that became the basis of the economic life of the society.

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