

Boediono – Vice President

(Wakil Presiden)

Political affiliation: None

Place and date of birth: Blitar, East Java, 25 February 1943

Religion: Muslim

Marital status: Married to Herawati, with two children

Education

1979	PhD, Business Economics, Wharton School of Business, US
1972	Masters, Economics, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
1967	Bachelors, Economics, University of Western Australia, Perth

Career

2009-present	Vice President
2008-09	Governor, Bank Indonesia
2005-08	Coordinating Minister for the Economy
2001-04	Minister of Finance
1998-99	State Minister for National Planning and Development (Bappenas)
1997-98	Director I, Operations and Monetary Policy, Bank Indonesia (BI)
1996-97	Director III, Monitoring of People's Credit Banks (BPR), BI Lecturer in economics, Gajah Mada University (UGM), Yogyakarta

Profile and comment

Boediono was an established academic before he entered government service in the central bank, and his soft-spoken demeanor sets him apart from most figures in national politics. Although commonly regarded as a 'non-political figure', in fact Boediono has built a remarkably successful career as a politician, combining a non-confrontational approach with an impeccable reputation for clean governance and professional expertise.

As a youth, Boediono attained an opportunity to study economics in Perth, and proceeded afterwards to obtain a masters degree in Melbourne and a PhD in business in the US, at the famed Wharton School of Business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Upon returning to Indonesia, Boediono faced plentiful opportunities to enter lucrative positions in private enterprise, but without hesitation he devoted himself to public service.

In the 1980s, as a professor at the prestigious Gadjah Mada University (UGM) in Yogyakarta, Boediono worked closely with the economist Mubyarto to propound concepts regarding the "people's economy" (*Ekonomi Kerakyatan*). The pair focused on policies to include the poor and the bulk of the population in the benefits of development, lest economic growth only benefit a wealthy splinter of society. Ironically, in recent years, adherents of the 'Mubyarto School' have ignored Boediono's early background and denounced him as a belonging to a supposedly diametrically opposite school of thought, dubbed 'neo-liberalism'.

Critics of Boediono seek to portray a false dichotomy between economic policies that benefit the poor and policies that apply market principles. This was a foremost topic of the 2009