ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by Indonesia, which adheres to a presidential system of government which has its own leadership style, each of which is unique. The main focus that will be in the spotlight will be Suharto and Jokowi, with the limitation of the issue centered on how Jokowi and Suharto's leadership style handles cooperation with China. The theoretical basis used is the theory of leadership style, which is intended to dig deeper into how Jokowi and Suharto's leadership styles compare in dealing with cooperation with China.

This study uses a qualitative-literature method, one of which is because this research is historical in nature so that both can be studied further about the leadership styles of Jokowi and Suharto in dealing with cooperation with China. The results showed they had some of the same leadership styles, pseudo-democratic, transactional, transformative, proactive-extractive with adaptive-anticipatory. But there is one similarity in leadership styles that leads to differences, namely the situational type. Suharto, with his tendency to strongly reject relations with China, could not be separated from the cause of his anxiety about the PKI, besides his belief in Javanese customs led him to perceive him to stay away from China, which was considered to have an aggressive nature. In contrast to Jokowi's situation, he chose to cooperate with China, which from the observation of the current situation is considered more profitable.

Based on the results of the study, the author concludes that both Suharto and Jokowi both took different paths despite having the same leadership style, both of them were unique in their own way even though in the end the decision to sever diplomatic relations with China did not benefit Suharto and helped him fall from the chair he was in. he has lived for a long time, in contrast to Jokowi, who is currently still well-established in conjunction with his cooperation with China.

Keywords: Leadership Style Comparison, Suharto, Jokowi, China.