

Local Government Law, Regional Government Authority in the Context of Regional Autonomy

A. Majid Ali¹, Linda Wahyuni²

¹Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu, Indonesia. E-mail: majid.bengkulu@gmail.com

²Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu, Indonesia. E-mail: lindawahyuni1310@gmail.com

Abstrak

This research analyzes an important policy in the reform order government, namely the implementation of regional autonomy which will be determined through Government Regulations by stipulating the Law. This research is a library research. The purpose of this research is the government's optimal effort to produce the best formulation of regional government in accordance with the expectations of the entire community. The findings prove that broad autonomy authority is the discretion of the region to complete the government which includes the authority of all areas of government. The principle of granting autonomy to the regions is the principle of democracy, empowerment of the community and apparatus as well as public services, equity and justice with due regard to regional diversity. The regional autonomy policy, which began with the issuance of Law Number 22 of 1999 until Law No.23 of 2014, but in its implementation many factors have influenced it. but in its implementation many factors have influenced it. And to get optimal results still requires time and hard work. However, we must be optimistic that at least the process of changing modern local government management has begun.

Keywords: Regional Autonomy, Principles, Policies

INTRODUCTION

The political and economic system built by the New Order government was very centralized, so that during the New Order government, the regions could not develop optimally because all policies regarding the regions were always decided by the center. Regions did not have the power to develop their regional potential, and eventually became very "dependent" on the center. The center's interest in continuing to dominate the regions went hand in hand with a political system that tended to be repressive and undemocratic. The New Order regime regulated local governance in detail and homogenized it nationally. The organs of the local political superstructure were regulated centrally and uniformly without regard to the heterogeneity of local political systems that had existed long before the concept of Indonesian nationhood was formed. Local government elites were merely extensions of the central government in the regions who were given great power to carry out political maneuvers to show their devotion to the central government.

The Regional Head was united with the figure of the Regional Head, whose election process was largely controlled by the center. The unfair distribution of political and economic resources by the New Order regime ended up being a major problem in the relationship between the

Center and the Regions that the B.J. Habibie Government had to face. The B.J. Habibie government did not emerge from a democratic political process, but was a continuation of the New Order authoritarianism of H.M. Soeharto. Even B.J. Habibie's cabinet was largely regarded as political adventurers who were products of authoritarianism trying to live in the democratization era.¹

The scarcity of political legitimacy of the central government has become a very good momentum for people in the regions to demand changes regarding Central-Regional relations. Some demanded greater regional access to natural resources through a policy of regional autonomy, some demanded a change in the form of the state, from unitary to federal, and some even demanded to secede into an independent state. Research has shown that the New Order government was reluctant to hand over some affairs, powers and responsibilities to the lower regions. Local governments were given broad powers to carry out development planning and implementation functions, but they were never provided with sufficient financial resources and qualified human resources.

The small local own-source revenues (PAD) mean that local governments continue to rely on the financial resources of the central government, so they remain under the control of the central bureaucracy. This lack of financial resources is due, among other things, to a lack of policy initiatives from the Central Government to increase the number of affairs and the authority of Districts to cultivate larger sources of revenue. With these small financial resources, Local Governments face difficulties in covering their operational costs, in training personnel, purchasing equipment, making organizational improvements, obtaining technical assistance, and expanding their outreach and services to the community. Limited funds do not allow them to increase their administrative capacity, nor do they encourage the establishment of new functions for fear of not being able to perform them effectively. In turn, administrative capacity may reduce their ability to collect taxes and mobilize their revenue sources. Such a situation is not at all favorable for improving services to the community and facilitating the development movement.²

Based on the critical record of the journey of regional autonomy, especially during the implementation of Law No. 5 of 1974 which was considered centralized, the MPR through MPR Decree No. XV/MPR/1998 mandated the President to organize broad, real and responsible regional autonomy. Broad autonomy authority is the discretion of the region to resolve the government which includes the authority of all fields of government, except the authority in the fields of foreign policy, defense and security, justice, monetary and fiscal, religion and other fields of authority that will be determined by Government Regulation. In addition, the autonomy power also includes complete and unanimous authority in the implementation from implementation to evaluation. What is meant by real autonomy is the regional discretion to carry out government authority in certain fields that actually exist, are needed, grow, and develop in the region. Meanwhile, what is meant by responsible autonomy is the realization of responsibility as a consequence that must be borne by the region in achieving the objectives of granting autonomy, in the form of improving services and improving people's welfare, developing democratic life, justice and equity and maintaining harmonious relations between the center and the regions, as well as between regions in the context of maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.³

In connection with the delegation of authority from the MPR Tap above, the history of Indonesian state administration has entered a new phase in the implementation of regional autonomy under Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government (UUPD) and Law No. 25

¹ Ni'matul Huda, *Otonomi Daerah ; Filosofi, Sejarah Perkembangan dan Problematika*, (Pustaka Pelajar, Jakarta, 2009) hlm. 80

² *Ibid*

³ H.A.W Widjaja, *Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Di Indonesia*, (PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2015), hlm. 35

of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments (PKPD Law). Through these two laws, regions are given broad opportunities to regulate their regions supported by more adequate funding. Since the birth of Law No. 22/1999, which replaced Law No. 5/1974, communities in the regions have welcomed the law with great expectation, especially after it was followed by Law No. 25/1999. The presence of these two laws is like twin brothers that will complement and perfect the implementation of regional autonomy, especially to prepare regions in the future to be more autonomous and democratic. When the frenzied atmosphere of corruption plagued parliaments and executives in the regions, from Sabang to Merauke, a new law was born, namely Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, which revoked the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999 and then Law No. 32 of 2004 was replaced by Law No. 23 of 2014.

The challenge facing the country today is how to find the right balance between the relationship between the Center and the Regions within the Unitary State and connect the two in a way that can support development effectively. With the implementation of Regional Autonomy, there are many opportunities that can be utilized by the regions by maximally exploring regional potentials for the benefit of the region. However, on the other hand, there are obstacles and constraints in the implementation of regional autonomy, one of which is the problem of regional readiness in terms of the availability of human resources capable of implementing regional autonomy properly and maximally.

METHOD

This research is a library research. Data collection through extracting and searching for Government Regulations and Laws as well as some literature on regional autonomy that supports the writing in this study.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Authority Based on Law No. 23 Year 2014

Based on Law No. 23/2014, local governments have authority over mandatory and optional affairs. Mandatory affairs include basic services such as education, health, public works, spatial planning, and public order. This study found that most regions have carried out these mandatory affairs in accordance with the standards set by the central government, although implementation in some sectors is still uneven.

Effective Public Services

From the data obtained, the local government has succeeded in providing optimal services in the education and health sectors. For example, the education assistance program at the primary to senior high school level has succeeded in reaching most of the community, with school enrollment rates increasing. Similarly, in the health sector, improvements in health facilities such as community health centers and regional hospitals have experienced significant growth, although there are shortcomings in remote areas.

Constraints in Local Budget Management

However, the study also found a major constraint faced by local governments, namely limited budgets. Local governments reported that local budgets, especially those from the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and Special Allocation Fund (DAK), are not sufficient to finance large projects such as the construction of roads, bridges or public housing infrastructure. This has caused some projects to be delayed or even canceled.

Coordination Issues between Central and Local Governments

Other findings show that there are problems in coordination between the central government and local governments. Regions reported overlaps in authority, especially in

business licensing processes and natural resource management. This leads to inefficiencies in policy implementation on the ground, as local governments often have to wait for approval from the central government before they can implement policies in their areas.

Community Participation in Decision Making

Despite greater regional authority in the context of regional autonomy, the level of community participation in decision-making processes is still relatively low. Data shows that people who feel involved in regional development planning meetings (*Musrenbang*), especially in rural areas. This low participation has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of the implementation of local government programs that should be tailored to the needs of local communities.

DISCUSSION

Definition and Basic Concepts of Regional Autonomy

Autonomy comes from the Greek, *auto* which means self and *nomos* which means law or regulation. According to the Encyclopedia of Social Science, autonomy in the original sense is the legal self sufficiency of a social body and its actual independence. So there are 2 essential characteristics of autonomy, namely legal self sufficiency and actual independence. In relation to politics or government, regional autonomy means self-government or the condition of living under one's own laws. So regional autonomy is a region that has legal self sufficiency which is self-governed and managed by its own laws. Therefore, autonomy emphasizes aspirations rather than conditions. Koesoemahatmadja as quoted by I Nyoman S argues that according to historical developments in Indonesia, autonomy besides containing the meaning of legislation (*regeling*), also contains the meaning of government (*bestuur*). However, although this autonomy is self-government, self sufficiency and actual independence, the autonomy remains at a limit that does not exceed the authority of the central government which hands over affairs to the regions.

Autonomy, according to Manan as quoted by Sondang P.S, means independence to regulate and manage its own affairs (household). Independence, according to Syafrudin, as quoted by I Nyoman S, does not mean solitude, nor is it alone because it remains *bhinneka tunggal ika*, but to solve its own regional problems not always and too dependent on the central government. Regional autonomy, according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1974, is the right, authority and obligation of regions to regulate and manage their own households in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Meanwhile, according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 1999, regional autonomy is the authority of autonomous regions to regulate and manage the interests of local communities according to their own initiatives based on community aspirations in accordance with statutory regulations. LAW. No. 32 of 2004 and Law No.23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government define regional autonomy as the authority and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities in accordance with statutory regulations.⁴ Thus, it can be stated that regional autonomy is essentially:

1. The right to manage one's own household for an autonomous region. The right comes from the basic authority and affairs of the (central) government which are handed over to the regions. The term itself in regulating and managing households is the core of the autonomy of a region; the determination of its own policies, its own implementation, and its own financing and accountability, then the right is returned to the party that gave it, and turns back into the affairs of the government (center);
2. In the freedom to exercise the right to manage and regulate their own households, regions cannot exercise their autonomous rights and authorities outside the boundaries of their regions;

⁴ H.A.W Widjaja. *Penyelenggaraan Otonomi*, ...hlm.35

3. Regions shall not interfere with the right to regulate and manage the households of other regions in accordance with the basic authority and affairs handed over to them.

Autonomy does not subordinate the autonomy of other regions, the right to regulate and manage their own households is not subordinate to the right to regulate and manage the households of other regions. Thus an autonomous region is a region that is self-governing, self sufficiency, self authority, and self regulation and horizontal because the autonomous region has actual independence. Indicators of a region becoming autonomous after implementing regional autonomy policies include the meaning that the region has actually become a legal community unit, a public economic unit, a socio-cultural unit, an environmental unit (lebensraum) and a national political subsystem unit.⁵

Furthermore, Supian Hamim and Indra Mukhlis explained that the vision of regional autonomy is a formulation of the political, socio-cultural and economic scope of a region that interacts with each other in the context of the effectiveness of the Development program.⁶ Mukhlis explained that the vision of regional autonomy is a formulation of the political, socio-cultural and economic scope of a region that interacts with each other in the context of the effectiveness of development programs.⁷

In the political sphere, since regional autonomy is the result of decentralization and democratic policies, it must be understood as a process to open up space for the birth of democratically elected heads of local government, enable governance that is responsive to the interests of the wider community, and maintain a decision-making mechanism that adheres to the principle of public accountability. Regional autonomy also means the opportunity to develop government structures that suit the needs of the region, to build competitive political and administrative systems and career patterns, and to develop effective government management systems in the economic sector.

In this context, regional autonomy will allow the birth of various local government initiatives to offer investment facilities, facilitate the business licensing process, and build various infrastructure that supports the economic turnover in the region. In the social and cultural field, regional autonomy must be managed as well as possible to create and maintain social harmony among groups in society. Ensuring the successful implementation of regional autonomy requires a strong commitment from consistent leadership from the central government. Local governments are also expected to have democratic leaders, local parliaments that are able to bridge the gap between the demands of the people and the capabilities of the government, community organizations that are able to mobilize support for policies that benefit the wider community, economic policies that favor the opening of jobs and ease of doing business, and various socio-cultural approaches that continuously nurture harmony and solidarity among citizens.

The definition of regional autonomy is the discretion in the form of rights and authorities as well as the obligations and responsibilities of local government bodies to manage and regulate their regional households as a manifestation of decentralization.⁸ As a consequence of granting autonomy to the regions in the form of the right and authority to regulate and manage their local households, local governments are obliged to be accountable both to the state and nation, as well as to the community and the environment. So regional autonomy is the authority of autonomous regions to regulate and manage the interests of local communities according to

⁵ Taliziduhu Ndraha, *Kybernology (Ilmu Pemerintahan Baru)*, (Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2003), hlm. 23.

⁶ Supian H dan Indra M.A, *Manajemen Strategis Dalam Pembangunan*, (Multi Grafindo, Pekanbaru, 2005), hlm. 35.

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ Nyoman S. *Efektifitas...* hlm.52

their own initiatives based on community aspirations in accordance with existing regulations.⁹ The embodiment of the concept of decentralization at the regional level is regional autonomy, thus, regional autonomy is an implication of the implementation of decentralization policies in a country. Bayu Surianingrat as quoted by I Nyoman S formulated regional autonomy as the authority to regulate and manage regional households.¹⁰ Amrah Muslimin argues that autonomy means self-governance in accordance with the notion of *chess praja*, which includes the functions of forming legislation (*wetgeving*), implementing laws (*uitvoering*), policing (*politie*) and judiciary (*rechtspraak*). These four functions are carried out by autonomous regions in order to organize limited public welfare in areas not carried out by the central government.¹¹

A broader measure in determining the extent of regional autonomy was developed by Smith in Jones et al, namely there are 7 measures. First, measures of government functions, which are categorized into complete functions, parts of functions and activities of parts of functions. The degree of decentralization can be measured by the budget for these three categories of functions. Second, the measure of income taxation. Third, a measure of the legal basis for the formation of autonomous regions and the transfer of authority to them. Fourth, a measure of the ratio between total local revenue and total local government revenue as a whole. Fifth, a measure of the overall level of regional expenditure as a share of total state expenditure. Sixth, a measure of local government authority. Seventh, the size of employees and officials by classifying them in the categories of central regional employees, appointed and elected officials, employees and officials selected at the regional and central levels. Based on the various theoretical thoughts on regional autonomy, decentralization and the size of the granting of regional autonomy to autonomous regions above, it has become clear that the formulation and implementation of regional autonomy policies should take into account these various theoretical inputs so that the meaning of regional autonomy can be eliminated in order to achieve the objectives of decentralization itself. The essence of the implementation of regional autonomy is the discretionary power of local governments to organize their own governments on the basis of initiative, creativity and active participation of the community in order to develop and advance their regions.¹²

Based on these shifting principles of local government administration within the framework of government reform, various policies for the implementation of regional autonomy were formulated through Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and Law No. 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments, which have been replaced by Laws. No.32 and 33 of 2004 and most recently Law No. 23 of 2014. In essence, the policy of regional autonomy in Indonesia in the reform era is the main points of "*local government*" management reform. Substantially, government reform at the sub-national level is a planned change, a change that is planned or intended change, a desired change in the main elements of local government.

Regional autonomy as a concept of decentralization of government is essentially intended to meet the interests of the nation as a whole, namely efforts to get closer to the objectives of governance to realize the ideals of a better society, as well as a more just and prosperous society. The above concepts show that how important the implementation of regional autonomy is. Related to that, both the central government and local governments must work together and cooperate in realizing the implementation of regional autonomy in accordance with the objectives and meaning contained in the laws and regulations on regional government.

⁹ Nyoman S. *Efektifitas...* hlm.55

¹⁰ *Ibid*

¹¹ Ekom Koswara K, *Otonomi Daerah untuk Demokrasi dan Pemberdayaan*. (Yayasan Pariba, Jakarta, 2001), hlm. 25

¹² Charles Jones, *Pengantar Kebijakan Publik (terjemahan)*, (PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 1996), hlm. 27.

Objectives, Principles and Urgency of Granting Regional Autonomy

Based on the essential idea in the concept of regional autonomy, the objectives of regional autonomy include at least four main authorities, namely from the political, government management, community and economic aspects of development. The granting of this authority should be given by the central government to the local government in an authority relationship as a logical consequence for achieving the aims and objectives of granting regional autonomy to the regions as well as for rewarding the obligations of local government responsibilities in implementing regional autonomy policies. Thus, the purpose and objectives of granting autonomy, in the form of improving better community services and welfare, developing democratic life, justice and equity and maintaining harmonious relations between the center and the regions and between regions within the framework of maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of granting autonomy to the regions is to enable the regions concerned to regulate and manage their own households, to improve the effectiveness and results of government administration in the context of service to the community and implementation of development. By referring to the essential idea in the concept of regional autonomy, the purpose of granting autonomy to the regions will at least cover the following 4 aspects:¹³

1. From a political point of view, it is to include, channel community inspiration, both for the benefit of the region itself, as well as to support national politics and policies in the context of development in the democratic process at the lower levels.
2. In terms of government management, it is to increase the effectiveness and effectiveness of government administration, especially in providing services to the community by expanding the types of services in various fields of community needs.
3. In terms of society, to increase participation and foster community independence, so that the community is increasingly independent, and does not depend too much on government provision and has strong foreign power in the process of growth.
4. In terms of economic development, it is to launch the implementation of development programs in order to achieve the increasing welfare of the people. Thus, the core of the implementation of regional autonomy is the discretion of local governments (discretionary power) to organize their own government on the basis of initiative, creativity and active participation of the community in order to develop and advance the region. Providing regional autonomy not only means implementing democracy at the lower levels, but also encouraging activities to carry out what is considered important for their own environment.

The main objective of decentralization policy is, on the one hand, to free the central government from the unnecessary burden of handling domestic affairs, so that it has the opportunity to study, understand, respond to various global trends and benefit from them. At the same time, the central government is expected to be better able to concentrate on formulating strategic national macro policies. On the other hand, with the decentralization of government authority to the regions, the regions will experience a significant process of empowerment. Their initiative and creativity will be stimulated, and their capability to address domestic problems will be strengthened.

Decentralization is a symbol of trust from the central government to local governments. This will automatically restore the self-esteem of local governments and communities. If in a centralized system they could not do much in overcoming various problems, due to the absence or lack of authority they had, in this autonomy system they are challenged to creatively find solutions to the various problems faced. The principle of granting autonomy to the regions is the principle of democracy, empowerment of the community and apparatus as well as public

¹³ Nyoman S. *Efektifitas...*

services, equity and justice by taking into account regional diversity. Local governments have the flexibility to make the best decisions within the limits of their authority to develop all their potential to support the quality of services to the community. The fundamental thing in the regional autonomy law is to encourage and empower the community, foster initiative and creativity by placing the community as the main actor in the implementation of development, develop the role and function of DPRD. With the new paradigm, local governments are expected to be better prepared to meet any changes that occur in the future. The value of democracy will provide more space for people to make choices and express themselves rationally so that the dominance of state power will be reduced.¹⁴

In the administration of the state, the apparatus should not always carry out itself but instead be more directive, steering rather than rowing or choosing the most optimal combination between carrying out or directing. Something that has been done by the community should no longer be done by the government.¹⁵ It is enough for the government to make empowering efforts in the spirit of achieving the best quality of service for the community. This means that the decision on the choice must be based on greater interests, namely the interests and quality of community services. With the enactment of the Regional Autonomy Law, there has been a change in government management from centralized to decentralized, from uniformity to diversity in unity. During Law No. 5 of 1974, the central government dominated the implementation of development, including its planning. The main purpose of government administration is to improve the welfare and service of the community. Another fundamental change is that there is a functional and structural authority relationship between the provincial and district / city governments as autonomous regions, as the representative of the central government in the region, the governor has the authority to foster and supervise the implementation of district / city governments and local governments. The granting of broad autonomy to the regions is inseparable from the demands of good governance.

Provincial and district/city government associations can play a role in realizing these demands. As we all understand, good governance is a form of balanced and equitable relationship and interrelationship between the sectors of the state, business community and civil society. The principle of granting autonomy to the regions according to Law No. 32 of 2004 and Law No. 23 of 2014 is 1) broad, real and responsible autonomy for the city / district and 2) limited autonomy for the provinces. For regencies/municipalities, broad authority is intended as regional discretion to organize government which includes authority in all areas of government except for several areas of government administered by the central government. The authority is owned by the district / city as a whole and round starting from planning, implementation, supervision, control and evaluation.

Autonomy in each autonomous region varies, depending on the needs and conditions of the community and its environment. Responsible autonomy is the realization of responsibility as a consequence of granting rights and authority to the regions in the form of duties and obligations that must be carried out by the regions in achieving the objectives of granting autonomy, in the form of improving better community services and welfare, developing life, democracy, justice and equity and maintaining harmonious relations between the center and the regions and between regions within the framework of maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.¹⁶ Talking about autonomy means talking about a broad spectrum, where almost all nations in the world want autonomy, namely the right to organize and manage their own households without the interference and intervention of other parties, which results in

¹⁴ Hanif Nurcholis, et al, *Perencanaan Partisipatif Pemerintah Daerah*, (PT. Grasindo, Jakarta, 2008), hlm..18

¹⁵ Ni'matul Huda, *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah*, (Nusa Media, Bandung, 2009), hlm. 29.

¹⁶ Ekom Koswara K, *Otonomi Daerah*hlm, 29

dependence. The need for regional autonomy, according to Djohan as quoted by I Nyoman S is due to several reasons:

1. According to the Constitution, to fulfill the nature of a unitary state, ensure the implementation of orderly government, achieve the implementation of government affairs successfully and efficiently, facilitate the implementation of development spread throughout the country, foster political stability and national unity.
2. According to experts, autonomy is useful for allocating and distributing power, delegating authority and responsibility, making quality decisions, and accommodating participation. While according to practical people, autonomy is useful for reducing the burden on the upper levels of government, fostering regional independence and power, and so on.
3. The need for regional autonomy in local government, namely to increase the authority to organize and manage their own households. Therefore, the need for autonomy at the local level is essentially to minimize the intervention of the central government in local household affairs.

The description shows that regional autonomy, both in the context of state governance and governance and development, is for the benefit of government and community development. Although regional autonomy has an important and strategic meaning, in practice the authority of regional autonomy is influenced by the form of the state. In a unitary state (unitarism) regional autonomy is granted by the central government (central government), while the local government only receives a handover from the central government. Unlike the case with regional autonomy in federal countries, where regional autonomy has been attached to the states, so that the affairs owned by the federal government are essentially the affairs submitted by the states.¹⁷

In the context of development, decentralization is aimed at improving community development and social development in order to accelerate the improvement of people's welfare. Decentralization and autonomy are believed to be able to answer the demands for equitable socio-economic development, effective governance and political development.¹⁸ Decentralization is ultimately believed to ensure that variations in community demands are addressed appropriately and quickly. These thoughts on decentralization and autonomy explain that the issues of decentralization and regional autonomy are related to empowerment in the sense of giving local communities the freedom and authority to initiate and make decisions. Empowerment guarantees the rights and obligations as well as the authority and responsibility of organizations at the local level to be able to develop programs, choose alternatives and make decisions in managing the interests of the community. With empowerment, local government institutions and communities will be able to provide access not only to decision-making at the local level but also be able to provide access to decision-making at the central level related to the interests of the population and the region.¹⁹

Koswara suggests there are four considerations about the need to grant autonomy to the regions.²⁰ *First*, from a political perspective, the granting of autonomy is seen to prevent the accumulation of power in one hand, which eventually leads to tyrannical and totalitarian governments and anti-democracy. *Second*, in terms of democracy, autonomy is believed to include the people in the government process as well as educate the people to exercise their rights and obligations in the day-to-day administration of government. *Third*, in terms of the technical organization of government, autonomy is seen as a way to achieve an effective and

¹⁷ Edie Toet Hendratno, *Negara Kesatuan, Desentralisasi dan Federalisme*, (Graha Ilmu, Jakarta, 2009), hlm. 28.

¹⁸ Syaukani, Affan Gafar & Ryaas Rasyid, *Otonomi Daerah Dalam Negara Kesatuan*, Cet. VII (Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, 2007) hlm. 37.

¹⁹ Hanif Nurcholis, et al, *Perencanaan Partisipatif....* hlm. 42.

²⁰ Ekom Koswara K, *Otonomi Daerah*hlm, 72

efficient government and more responsibly. What is considered more doelmating to be taken care of by the government and local communities is left to the regions and what is more appropriate to be in the hands of the center is still taken care of by the center. *Fourth*, in terms of management as an element of administration, a delegation of authority and obligation to provide accountability for the fulfillment of a task as a natural thing.

From the various thoughts above, it can be formulated that the motivation and urgency for granting regional autonomy are; First, because of the diversity of community life. Second, recognition and respect for the joints of the life of the nation, state, government and society. Third, the utilization of regional potential management of life. Fourth, equalizing regional capabilities by taking into account different regional conditions and remaining within one archipelago insight.

Application of Authority in Public Services

In the context of regional autonomy, local governments are given the authority to regulate public service affairs, especially in the fields of education, health, public works, and spatial planning. The results show that most regions are able to utilize this authority to improve the quality of public services. For example, in the education sector, some regions have managed to achieve national standards in the provision of education facilities, such as increasing the number of schools equipped with information technology facilities, libraries, and proper learning spaces.

However, these achievements have not been evenly distributed across regions. Regions with limited financial and managerial resources often find it difficult to meet established public service standards. For example, in the health sector, some remote areas still experience difficulties in providing adequate health facilities, especially in terms of the distribution of medical personnel and the provision of medicines. These constraints show that although local governments have full authority to manage these public sectors, their successful implementation is highly dependent on their internal capacity and resources.²¹

In addition, the gap between regions with high PAD and low PAD creates inequalities in the quality of public services. Regions with high PAD tend to be more capable of running innovative and efficient public service programs. In contrast, regions with low PAD are still dependent on transfers from the central government, which are often insufficient to finance all mandated public service needs.²² Therefore, there is a need for reforms in the regional financial system to ensure that regions with limited capacity can optimally exercise their public service authority.

Coordination between local and central government also remains an issue in the implementation of this authority. In some cases, the overlapping authority between the two levels of government creates confusion in the implementation of public service policies. For example, the licensing process for infrastructure development often requires approval from the central government, which slows down the implementation of projects in the regions. Therefore, a clearer and more coordinated framework between the central and local governments is needed for effective implementation of authority in public services.²³ Overall, the implementation of local government authority in public services shows varying results among regions. Financial capacity, managerial and intergovernmental coordination factors strongly influence the success of regions in exercising their authority.

²¹ Hasibuan, A. Z. *Otonomi Daerah dan Peningkatan Pelayanan Publik: Sebuah Analisis*. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 14(2), 2018, hlm. 200-210

²² Purwanto, E. A. *Tantangan Keuangan Daerah dalam Era Otonomi*. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Daerah*, 17(1), 2020, hlm. 45-58.

²³ Supriyadi, A. *Koordinasi Pusat-Daerah dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Publik di Indonesia*. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Daerah*, 22(3), 2019, hlm. 78-85.

CONCLUSION

Based on this description, it can be concluded that the urgency and motivation for granting autonomy to the regions include: first, efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of government administration. Second, efforts to smooth the implementation of development. Third, to increase the role of the community in the democratization process of government.

The regional autonomy policy, which began with the issuance of Law No. 22 of 1999 until Law No. 23 of 2014 is the government's optimal effort to produce the best formulation of local government in accordance with the expectations of the entire community, but in its implementation many factors influence it. And to get optimal results still requires time and hard work. However, we must be optimistic that at least the process of changing modern local government management has begun.

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