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by

Understanding Theoretical Perspective of the Best Implementation of

Regional Autonomy

Abstract

In a new country, development is a new "ideology." In simple language, it means "planned revolution". Inevitably, these countries realize that they are increasingly lived behind, especially in economic terms, compared to developed countries. Countries in Western Europe and North America have relatively higher living standards, political stability, and extraordinary technological growth. The situation was enjoyed after they experienced evolution which took quite a long time. Until the 19th century, European civilization experienced at least three to four gradual evolution, these are primitive, agrarian, mercantilism, and industrial societies. When these countries entered the mercantilism century, around the 16th century, these new countries were still in the colonialist era. As it is known, the era of trade (mercantilism) created sailors who dared to sail the oceans to find a new country where they could obtain cheap merchandise and then be sold in Europe with double price. The traders' target is spices. Trade can be more profitable if supported by monopoly. A lasting monopoly and more profitable if the area for producing charcoal is controlled (colonialized). During the period of mercantilism 1500-1800, it risen up the economic exploitation in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This era can be said to be the starting point for the emergence of world stratification, or polarization between developed countries and underdeveloped countries, the relationship between the West and the producers of spices in the backward regions was a trade partner relationship.

Keywords: regional autonomy, country, political, relationship, government

1. Introduction

There was more beneficial than making a backward country a partner which turned into an obstacle for western society. The period of colonialism was the result. An integration, and integration through conquest. The economic production of an underdeveloped region was forced only if it continued to serve the economic needs of the developed economies in the west. Service needed to take place if the underdeveloped region adopted culture, including technology, as well as forms of social and political organization of Western society. This takeover was not to raise the degree of backwardness as equals to a more developed society but to facilitate exploitation, to make the uniformity between "central" and "regional" [1]. Competition between fellow imperialist nations encouraged political domination of underdeveloped countries. There was often an absorption of wealth into the colonial state, there was also a process of combining colonized countries into the political and economic system into the colonial state. In this condition, the terminology of the dependent-ism theorists can be used that the underdeveloped countries are included in the periphery (peripheral) of the political and economic system of the colonial state. As a result of this colonization, the underdeveloped countries experienced economic and political setbacks [2].

While the colonizing countries are able to develop trade, industrialize, technology, to increase political capabilities, while at the same time the colonized countries are still busy with their oppression problems. When these colonial states became independent, most of them were after World War II, they were confronted with the countries of their former colonizers who were already at the level of industrial society plus the economic conditions and welfare of the people were much higher. These countries are really lived behind. There is no choice but to make a "planned social change" to make the leap, from a backward society - an agrarian primitive

civilization to an industrial civilization [3]. Then there is no better choice but to concentrate all power and strength. Centralizing power means that all development planning, as an accelerated and planned social change, becomes easier. The center becomes a think thank for all policies in various sectors; become the center of all political management.

Not only that, the management of national resource is also monitored and managed by the central government. The construction is planned and executed by the central government. The region only regulate the policy implemented. In this way, the development process can be quick, because it does not require more participation from the community which in turn extends the policy making chain [4]. This centralized management is more efficient when the central government becomes the largest holder of financial bags, where regions depend on central government funds. Therefore, the construction implementation is more easily directed by the central government.

In its development, this centralization formed its own cultural character which could be institutionalized, especially if the central government dominance is accompanied by bureaucratic politics. The fact that in developing countries, most civil servants have political interests and personal interests to centralize their activities. On a personal level, the bases in the national capital or provincial center produce the benefits for the city. All important decisions related to the allocation of resources are taken in the nation's capital, including promotion and position. The purpose of nation building at the departmental level and at the personal level will thus be best served by existing centralization. If there are differences between local and national goals, bureaucrats tend to side with national ones in order to spur personal career prospects, regardless of the impact of decision making [5]. The leader of an area should be the lower end of regional government triangle toward the central government which at the same time, they become the

upper end of the regional government triangle toward the center. However, it often happens that the regional leader prefers to be "the central people in the area" rather than "the people center at the central government". Thus, the interests represented are also more the central government interests. This is a prominent and widespread bias that confirms centralization. This bias is due to three factors [6]. First, structurally the central government still holds on the largest formal power in the countries. Second, politically the problem of building a nation and optimizing scarce resources has strengthened the power and visibility of the central government. Third, in many countries, people agree that the legitimacy is given to local or regional government.

2. The concept of authority

In another perspective, it is stated that new countries usually experience a crisis of authority for holders of power or the central government. The concept of authority introduced by Max Weber is making people obey the orders with certain contents. Power without authorization is meaningless. According to Weber, there are three basic authorities, namely authority based on tradition, charisma, and authority based on legality. The new country society is a transitional society from traditional society, where the basis for validation in its value system is tradition and charisma, towards modern society. Meanwhile, a modern country consists of an organizational society with rational-legal validity. It is a completely new value system.

Building recognition of the power with the new value system will certainly cause shocks if direct power is decentralized. Because at the initial stage of development requires political stability, centralization of power will go hand in hand by growing public recognition of legal-rational authority [7].

However, when development is underway, the demands for decentralization have come to the forefront. Starting from the spread of education and penetration of mass communication media. It was formulated that development would occur if in society there was a large movement in which every individual wished to improve social status. In a natural process (evolution), social mobility is caused by psychic mobility. Psychic mobility is the result of physical or geographical demobility. If a farmer travels frequently to the city, he will experience psychic mobility, his thinking patterns start to open, because he gets the supply of information, needs increase, because needs increase, then he needs to work harder, by working harder, he gets more money and can buy these new needs, he experiences social mobility, social status rises among farmers in his village, expensive geographical mobility, such as providing transportation facilities, such as highways and vehicles which needs quite a long period. If the countries want to catch up and intend to make social change more quickly, then geographic mobility can be replaced by the presence of mass media and literacy. established new generations who had skills that were equal to those possessed by the center [8]. Understanding the values of the authority of power on a rational basis began to appear inequality and inaccuracies of development that occurred in the region due to centralization of development planning. In many cases, the center often does not understand much the regional needs. In addition, because development planning is made uniform, it is not uncommon for development to be like "adjusting users to clothes" and it is not on the contrary, "adjusting clothes to users". As a result, from this figurative statements, there are many development projects that are not in line with the needs of certain regions, although sometimes they are suitable for other regions, but they are forced. Like wearing narrow or oversized clothes, the area looks weird. Then, because the planning and execution of development projects in the regions were carried out at the center, the regions practically did not

get the cash flow that was supposed to occur. The next effect is that the region experiences a degradation of managerial capacity and economic growth, because the area was asked to "just accept it".

The demand then is about the efficiency of development. Because, in subsequent developments the region already has adequate managerial capacity and potential resources, and development can no longer be described as a homogeneous policy for all regions, where specific development policies are needed for certain regions. On the other hand, it is balanced with a factual situation, the time spent in facilitating needs, planning, execution, and implementation is so close or seems to be impromptu. Hence, it is no longer efficient if regions must do so through the center first [9]. The need to decentralize the political management system becomes increasingly strong insistence.

3. The Theory of Regional Development

The theory of regional development refers to the factual condition, that almost all countries in the world have a "regional system". A country is divided into smaller territories. The regional system is territorial, administrative, or development area or it could be a combination of the three. However the division of area development usually follows a conception. For example, an area is formed due to functional relations between activities in its centers. There is a dependence on a resource, for example areas in the river basin, or a metropolitan area. Besides, it could be the similarity of characteristics. There are at least two regional development objectives: Regional Growth and Inter-regional Balance.

The third theory is the theory of Development Planning. A survey of development planning practices over a period of 200 years, then classifies planning into four forms of planning. First,

planning as Social Reform (Planning as Social Reform). In this case, the government plays a very dominant role in development. Planning is carried out centrally. The system is planning for the people (for people), using a top-down pattern (top down) with a tiered system, and with limited political participation. This tradition is the choice of most developing countries Second, Planning as a Policy Analysis (Planning Policy Analysis). In this tradition, the government and community (stakeholders) are cooperating to formulate the problem and various policy alternatives. Planning is carried out with decentralized, carried out with the community (not for people, but with people), using interactive patterns, planned policies by scientific (scientific), and by open politics [10]. This tradition is widely used in countries that are starting to prioritize political development and in developed countries.

Third, Planning as a Social Learning Process. In this perspective, the government function is a facilitator. Because planning is a social learning process, it is done by the community. Thus, it is held in a decentralized way. If Planning as Social Reform emphasizes the top-down system, then Planning as a Social Learning Process takes a bottom-up pattern. It is similar with planning as social analysis, the precondition of planning as a social learning process is an open political system. This tradition is widely used in small organizational units and grassroots development efforts. Fourth, Planning as National Mobilization (Planning as Social Mobilization). In this case, planning is the crystallization of political action based on Communitarian collectivism ideology [11]. This tradition was adopted by socialist countries in Eastern Europe before they went bankrupt in the 20th century.

In the case of developing countries, they will initially choose Planning as Social Reform, as a consequence of the inability of the community to participate in development planning. The reason is the low average level of education of the community, because it is not yet spread and

there are not many educational institutions, and there is not yet high public access to mass communication media. However, the increasing of community education has improved the ability of the community to participate in development planning, a better planning pattern is to include the community in it. Increasing community participation in development planning requires prerequisites in increasing regional autonomy [12]. It means that the affairs of government administration will be carried out more in the regions than in the center.

The fourth theory is Policy Theory or Policy Science (Policy Science). This theory is actually a relatively new discipline in state administration. One of the stages in policy making is planning. Specifically, even policy theory uses the Planning as Analysis approach, this influence can be seen from the three principles of Policy Theory. First, the principle that decision making must involve stakeholders as completely as possible. Second, decision making follows the policy cycle, namely the formulation of the problem, then proceed with the formulation and selection of alternative policies, followed by the implementation, and then evaluation of the policy [13]. The third principle, uses analysis by applying a combination of three kinds of knowledge: empirical positivism, individual experiences, and values that live in society.

Because Policy Theory is based on a journey of policy from planning, decision making, to implementation and policy evaluation - which involves as complete as possible stakeholders, the logical consequence requires decentralization in the political system. Because with decentralization, it is possible for the participation of many people (as state stakeholders) in the national development policy process.

The main purpose of establishing a government is to maintain a system of order so that people can live their lives properly. Government in essence, is a service to the community. It is not held to serve theirselves, but to serve the community and create conditions that allow each member of

the community to develop their abilities and creativity to achieve mutual progress. The government needs to be brought closer to the community, so that the services get better - the closer government would create better services [14]. Osborne-Gaebler's approach came to be known as a contemporary breakthrough in governance.

From the theoretical approaches above, it can be seen that the approach of a decentralized government system is recognized as being better than centralistic. Political decentralization established autonomous regions. Autonomy means independence to regulate and manage their own household affairs. The reason for decentralization is the achievement of the effectiveness of government and the implementation of democracy in / from the bottom (grass roots democracy), this idea is not much different from what was stated by Herbert Simon, Nobel Prize winning management theorist, that the keyword from giving autonomy is the overall efficiency of government. The implementation of decentralization will bring effectiveness in governance, because the country's territory generally consists of various regional units, one of those has its own character, both from a physical-geographical perspective, such as soil conditions, climate, rainfall, flora-fauna, viewpoints culture, to an economic point of view. The last is the most vital problem in the modern state [15]. For a large country with variations in economic excellence, an area with another region needs different management of the economic system - in the sense of investment, development of resources - that is different. If a decision is forced to wait from the center, then the momentum may be lost when it is needed.

4. The Best Implementation of Regional Autonomy

However, the best implementation of regional autonomy is not easy. First, the availability of resources, including human resources and non-human resources, including financial, physical

condition, and so on. Second, there is a structure that refers to the existence of rules and organizational relations, in which national development programs can run through it both formally and informally. Third, the existence of technology, which includes the ability to operate organizations and more specifically the knowledge and practical ability to carry out development programs. Fourth, there is support, which refers to support of wider community so that goals that have been formulated together can be achieved. The fifth which is the most dominant factor, is the existence of reliable leadership [16]. Joseph Riwu Kaho (1991: 60) formulates that for an autonomy, four factors are needed [17]. First, the people must be good. Second, Finance must be sufficient and good. Third, all equipment must be sufficient and good. The fourth, organizations and their management must be good.

The implementation of government management must learn from business organizations. One main thing in business organizations is entrepreneurship. Both Osborne, Gaebler, and Plastrik refer to one and the same term: the entrepreneurship government, or Entrepreneurial government [18]. The term entrepreneurship which means someone who moves economic resources from an area with low productivity to a region with higher productivity and gives greater results. The two keywords are productivity and efficiency.

5. The Principles of the New Government

Entrepreneurs are not those who look for risk but rather look for opportunities while defining risks, and minimizing them. The new reality ordered that state officials were now assessed on the basis of whether they could work harder and smarter, and produce more with less funds . Besides, it is a matter of business of business [19]. The ten principles of the new government are: competition, delegation of authority, oriented to results, saw the community as a client or

customer, chose to prevent problems from arising rather than resolve problems after they arose, focus more on earning money instead of spending money, decentralizing authority and fostering participation, favoring market mechanisms rather than bureaucratic mechanisms, and government function is more of a catalyst than an all-regulating [20].

The last approach is widely adopted by students and practitioners of public organizations, both in developed and developing countries. In fact, it has become a trend as a new paradigm - that has a global influence. The first reason, democracy and autonomous public participation are an inseparable part of the global capitalism movement. Second, governments increasingly do not have sufficient funds to manage their own governance affairs as they could manage even 10 years ago, because of the emergence of a global movement that urges the government to leave from business, which automatically issues one of the government's major revenues, namely through state-owned enterprises. Privatization is not only began in Britain and ended in Europe. But it is also to South America. In fact, one of the choices for countries affected by the crisis in the late 1990s was the privatization of state enterprises [21].

The paradigm, sooner or later, becomes the latest choice of the governments based on one thing: decentralization. First, the management character is business management. Second, productivity and efficiency are not always identical with uniformity and centralization - they even tend to be the opposite. Third, the government in the future will not have sufficient funds to take care of all state affairs, unless it wants to become a country with gigantic amounts of debt, because it can only rely on its income from taxes and loans. It must share with the community which means decentralization.

6. Conclusion

So, from the most classical to contemporary point of view, decentralization is the only choice that, although difficult, must be taken so that the administration of the state can still run, develop, and be able to create value for society. In our analysis, it seems to be concluded that the implementation of autonomy, especially in Indonesia, there are three main requirements that must be met. First is a political requirement. The second is a management challenge. Absolutely, both conditions have overlapping, however, it is necessary to see the closeness between the two. Political requirements require three conditions. First is the political will of the central government. The form is occurred by the important of regional autonomy, which is then proven by the existence of basic regulations and implementing regulations, and ultimately the support of the central government. Second is the existence of regional economic power. In this case, the case is how regions provide adequate contributions to the revenue and expenditure budget. Third is the structuring of bureaucratic organizations and human resources. These three conditions are linked to one another in a sequential pattern. This means that the first condition is the first agenda, the second condition is the second agenda and the third condition is the last agenda.

In general, the three paradigms refer to the two existing decentralization policies, namely Law no. 5/1974 and Law 22/1999, because both of them actually have a complementary rather than substituent. Economic requirement is important, because political competency is not enough to carry out decentralization. The economic prerequisites are divided into two things: first in the context of local government revenue, and second, regional income. The concept is to build the economic power of the regional government which is very important to develop the regional economic strength. Thus, the orientation of the local government is not to look for projects, but to empower the local economy-populist economy. Management requirements require three steps: reorienting government paradigms, government restructuring, and alliances with mass

organizations. The following chapter specifically discusses the meaning of decentralization and the relation with the autonomy to provide a broader perspective before entering into the proposed strategy to implement decentralization minus revolution.

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