

Administration of Post-Reformation Decentralization Government



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Abstract Decentralization is a policy for regions to maximize the functions of a regional government authority. Proportional and optimal power in mobilizing every resource in the area will make the region have independence in developing the part. The method used is a literature study; besides, the authors also use media such as newspapers, magazines, bulletins, and other sources relating to the discussion as reference material in reviewing the debate, analysis using descriptive-analytic methods. Decentralization implemented in the city of Makassar has made a very positive contribution to the people of Makassar, because, with devolution, the Makassar city government can plan its development independently for the sake of a sustainable city. The implementation of decentralization in the town of Makassar has implications for the progress of regional development; this can be seen in the physical event in the city and the level of economic growth
Keywords: Regional Autonomy, Decentralization, Reformation, Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy applied in Indonesia through Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government that guarantees full independence to every region in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially for regency or city areas. Directly provides an opportunity for local governments to improve the professionalism of work, creativity, and quality of government and is subsequently expected to increase the dignity and welfare of the people. The regional government, in this case, has three main tasks, namely: public services, community empowerment, and development. Of the three main functions, in carrying out their duties, regional governments are required to be able to carry out strategies in the process of creating community welfare in the regions. Community welfare is undoubtedly always the primary benchmark in assessing the success of the government in the area. With the existence of decentralization, the problem not limited to the surrender of power alone,

but the readiness and ability of the regions that given the authority is an essential point of the triumph or failure of the implementation of decentralization in Indonesia. Because areas that have decentralized rights, it means that it is required to be independent for regions that are not ready for devolution not only carrying out a heavy-duty other than that also must be smart to anticipate all the problems that exist so that they can be independent. One of the supports for the success of decentralization is the extent to which local governments can strive to develop their real potential so that they can be optimal for the progress of their regions. The regional government is demanded to be professional, smart with the hope that all policies taken in line with the aims and objectives to pursue. The results of empirical studies conducted by the World Bank and the IMF indicate that the success of decentralization has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector services, and has successfully accommodated the pressure of political forces. Conversely, the failure of devolution has threatened economic and political stability and disrupted the provision of public services (Jaya, 2010). Some studies in developed and developing countries, including Indonesia, show that the enactment of the decentralization law has encouraged accountability, but also has become an opportunity for new channels to occur in the practice of abuse of power such as corruption, money politics, lobbies, even hugger (Seymour & Turner, 2002). The vital point in this research is the regional potential which is the consequence of the local government to regulate and manage their household. Implementation of these tasks is not as easy as turning the palm, because one of the essential things is the existence of local potential. The first is about how local governments can produce finance to run an organization including empowering the community, secondly how local governments see their function in developing regional economic capacity. From the description above, the main characteristic of a region's ability lies in the potential of the region, meaning that the decentralized area must have the authority and ability to explore its possibility. This research focused on the implementation of decentralization in Makassar City, the largest metropolitan city in Eastern Indonesia. From the aspect of development and infrastructure, the city of Makassar classified as one of the metropolitan cities in Indonesia, which is the largest city outside Java after the city of Medan. With an area of 199.26 km² and a population of more than 1.6 million people, the city is in the fifth largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, and Medan. The economic growth rate of Makassar City is ranked highest in Indonesia.

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In the last five years, the average economic growth of Makassar City was above 9%. Even in 2008, the economic growth of Makassar City reached 10.83%. The rapid economic growth at that time, along with the continuous development of infrastructure that encouraged financial turnarounds, such as the construction of Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport, toll roads, and means of Trans Studio world-class play in the Tanjung Bunga Mandiri City Area (Anonim, 2018).

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The method that will use is a literature study by trying to find and collect data in libraries that are by decentralized government administration after bureaucratic reform. Also, the author will use media such as; related newspapers, magazines, bulletins and other sources, as reference material in reviewing the discussion. The analysis uses descriptive-analytic methods, namely an approach by describing or parsing the elements related to the theme and analyzing it, so that the data obtained is either through regional regulations or other references, to get a definite answer about the matter studied.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The idea of regional autonomy is quite an interesting discussion, with many demands coming from regions that want their territories to have autonomous rights. The shifting of a centralized system to decentralization referred to as the backflow of central power to the areas (Sarundajang, S, 1999). Changes in Makassar to the municipality through a long historical process, efforts to find a form of government that is suitable for a region, including by forming free areas within the scope of country in Indonesia (Rismawidiawati, 2018). Law Number 8 of 1965, Makassar was changed to the Regional Municipality of Makassar. In the economic field, the city government applies short and long-term development patterns, with programs to eradicate poverty, misery, and ignorance while the long-term plan makes Makassar a five-dimensional city in the form of trading cities, cultural towns, industrial cities, academic cities, and tourism cities, in the field of transportation. Can see that the city government of Makassar began to organize the city and its roads with a focus on road arrangements, circulation, and mobility of city activities which are associated with the shape of the city structure (Rismawidiawati, 2018). Physically, the development of Makassar City is progressing. Cannot be separated from changes in status experienced within the framework of national decentralization policies, with the existence of regional and central financial balance policies regulated in Law No. 32 of 2004, it is possible for local governments to take sound policies in terms of development. The community wants reforms, followed by fundamental changes in the design of people's lives, related to political, social, economic and cultural dimensions. Changes in the structure, culture, and paradigm of bureaucracy in dealing with society are an essential thing to do because the administration has contributed to the multi-dimensional crisis that occurred in Indonesia (Yusriadi, 2018b). Makassar City is now advancing, with many public facilities being built starting

from the Mall, Hotels, Business Centers and Offices and various high-rise buildings. One of the icons of Makassar City is the concept of a very modern airport by combining local custom designs and contemporary designs. The Bugis Water Park was built in Bukit Baruga housing and entered as an international level Water Park by having nine water games. Losari Beach, before this beach renovated, is a beach that stretched and filled with traders along the coastline until it was called the longest restaurant in the world that reached 1 KM more, but now it has changed 100 percent, with a courtyard called Bahari until Losari Beach can accommodate many visitors who want to relax (Anonim, 2012). At present all areas in the city of Makassar have been touched by routes and adequate transportation facilities. City transportation is now increasing. Besides that, paving the road and concreting were carried out to support transportation routes in the Makassar area which would have an impact on the economic aspects of development. Thirty-five large property projects are under construction in Makassar, from a number of these projects, two of which are multifunctional properties namely St Moritz Makassar, and Karebosi Condotel (Alexander, 2014). The elevated toll road construction project has started since the end of April 2018. This development also is shown as an addition to the scope of the Ujung Pandang Toll Road Section I & II (PT BMN), A.P Flyway Toll Road. Pettarani (Section III), this elevated toll road will connect Maros - Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport - Toll Road Section I and II - Andi Pangerang Petta Rani street to Sultan Alauddin street. This Makassar Layang Toll Road has an off / on a ramp in three points, namely on Urip Sumoharjo street, street Boulevard, and street Sultan Alauddin (Soplantila, 2018). Economic growth in Makassar City averages 7.85 percent in 1 year, making it the most significant contributor to South Sulawesi Province as a whole. Economic growth is experiencing a positive trend; this is inseparable from the real role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that are in the halls and surrounding areas. The importance of the contribution of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to the economy of Makassar City, the government and related stakeholders continue to pay attention to the development of SMEs. The Technology Business Incubator Program is intended to develop technology-based entrepreneurship (Anonim, 2017). Regional income value (GDP) provides an overview of the production of all goods and services produced by a region in one year. The city of Makassar was ranked first in the amount of GDP generated by districts/cities in South Sulawesi, reaching Rp. 59,802,552.53 million. The trade, hotel and restaurant sector contributed the most, reaching 29.38 percent, followed by the manufacturing industry at 17.11 percent. GDP of Makassar City is highest in South Sulawesi. Within five years the GDP of Makassar City increased by 80.08 percent. The trade and hotel sector contributed greatly to the GDP of Makassar, which reached 29.38 percent, followed by the industrial and processing sector at 17.11 percent. In 2008, the trade sector contributed Rp.6, 484,958.86 million or around 29.05 percent of the total economy of Makassar City.

Then in 2012, it increased to Rp.14, 888,102.54 million or around 29.36 percent. When viewed from the value added of trade goods that go in and out of Makassar City, both between regencies, provinces and between countries, there is an increase every year (Juniarti, 2016).

One measure to determine the success of development is the measurement of human performance presented in a composite indicator (single number), namely the Human Development Index (HDI) that reflects the achievement of progress in the fields of education, health, and the economy. By seeing the HDI rate of Makassar City continues to increase from year to year. In 2009 Makassar City HDI amounted to 78.20 increased to 78.79 in 2010, as well as in 2011 to 79.11 in 2012 it rose again to 79.49 and in 2013 to 80.17. The components of HDI have increased from year to year; this can see from the increase in life expectancy, literacy rates, and average length of school and purchasing power parity, health index, and education index. Makassar City HDI in 2013 amounted to 80.17 which ranked first in South Sulawesi and ranked sixth nationally (Juniarti, 2016). One of the results of the reforms was the birth of regional autonomy which the government and the people hoped for in the region (Yusriadi, 2018c). The principle of local sovereignty adopted by Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government is regional autonomy, real and responsible. With the principle of full, authentic and accountable independence, it gives more authority to the Regency / City regions that based on the policy of decentralization. By being granted rights and powers to free areas such as the Province and District / City, then the part on its initiative can take care of the household. Manage the field; it can do in two ways, namely: First, making local legal products that do not conflict with the Constitution or other laws. Second, organizing public interests (Koesomahatmadja, 1979). Decentralization taken by Indonesia is notable for its scale and speed. It was a Big Bang (Koichi, 2004). Decentralization is a demand for reform, namely the existence of justice in the political and economic fields for the local community. Few factors can affect the performance of the government bureaucracy (Yusriadi, 2018a). In Indonesia, which is one of the developing countries, especially South Sulawesi Province, the implementation of decentralization that has been running is growing the regional economy of each district/city.

IV. CONCLUSION

Decentralization is a policy for regions to maximize the functions of regional government authority. Proportional and optimal power in mobilizing every resource in the area will make the region have independence in developing the part. With the decentralization system that implemented in tandem, it can place the region as an inspiration for establishing regional development policies. Development that prioritizes the balance of the center and parts will make the region an area whose growth base on the potential in the area. The basic possibilities that develop in an area are very closely related to sustainable regional interests. Therefore, the regions must become inspirations, regulators, and controllers of the development that takes place in the area. Makassar as a big city in eastern Indonesia is a city that has opportunities like

other cities in Indonesia in developing its territory. Due to the enactment of regional autonomy, it will provide a chance to give the best of the town of Makassar, which is very wide open.

The development of the city of Makassar in various sectors experienced very significant progress; this was the impact of the implementation of regional autonomy, especially in the town of Makassar. With regional autonomy, the decentralization system has made the regions as policymakers who can move various sectors of life and support the city of Makassar to be more advanced. The town of Makassar, which was initially a central city, is now a municipality that has its local budget with an expanded area consisting of 14 sub-districts. Thus, urban space that allows the division of regions for development will be more comfortable, and more perfect for becoming a municipality. Decentralization implemented in the city of Makassar has made a very positive contribution to the community because with devolution the Makassar city government can plan its development independently for the sake of a sustainable city. The implementation of decentralization in the town of Makassar has implications for the progress of regional development; this can see in the physical event in the city and the level of economic growth.

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