

REGIONAL AUTONOMY : SYTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Regional autonomy refers to the authority that regulates the community's interests or acts as a regulator in areas where the federal government empowers local governments to manage their own government. This research technique utilizes five book sources in order to learn about regional autonomy, its various forms, and legal foundations. Community engagement in governance, particularly at the village level, is one of the foundations of regional autonomy that requires attention in this regard. Concerning the village government system's role in development implementation, many village development initiatives have been conceived and determined primarily on considerations and techniques from above, without involving the community being developed.

Keywords: *Autonomy, Decentralization, Authority*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy is currently one of the most significant things in a region since it is concerned with the interests of every community as a source of regulators within the region itself (Umar, 2021). As a part of the national development process, regional development cannot be distinguished from the concept of regional autonomy. A self-governed area has the authority and obligation to organize community interests on the basis of openness, community participation, and accountability to the people of the region (Siraj, 2018).

Having broad, real, and responsible authority in the regions that is exercised professionally and fairly is essential to facilitating the implementation of regional autonomy. This includes avoiding corrupting practices such as collusion and nepotism and maintaining a balance between the financial affairs of the central and regional governments.

Therefore, the government issued Law No. 22 of 1999 regarding local government as well as Law No. 25 of 1999 on financial balance between central and local governments, and Law No. 28 of 1999 was issued to ensure a clean and free state that is not corrupted by collusion or nepotism.

The three laws that are recorded in one volume need to be read and owned by government officials, students majoring in government administration and social and political affairs, as well as observers of government, socio-political, or legal issues.

The explanation of local politics will be clearer if the concept of locality itself is well understood, the meaning of locality is diverse and can be divided into three main categories of legal territory and socio-cultural.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The writing of this scientific paper uses the type of normative research. Normative legal research is legal research that has a concept as what has been written in laws and regulations, rules, and norms that become the benchmark for human behavior (Samudra, 2020). The type of approach in writing is to use a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The technique of tracing legal materials uses the library method and grammatical interpretation with the aim of providing an interpretation of the words contained in the legislation. This research method uses 5 book sources which aim is to find out things related to regional autonomy and its types and legal basis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Definition of Regional Autonomy

Regional autonomy is the authority to regulate a community interest or as a regulator in an area (Hasba, 2017). In regional autonomy there is local politics which is an effort to achieve good and just social goals.

Local politics can be divided into 3, namely:

- 1) Territorially local: explains the use of a space to regulate various types of actions that occur in it, in this local space there are also various institutions formed. Discussing local in a political context in a territorial manner is a form of regional classification according to certain criteria, so the locality of local political finance discusses a regional area.
- 2) Local in the legal context: in a regional autonomy there are two approaches, namely legal and socio-political. Regional autonomy is contained in Law No. 32 of 2004, which discusses regional autonomy. Law no. 32 of 2004 article 1 number 5 defines that regional autonomy: the rights, powers, and obligations of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and interests of local communities in accordance with statutory regulations. Article 6 of Law No. 32 of 2006 states that autonomous regions, hereinafter referred to as regions, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the people in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, regional obligations are regulated in Article 22 of Law No. 32 of 2004. In carrying out regional autonomy, they have the following obligations: (a) protect the community, maintain national unity and harmony; b) improve the quality of people's lives; (c) develop democratic life; (d) realizing justice and equity; (e) improve basic education services; (f) providing health facilities; (g) provide adequate public facilities and social facilities; (h) develop a social security system; (i) preparing regional spatial planning and layout; (j) developing productive resources in the regions; (k) preserving the environment; (l) manage population administration; (m) preserving socio-cultural values; (n) establish and implement laws and regulations in accordance with their authority; and (o) other obligations regulated in laws and regulations. Furthermore, Law No. 32 of 2004 states that Article 23 (1) of regional rights and obligations as referred to in Articles 21 and 22 are realized in the form of regional expenditure and financing plans which are managed in the regional financial

management system; (2) regional financial management as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out efficiently, effectively, transparently, and accountable (Idris, 2021), orderly, fair, proper and obedient to laws and regulations. Regional Autonomy Law No. 32 of 2004 which is the result of the revision of regional autonomy law no. 22 of 1999, is very problematic, especially regarding a consideration between a regional center and a region. LIPI researcher Syamsudin Haris said that in Law No. 32 the authority is still the same as in Law No. 22. Moreover, according to Haris, substantially, Law No. 32 in the context of supervision and development has been undermined by the central government in almost all fields.

- 3) Sociologically and anthropologically local, local politics in a sociological and anthropological context triggers pluralism and multiculturalism. Pluralism and multiculturalism are factors that put local communities in certain social and cultural forms.

Pluralism is a framework of interaction in which groups show sufficient respect and tolerance of each other, that they fruitfully coexist and interact without conflict or assimilation. Moreover, the main conditions for the existence of plurism: *first*, reject all forms of truth, truth claims that tend to deny people others, *secondly*, the pluralism of society, relativism, understanding, interpretation, articulation and whole group reasoning (Syahputra, 2017).

Meanwhile, multiculturalism is a reflection of the locality of a society that has cultural diversity. Farida Hanum argues about multiculturalism, namely the acknowledgment of cultural pluralism. Pluralism is not a "given" event but is a process of values that become social behavior in a community. The term "Multiculturalism" consists of two words "multi" (many) and "culture". Schein said that there are several things related to the concept of culture, such as: a) the regularity of human behavior when interacting with others, which includes communication language, customs, traditions and rituals; b) group norms, which are standard values that develop in a group; c) the value that will be achieved by one group and known by the public; d) a philosophy or a belief by a community; e) rules of play, which must be done by members of the community; f) climate, which is an environment enjoyed together; g) the skills that exist in the self can be passed on to the next generation; h) habits of thinking, in mental models and the way people view themselves and their environment about language science.

The dialectic of power in the Era of Regional Autonomy, in discussing local politics cannot be separated from the principle of Deceleration which is the basis for the formation of a regional government. In the context of regional economic politics, decentralization is divided into 3 concepts according to Dormeier-Freire & Maurer (2002), namely: *first* as the responsibility of certain tasks to institutions or organizations outside the government structure; *second*, the handover of various affairs and central government to various affairs from the central government to other agencies triggers a shift in decision-making in a country that is through a centralized system. The third devolution is concerned with the actual transfer of power to lower levels of government. Further, Tri Ratnawati added one more concept, namely privatization or debureaucratization.

There are 4 things to explain an incident of rebellion - a regional uprising that crushed (KBBI, 2021) a decentralization policy in the old order (*orde lama*): *first*, regional rebellions outside Java which were described by the inequality of the economic structure, *secondly*, regional rebellions were based on centralized government policies so that they did not provide adequate free space for regions to manage themselves. The three non-regional issues, the four debates on the basis of the state that led to rebellions in various regions (Sommaliagustina, 2019).

Decentralization through democratization, procedurally (Panca, 2016) decentralization policy is carried out in the context of democratization, even in Law no. 32/2004 concerning regional autonomy, the principle of a democracy becomes a consideration in the formation of the law. In the regional autonomy law, namely Law No. 22/1999, it is expressly stated that a democratic principle is the basis in carrying out regional autonomy apart from other principles.

The establishment and implementation of regional autonomy are the basic principles of democracy, as confirmed in Law No. 22/1999, namely:

- a) The implementation of regional autonomy is carried out by taking into account an aspect of democracy, justice, equity and limited regional potential and diversity;
- b) The implementation of regional autonomy based on broad, realistic, and responsible;
- c) The implementation of broad and complete regional autonomy which is placed in regency and city areas, while provincial autonomy includes limited autonomy;
- d) The implementation of regional autonomy must be in accordance with the contribution of the state so that harmonious relations between the center and the regions as well as between regions are maintained;
- e) The implementation of regional autonomy must further increase the independence of regional autonomy, and therefore in the regency / city area there is no longer an administrative area;
- f) The implementation of regional autonomy must further enhance the role and function of the legislative, supervisory function or budget for the administration of regional government;
- g) The implementation of the deconcentration principle is placed in a provincial area in its position as an administrative area to carry out its authority as a regional representative; and
- h) The implementation of the principle of co-administration is ensured not only from the government to the regions, and the regions to the villages, which is accompanied by financing, facilities and infrastructure, as well as human resources, with the obligation to report on the implementation and be accountable to those who assigned them.

Furthermore, the forms of local political power are:

- 1) Visible power: a form of contestation that is seen in public spaces or institutions that make policy (e.g., institutions - executive institutions, judiciary political parties / other mass organizations). There are two assumptions involved in this, *first*, in the concept of the visible power approach, there is an assumption that access to the policy-making arena, (decision making arenas), is relatively open to groups who do not have power. *Second*, by looking at who participates in the contestation and struggle of interests, the end result is that there are parties who win and those who lose.
- 2) Hidden power: hidden power according to Gaventa is power used for personal interests. One of the hidden powers can be seen from several cases of regional election disputes handled by the Constitutional Court (referred to as MK). Furthermore, it was reported that the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court (referred to as MKMK) resumed the trial regarding the alleged violation of the code of ethics by the non-active chairman, namely MK Akil Muchtar. Secretary General of the Constitutional Court, Janedjri M Gaffar, said that the examination would ask for information from two panels of judges and the court clerk, but the trial was closed and not open to media coverage. As Janedjri said to reporters at the Constitutional Court, "Because the material presented later is related to the case and it is very substantial in nature, because the case is a constitutional matter, so it can't be told."

Sessions that can be held and witnessed by the public are contained in this law:

- a) Article 141 paragraph (2) of Law No. 31 of 1997 concerning Military Courts ("Military Court Law");
- b) Article 64 of Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code ("KUHP");
- c) Article 95 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2004 concerning the settlement of Industrial Relations Settlement (Linda & Achlisia, nd); and
- d) Article 121 paragraph 93) Law no. 14 of 2001 on patents.

Likewise, the legislative-institutional basis for holding trials in private can be found in the law:

- a) Article 70 paragraph (2) of the Administrative Court Law: If the Panel of Judges considers that the dispute being tried is related to public order or state safety, the trial can be declared closed to the public;
- b) Article 0 paragraph (2) of the Law on Religious Courts, the trial for examining divorce claims is carried out in a closed manner;
- c) Article 141 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of the Military Court Law, cases involving decency, military secrets and/or state secrets are heard behind closed doors; and
- d) Article 8 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Law no. 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court, initially the juvenile court trial was conducted in private, but for certain cases the judge can say the trial is open to the public (in the Elucidation of Article paragraph (2), an example of a certain case is a traffic violation). Article 51 of the Juvenile Justice System Law which has been ratified by the DPR (The

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia) states that judges examine children's cases in a trial which is declared closed to the public.

- 3) Invisible Power: People completely lose consciousness because of the effects of the values and ideology of the rulers. Through the ideology of the rulers, they can deceive and hegemony people's consciousness so that they are instigated and controlled without realizing it, ideology and values that subtly permeate consciousness. society including invisible power participation according to Milbert and Goel as quoted by Leo Agustino divided into 4:

First, apathetic: people who withdraw from the political process, *second*, speculators: people who have previously voted in general elections, *third*, gladiators: those who are actively involved in politics, and *fourth* critics: in unconventional forms of participation.

Thus, what is mean by local political power spaces are divided by 3 space, namely:

- 1) Closed space: by declaring a system of transparency, demands to be given the right and freedom to access information and accountability to the public about something that is created "behind the door"
- 2) Invited spaces: spaces that have been arranged in such a way as to be a place for the wider community to participate. However, in the space of power that is allowed not only at the local level, but also at the national and global levels.
- 3) Created / claimed space: a special space for people who do not have power, this space is outside the formal institutions of local government, which is created by the local community itself. According to Comwel this space is an "organic" space that arises regardless of public attention and it can lead to community mobilization, as in the case of certain issues, to mobilize common forces in fighting for the public interest.

Meanwhile, regarding the levels of Local Political Power are:

- a) Global Level Power, globalization has created a number of wide participation spaces, both in formal and non-formal contexts, in state and non-state albums.
- b) National Level Power, this power arises within the national government, namely the right to decide whether or not it has the right to implement international agreements, for example, government regulation No. 29 of 1999 states that foreign parties may control 99 percent of banking shares in Indonesia, Law no. 22 of 2001 concerning the oil sector, where the law provides equal treatment between Pertamina as a national company and a foreign private company.
- c) Local Power: if the national government is caught in the trap of global power, then the local power will automatically be under global threat. The dominance of PT. Freeport in Papua and Exxon Mobile in Cepu are evidence that the local government is not operating under the influence of national and global interests. According to Syamsul Hadi, most of the oil and gas industry in Indonesia is controlled and managed by foreign parties, more than 85% of crude oil production is controlled by companies from the United States, China, Japan and Europe.

A. Regional Autonomy

Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government which is a form of theoretical national politics and strategy (Hayati, 2021) has given two forms of autonomy to two regions, namely limited autonomy for provincial areas and broad autonomy for districts/cities. As a consequence, the central authority is limited. With the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999, legally formally, the Law replaced Law No. 5 of 1974 on the principles of regional government and Law No. 5 of 1979 on village governance. Therefore, the differences between the old and new laws are:

1. The old law, the point of view of citizenship starts from the centre (central government looking); and
2. In the new law, the point of view of citizenship starts from the region (control government looking). Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning regional autonomy is in accordance with the demands of reform which expects equitable distribution of development and its results for all regions, which in turn is expected to create a civil society.

B. Regional Authority

1. With the enactment of Law No.22 of 1999 concerning regional autonomy, regions have broad powers compared to Law No.5 of 1974 concerning the principles of local government and Law No.5 of 1979 concerning village governance is still in effect. Based on Law No. 22 of 1999, regional authority covers all authorities in the field of government, except for authorities in the fields of foreign policy, defence and security, justice, monetary and fiscal (Maulida, 2018), religion, and authority in other fields;
2. Other areas of authority, as referred to in point (1), include national planning and macro control of national development, financial consideration funds, state administration systems and state economic institutions, development and empowerment of human resources, conversion, and national standardization;
3. Form and composition of regional government:
 - a. DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) as a regional legislature and regional government as a regional executive are formed in the regions. Regional government consists of regional heads and other regional apparatuses.
 - b. DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) as a people's representative institution in the regions is a vehicle for implementing democracy based on Pancasila. The DPRD has the following duties and powers:
 - 1) Elect governors/deputy governors, regents/deputy regents, and mayors/deputy mayors;
 - 2) Elect members of the People's Consultative Assembly from regional representatives;
 - 3) Propose the appointment and dismissal of governors/deputy governors, regents/deputy regents, mayors/deputy mayors;
 - 4) Have regional regulations with governors, regents, mayors;
 - 5) Establish regional revenue and expenditure budgets with governors, regents or mayors; and

- 6) Supervise regional implementation, implementation of governor, regent or mayor decisions, implementation of regional revenue and expenditure budgets, regional policies, and implementation of international cooperation in the regions. Provide opinions and considerations to the government on plans for international agreements concerning regional interests. Accommodating and following up on regional and community aspirations.

The form and structure of the regional government above are the apparatus for administering regional government in the context of regional development.

Therefore, the success of regional development depends on the implementation of decentralization. One of the advantages of decentralization is that local governments can make decisions more quickly. Thus, development priorities and the quality of public services are expected to better reflect the real needs of local communities.

Regional authority is a right to manage and regulate existing communities and resources, which are based on the aspirations of the people who are under the auspices of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, regional authority is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government

Article 7

- (1) Regional authorities include authorities in all areas of government, except for the authorities in the fields of foreign policy, defense and security, judiciary, monetary and fiscal matters, religion as well as authorities in other fields;
- (2) The authority of other fields, as referred to in paragraph (1), includes policies on national planning and the national development court on a macro basis (Shaïd & Idris, 2022) financial balance fund, state administration system and state economic institutions, development and empowerment of human resources, utilization of natural resources and strategic high technology, conservation, and national standardization.

Article 8

- (1) Government authority delegated to the regions in the context of decentralization must be accompanied by the delivery and transfer of financing, facilities and infrastructure, and human resources in accordance with the suggested authority;
- (2) The authority of the government which is delegated to the governor in the context of deconcentration must be accompanied by financing in accordance with the authority that has been delegated.

Article 9

- (1) The authority of the province as an autonomous region includes authority in the field of government that is cross-district and city in nature as well as authority in certain other areas of government;
- (2) The authority of the province as an autonomous region includes the authority that is not or cannot be implemented in the regency and city areas;
- (3) the authority of the province as an administrative area includes the authority in the field of government which is delegated to the governor as the representative of the government.

Article 10

- (1) Regions are authorized to manage the national resources provided in their territory and are responsible for preserving the environment in accordance with statutory regulations
- (2) Regional authority in the sea area, as referred to in article 3, includes:
 - a. Exploration, exploitation (Sitoresmi, 2021b), conservation and management of marine wealth to the extent of the marine area;
 - b. Administration of interest;
 - c. Spatial arrangement;
 - d. Law enforcement on regulations issued by the regions or those delegated to authority by the government;
 - e. Assistance in upholding state security and sovereignty;
- (3). The authority of the regency and city areas in the sea area, as referred to in paragraph (2), is as far as one third of the sea boundary of the province;
- (4). Further regulations regarding the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by government regulations.

Article 11

- (1) The authority of the regency and city regions includes all government authorities other than those excluded in article (7) and regulated in article (9);
- (2) The areas of government that must be carried out by regencies and cities include public works, health, education and culture, agriculture, transportation, industry and trade, investment, environment, defense, and manpower.

3.2 Decentralization and the Authority for Establishing Regional Regulations

3.2.1 Decentralization and Regional Autonomy

A. Definition and types of Decentralization

In a constitutional sense, decentralization is the transfer of government power from the center to the regions. According to Litvack & Seddon (nd) Decentralization is the transfer of victories and responsibilities related to public and central government functions to subordinate government organizations, or semi-free organizations, or the private sector.

Furthermore, Sadu in (Wasistiono & Wiyoso, 2009) concluded that what became decentralized, namely, there is a transfer of authority and responsibility regarding public functions, such as:

- a. The transfer comes from the central government;
- b. The transfer is given to the entity, which can be in the form of: a. subnational government organizations, b. sub-autonomous government agencies, c. organizations

- or central government officials who are outside the capital city of the State, d. non-government organization;
- c. The purpose of the transfer of authority and responsibility is so that the goals of the State can be achieved more effectively, efficiently, and democratically.

Decentralization variants can be classified based on their characteristics, including:

- a. Territorial decentralization;
- b. Functional decentralization;
- c. Political decentralization;
- d. Cultural decentralization;
- e. Economic decentralization; and
- f. Administrative decentralization.

In developing the characteristics of decentralization and regional autonomy, there are at least two benchmarks that must be considered. First, they are given the authority to make decisions on matters concerning their area. Second, it is given the freedom to control the transfer of various potential sources of the area concerned.

B. Relationship between Decentralization and Regional Autonomy

Autonomy or autonomic etymologically comes from the Greek “*autos*” which means self and “*nomous*” which means law or regulation. According to the Encyclopedia of Social Science, autonomy in the original sense is the legal self-sufficiency of social body and is actual independence. Therefore, there are two characteristics of the essence of autonomy, namely legal self-sufficiency and actual independence. In relation to politics or government, regional autonomy means self-government which is regulated and managed by own laws. Hence, autonomy focuses more on aspirations than on conditions. In addition, Koezumahatmadja states that according to the historical development of Indonesia, autonomy always means legislation (*regeling*), and also means government (*bestuur*) (Faisal, 2013).

C. Regional Regulation Concept

In the order according to the provisions of Law Number 32 of 2004 and its successor which is Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the Regional Regulation is a form of statutory regulation under laws and regulations, government regulations, and presidential regulations, but in terms of content and the mechanism of its formation, local regulations are similar to laws. The legislative and executive branches of government are both involved in the process of developing regional regulation, just as they are in the formation of national law.

As stipulated in Article 1 points 7 and 8 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the establishment of laws and regulations that:

“Provincial regulations are statutory regulations established by the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council with the mutual consent of the Governor. Regency or City Regional Regulations are statutory regulations established by the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council with the joint approval of the Regent/Mayor.”

Meanwhile, in article 1 number 2 formulates the definition:

“Legislation as a written regulation that contains legally binding norms in general and is formed and determined by state institutions or authorized officials through the procedures set out in the laws and regulations.”

There are four types of legal norms, namely:

- a. Abstract general legal norms, for example laws;
- b. Concrete individual norms, for example State administrative decisions;
- c. Concrete general norms, for example traffic signs installed in certain places (the signs apply to all road users, but only apply to that place);
- d. Abstract individual norms, e.g. nuisance permission.

As a product of the people's representatives together with the government, local regulations, like laws, can be called legislative products, while other forms of regulation are regulatory products (Sitoresmi, 2021a) or regulatory products.

Bagir Manan argue that considering that local regulations are made by an independent or autonomous government with an independent scope of authority, in testing higher laws and regulations, it should not be based solely on "levels" but also on the "environment of authority".

In Article 7 paragraph 1, the formulation of the type and hierarchy of laws and regulations is determined, as follows:

- a. 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia
- b. Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly
- c. Laws/Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws
- d. Government regulations
- e. Presidential decree
- f. Regional or Provincial Regulations
- g. Municipal or District Regulations

Furthermore, in Article 14 of Law Number 12 of 2011 it is emphasized that:

“The content of the Provincial Regulations and Regency/City Regional Regulations contains material for the implementation of regional autonomy and co-administration tasks and accommodates special conditions of the region and further officials of higher laws and regulations.”

Moreover, there are three things that require regulation in the form of a local regulation:

- a. *Perda* (Local regulations) in the field of regional autonomy and co-administration
- b. *Perda* (Local regulations) to accommodate special regional conditions
- c. *Perda* (Local regulations) as a further elaboration of higher laws and regulations

The above provisions indicate that the content of local regulations is essentially nothing but regulating government affairs that have been handed over to the regions, except for government affairs which naturally remain the affairs of the central government, such as foreign, defense, security, judicial, monetary and fiscal policies, as well as national and religious.

3.2.2 Implications of Regional Autonomy for Village Government

The regional autonomy policy also has implications for the village administration system as well. This means that village residents as the lowest government in the national government system in Indonesia treat adaptation and anticipation of these developments. One of the principles of regional autonomy that needs attention in this regard is community participation in governance, especially at the village level. Law number 72 of 2005 concerning villages, article 14, paragraph 2.g explains that the village head in carrying out the tasks of administering government, development and community affairs, has the authority to coordinate it in a participatory manner (Bappeda, 2017).

Besides that, a democratic system that emphasizes the importance of public participation in realizing a government that is accountable, transparent, and responsive to the needs of the community. That is, every citizen has the opportunity to access or influence policy making, which includes access to public services and access to information; (3) control, namely that every member of the community has the opportunity and right to supervise the running of the government as well as the management of government policies and finances. More operationally, the substance of participation is explained by Cohen and Uphoff in Ndraha (1990:104) which states that citizen participation can be divided into 4 (four) types, namely: “(1) Participation in decision making; (2) participation in implementation; (3) participation in benefits; (4) participation in evaluation”.

Regarding the village government system in the implementation of development, there are many villages development programs that designed and decided based on considerations and approaches from the top (top-down), and do not involve the community who are the subject of development so far (Desmon, 2019). As a result, many development programs experience problems in their implementation, because the community felt that the program is not line with their needs and interests. Even often encountered in the community, if there is a new policy from the center that is not in accordance with the conditions and expectations of the community, it often creates an attitude of apathy or public rejection of the program.

More rationally, the regional autonomy law mandates, (“Implications, Affairs And Prospects of Regional Autonomy,” 2020) that the administration of government is directed to give wider authority to regional governments with the aim of further improving services and active community participation in the implementation of development in all fields.

In terms of the composition and administration of regional government, after the amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, village arrangements or referred to by other names in terms of government refer to the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (7) which emphasizes that “the structure and procedures for administering regional government are regulated in law”, it means that Article 18 paragraph (7) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia opens the possibility of a government structure in the Indonesian government system.

4. CONCLUSION

Community engagement in governance, particularly at the village level, is one of the foundations of regional autonomy that requires attention in this regard. In terms of the village government system's role in development, many village development plans have been conceived and determined on the basis of considerations and approaches from above,

without involving the community that is being developed. In terms of the composition and administration of regional government, village arrangements or referred to by other names in terms of government refer to the provisions of Article 18 paragraph, which emphasizes that the structure and procedures for administering regional government are regulated in law after the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was regulated in law.

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