



Head of Regional Role In Making Good Governance

Samran H Simbolon

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received: Sep 19, 2020

Revised: Oct 09, 2020

Accepted: Jan 21, 2021

Keywords:

Good governance;

Autonomy;

Regional Head.

ABSTRACT

This study tried to describe and analyze the role of local leaders in charge of a region to achieve a good and clean government. This study specifically analyzed the role of JR Saragih as Regent Simalungun in achieving good governance in Simalungun. This study uses the concept of good governance and decentralization, tori role as a basis for analyzing problems that occur. In this study explained a few things related Simalungun and Regent JR Saragih. The results of the analysis in this study found three main points of how the regional administration of the appropriate concept of good governance implemented in Simalungun, government transparency, accountability and public participation Kabupten Simalungun. The conclusion of the study is Simalungun District Government led by JR Saragih have applied some of the principles of good government and trying to organize the best possible government.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author

Samran H Simbolon,

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,

Universitas Sumatera Utara,

Street Dr. T. Mansur No. 9, Padang Bulan Campus, Medan, 20155, North Sumatra, Indonesia

E-mail: simbolon@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

In general political theories we can understand that there are two elements in political life, the State as an institution that is given the authority to regulate life together in order to achieve common goals and common goals (Suhelmi, 2001) (Adler & Haas, 1992). And the people are those who delegate their rights to the state to take care of common interests. The state as an institution that manages matters relating to public services. And that service can be carried out by formulating and implementing public services. Formulation is carried out by the legislative body and implementation by the executive. A public policy usually begins with a decision making which essentially represents the interests of many people. We can review this when the formulation is supported by the majority (Bovaird, 2006) (Broadbent & Guthrie, 2008).

In the concept of a state, in addition to the physical component regarding territorial boundaries and recognition of sovereignty from other countries, there are two other components that are prerequisites for the establishment of a country (Barkin & Cronin, 1994) (Suryokusumo, 2016). The two components are "people" and "government". Government in its most basic meaning is translated

as a group of people who have a legitimate mandate from the people to exercise their authority in government affairs. Here there is a "social contract" relationship between the people as the mandate provider and the government as the executor of the mandate (Rousseau, 2008) (David & King, 1997) (Al-Jihad, 2018).

Government in a broad sense includes the implementation of the duties of all agencies, institutions and officers entrusted with the authority to achieve the goals of the state (Pierce Jr, 1989) (Schick, 2003) (Lumanauw & Negara, n.d.). The attainment of state objectives based on the sovereignty of the people must be carried out in accordance with the procedures established by the government, in this case concerning the limitations of the implementation of state duties. The government consists of legislative, executive and judicial powers that function as organs of the state and act on behalf of the state. The three powers must go hand in hand where they influence each other in the implementation of functions and duties in governance (Irfan, 2013) (Utomo, 2012). If one is lame or does not function, the other elements of power will also become choked up in it. The theory of popular sovereignty says that sovereignty is in the hands of the people, where one of the spirits contained in it is government for the people, thus a government that recognizes itself as a democratic government is one that uses a democratic concept in the process of state administration (Wiradi, 2009) (Sasono, 2008). Treating the people well according to their dignity because the running of a government is determined by the will of the people. The government, which has the mandate as administrator from the people, should do it as well as possible. The high level of satisfaction and trust of the people can be measured by looking at the community's response to government administration. It can be ascertained that if the administration of the government goes well, the people will naturally give a good reaction too. Treating the people well according to their dignity because the running of a government is determined by the will of the people. The government, which has the mandate as administrator from the people, should do it as well as possible.

Government is an institution that exercises political, economic and administrative authority to regulate state affairs at every level. Governance is a complex mechanism, involving processes and institutions as a vehicle for citizens and community groups to articulate interests, exercise rights and obligations, and mediate differences. In this perspective, the government includes all methods of distributing power and managing resources and public affairs. A good government will allocate resources and public problems efficiently, fix market failures, draft effective regulations and provide for public needs that are not supplied by the market. Government is with regard to systems, functions, methods, actions, activities, affairs, or a governing act carried out or administered or implemented by the government. The executive is a branch of power in a country that implements public policy (state and/or government) through laws and regulations that have been established by the legislature or on its own initiative.

The administration of government by applying the principles of good governance is the ideal and one thing that is definitely expected by both the people and the government itself. Good governance is a conception of clean, democratic, and effective governance in accordance with the ideals of forming a civil society. Good governance is closely related to contribution, empowerment, and the balance of roles between the three pillars (government, private sector, and society). Good governance also requires the competence of the bureaucracy as executing political/public policies or as a tool of authority over the roles of the state in carrying out its mandate. Good governance is not easy to interpret in a standardized and uniform manner because this term has many varied meanings and the substance of the discussion is quite broad. However, this diversity of meanings essentially has a complete unity of purpose, namely the implementation of a balanced governmental condition with the cooperation of individuals and institutions, as well as between the government, the business world and the community. This means that each pillar must know what the other pillars are doing. Having a space for dialogue can help each other understand the differences between them. Through this process, it is hoped that consensus and synergy will grow in the community. This diversity of meanings essentially has a complete unity of purpose, namely the implementation of a balanced governmental

condition with the cooperation of individuals and institutions, as well as between the government, the business world and the public. Having a space for dialogue can help each other understand the differences between them. Through this process, it is hoped that consensus and synergy will grow in the community. Having a space for dialogue can help each other understand the differences between them. Through this process, it is hoped that consensus and synergy will grow in the community.

Today, the demand for good governance in all government activities and development is inevitable. Good governance includes good governance for the public sector (good public governance) and good governance/governance for the private sector (good corporate governance). Apart from being a conception of government administration, good governance is also an idea and value for regulating the pattern of relations between the government, the private sector, and the community. In this concept, there cannot be one dominant actor, but the three must be in balance. In the concept of good governance, the acceptance of everything related to the development process is not because of the dominant power possessed by one actor/pillar,

The implementation of good governance (good governance) is not impossible to be realized. Several regions have shown this. Various efforts to apply the principles of good governance are reflected in the willingness and awareness of several districts/cities to carry out governance management more efficiently and effectively (AR et al., 2011). The implementation of good governance in government circles is inseparable from the implementation of the governance management system which is a series of results from the implementation of management functions (planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling) which are carried out consistently and efficiently. The application of this system is able to produce positive partnerships between the government, the private sector, and the community (Tahir, 2014). Therefore, government agencies are expected to provide excellent service to the community. Provincial, district and city governments have Regional People's Representative Council whose members are elected through general elections. The Governor, Regent and Mayor respectively as the Head of Provincial, Regency and City Government are elected democratically. The relationship between the central government and local governments can be seen from the relationship in government administration. The implementation of government in the regions is fully carried out by the local government (local government). Local government (local government) in the practice of governance, development and public services, must also be accompanied by the application of the principles of good governance (governance or good governance) (Council, 2003) (Andrew & Goldsmith, 1998). In relation to regional autonomy, the principle of good governance in practice is to apply the principles of good governance in every policy making and decision making and actions taken by the local government bureaucracy in carrying out public service functions. The relationship of authority between the central government and provincial, district and city governments or between provinces and regencies and cities is regulated by law with due regard to the specificity and diversity of the regions. Financial relations, public services, the use of natural resources and other resources between the central government and regional governments are regulated and implemented in a fair and balanced manner based on law. regulated by law with due regard to the specificity and diversity of the region (Agere, 2000) (Ciborra & Navarra, 2005).

The paradigm shift in government administration in the form of a broad, real and responsible implementation of regional autonomy has made regional government the spearhead in the implementation of government tasks, especially in providing services to the community. As a consequence of these changes, it is necessary to rearrange various elements in the government administration system in the context of manifesting the implementation of regional autonomy. Because basically the aim of implementing regional autonomy is to improve the welfare of the community (Weerakkody et al., 2009) (Wilson & Game, 2011). The success of local government administration can be an important foundation in supporting the successful implementation of regional development and improving public services which of course the results can then contribute to the achievement of national development goals. In other words, the success of national development is determined by the development aggregation in the regions (Bryson et al., 2006) (Becker & Luthar,

2002). The ability of local governments to carry out their duties and authorities has a meaning, among others, marked by the ability to manage local governments in a reliable and professional manner.

Based on his authority in managing the administration of a region, a regional head is expected to become a leading figure in realizing good governance by creating a civilized local community. Regional autonomy and decentralization of power have provided ample space for a regional head to carry out a government in his region without any pressure from the central government. This should be a distinct advantage for local governments to innovate in order to realize the prosperity of their people by relying on the available resources in their regions (Olowu & Wunsch, 2004) (Siry, 2007).

Regarding the autonomy and authority of a regional head, the administration of government in the regions must also be carried out responsibly. This means that government administrators are required to carry out their duties and obligations in a professional manner. In carrying out their duties, government administrators must be aware not only to be results oriented but also to the truth and reasonableness in the process of achieving them. Responsible and transparent local government administration will foster a sense of public trust in local government. In realizing good governance in a region, government administrators are required to manage resources as effectively and efficiently as possible. Effective means that every effort made by the local government must be right on target and in accordance with the objectives. Efficient means that local governments must act rationally by considering every resource used. With good practice of the effective and efficient concept, local governments can expect a lot of good governance in their regions (Basu, 2004) (Balaguer-Coll et al., 2007).

The achievement of good governance/good governance in several regions may have two different sides. Some regions will reflect the regional side that is quite successful in implementing good governance, but on the other hand, the implementation of regional governance in several regions will reflect the failure of the implementation of good governance. One of the most important pillars in determining the success or failure of the implementation of good governance in the regions is the figure of the regional head. As the holder of the reins of power and a figure who has very broad authority in the regions, the regional head has a very large influence in the success of governance in accordance with the concept of good governance (Hout, 2007) (Rizal, 2011).

Simalungun is one of the largest districts in North Sumatra, both in terms of area, population composition, economic conditions and other factors. Currently Simalungun district is led by JR Saragih as regent and Hj. Nuriaty Damanik SH as his representative. Of course, as a very large area, the government in Simalungun has a large enough task and responsibility in managing the government system in this area. Simalungun Regency has almost all the potential needed to become a developed and prosperous Regency. Therefore we need a government that can maximize this potential. What cannot be ruled out is the existence of a leader who is intelligent and understands the government in Simalungun well.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used by the writer in this research is descriptive (Williams, 2007) (Trochim & Donnelly, 2001). This research method is intended to describe a situation or arena of a particular population that is factual systematically and accurately. Descriptive research is also a process of solving a problem that is investigated by describing or explaining the state of an object or research subject of a person, institution or society at this time based on the facts that appear as they are. This type of research does not question the relationship between existing variables, it is not intended to draw generalizations that explain the variables that cause a symptom or social reality. Therefore, Descriptive research does not use or does not test hypotheses (as is done in explanative research) means that it is not intended to build and develop theoretical vocabulary. This type of research is qualitative research. Qualitative research intends to give meaning to phenomena in a holistic manner and must play an active role in the whole process of study. Qualitative research is oriented towards understanding phenomena as a whole. Qualitative research is rooted in the natural setting as wholeness, relies on humans as a research

tool, makes use of qualitative methods, relies on inductive data analysis, is descriptive in nature, limits study to focus. In accordance with the research method in analyzing data, In this study, the data analysis technique used was descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques, namely techniques without using statistical formulas. The qualitative method can be defined as a research process that produces descriptive data that examines the problem on a case-by-case basis. This technique describes existing data and is analyzed so that a clear picture of the object to be studied is obtained and conclusions are drawn.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Good Governance and Regional Autonomy.

The decentralization policy and the occurrence of government reforms that occurred in Indonesia have resulted in a shift in the paradigm of government administration from a centralized paradigm towards a real decentralization characterized by the granting of broad and real autonomy to the regions. The provision of this autonomy is intended in particular to provide more autonomy to the region and to empower people (empowering). In line with the enactment and implementation of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, if an in-depth study is carried out on the need for fundamental changes to the Regional Government system, then the choice to implement Regional Autonomy as widely as possible is of course expected to be able to answer the spirit of reform which is now indeed is rolling, more able to guarantee the improvement of community welfare, more democratic and fulfill the will and aspirations of the people who want excellent service from the bureaucratic apparatus, transparency and accountability. The real condition is that we are currently still in the consolidation stage where the concentration is still on structuring the affairs / authorities, institutions, personnel, assets, finances, as well as adjustments in the form of regulations and others. The administration of clean and dignified government (good government) is currently the main priority in upholding the image of the government and increasing public confidence in the performance of the Government, which until now is considered to be very low. In this context, as outlined in TAP MPR Number XI / MPR / 1998 concerning State Administration that is clean and free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism, and Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Administration of a State that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN), the follow-up is necessary to develop and implement a system of accountability that is precise and clear and legitimate, so that governance and development can take place simultaneously. efficient, effective, clean and responsible, and free from KKN. Good Governance (good governance) is the most prominent central issue in the management of public administration today. The incessant demands made by the community on the government to carry out good governance is in line with the increase in the level of public knowledge and education, in addition to the influence of globalization. The old pattern of government administration, now it is no longer in accordance with the changed social order. Therefore, this demand is a natural thing and the government should have responded by making changes aimed at the realization of good governance. Decentralization or decentralization of governance refers to an effort to restructure or reorganize authority that creates joint responsibility among institutions in governance at the central, regional and local levels in accordance with the principle of mutual support which is expected in the end to be a quality and overall effectiveness of the This governance system includes increasing the authority and capacity of governance at the local level. This demand is a natural thing and the government should have responded by making changes aimed at the realization of good governance. Decentralization or decentralization of governance refers to an effort to restructure or reorganize authority that creates joint responsibility among institutions in governance at the central, regional and local levels in accordance with the principle of mutual support which is expected in the end to be a quality and overall effectiveness of the This governance system includes increasing the authority and capacity of governance at the local level. This demand is a natural thing and the government should have responded by making changes aimed at the realization of good governance. Decentralization or decentralization of governance refers to an effort to restructure or reorganize authority that creates joint responsibility among institutions in governance at the central, regional and local levels in

accordance with the principle of mutual support which is expected in the end to be a quality and overall effectiveness of the This governance system includes increasing the authority and capacity of governance at the local level.

Decentralization is not just moving the old political and economic system from the center to the regions, but this displacement must also be accompanied by cultural changes towards a more democratic and civilized direction. Through decentralization, it is hoped that it will increase the opportunities for the community to participate in the policy-making process related to social, political, and economic issues. This is very possible because the locus of decision making is closer to the community. Through this process, it is hoped that decentralization will be able to improve law enforcement, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the government and at the same time increase the responsiveness, transparency and accountability of local governments. Some empirical experiences have indeed proven that decentralization is not always directly proportional to the realization of good governance. The success of several local governments in building the performance of their public services to date can still be counted on the fingers. However, the choice to return to centralization is certainly not a wise choice and will only be counterproductive.

The choice of decentralization must actually be treated with optimism and make it a challenge. The trick is through continuous campaigns on the importance of implementing good governance at the regional government level. Of course, the real and responsible realization of decentralization and the success of good governance in the regions is not an instant thing as easy as turning a hand. It takes a strong commitment, a continuous learning process and collective patience from all stakeholders, both at the central and regional levels. In order to create a strong government and clean governance (good and clean governance), sincerity of all government administrators is needed for several things, namely: (1). Has a high sensitivity to socio-cultural and political phenomena that occur in society (2). Recognizing the ins and outs of the root causes of socio-economic inequalities that occur in society and taking persuasive handling steps (3). Improve better community services (excellent service).

Furthermore, it is necessary to actualize the values of unity and unity in order to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is reflected in activities programs with a national perspective as well as visionary work programs that prioritize priority scales of matters that need to be addressed immediately. Be responsive and accommodating both in planning any program of activities and in every activity that contains sensitivity and concern for the little people and people with social problems in the midst of an unfavorable economic situation, By encouraging the realization of community empowerment through increased initiative, creativity, and community participation in realizing community resilience and national resilience.

In recent years, the concept of good governance has been widely discussed in various contexts and has become the most prominent issue in government management and services to the public. This demand, as a result of the old patterns of government administration, is felt to be no longer suitable for the changed social order or in other words the increasingly ineffective governance in addition to the growing quality of democracy, human rights and public participation in policy making. So there is pressure to redefine the roles of government in relation to society and the private sector. As an alternative government management,

3.2. Transparency in Local Government.

Transparency is one of the pillars of good governance. The existence of transparency in government administration and policy making can be an entry point for the public to obtain information so that they can check and balance the running of government. Transparency means open access for all interested parties to any related information, such as various laws and regulations, as well as government policies with minimal costs. Dissemination of various information that only the government has access to can provide opportunities for various components of society to participate in making decisions. Therefore, it should be noted that this information is not only available, but also relevant and can be understood by the public. Local governments should need to prepare clear policies on how to get information. This policy will clarify the form of information that can be accessed by the

public or the form of confidential information, how to get information, the length of time to get information and the procedure for complaints if the information does not reach the public. The basic instrument of transparency is a regulation that guarantees the right to information, while the supporting instrument is a database facility and a means of information and communication as well as instructions for the dissemination of products and information available to government administrators, as well as complaints procedures.

3.3. Accountability in Local Government.

Besides that, accountability can be interpreted to cover all aspects of a person's behavior which includes both personal behavior and is called spiritual accountability and behavior that is external to the environment and the people around it. The implementation of performance accountability for local government agencies must pay attention to, among others, the following principles: (1). There must be a commitment from the leadership and all staff of the relevant local government agencies. (2). It must be a system that can ensure the consistent use of resources in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. (3). Must be able to show the level of achievement of the goals and objectives that have been set. (4). Must be oriented towards achieving the vision and mission as well as the results and benefits obtained. (5).

In addition, local government accountability must also provide an explanation of the deviation between the realization of activities and plans as well as the successes and failures in achieving the targets and objectives that have been set. Therefore, in the implementation of local government accountability, a performance measurement pattern is needed starting from strategic planning and ending with measuring the performance of activities, programs and policies carried out in order to achieve the vision, mission, goals and targets that have been set. In order to carry out this accountability, it also requires strong attention and commitment from the organizations that are responsible for the supervision and accountability assessment of the accountability reports of local government agencies. In implementing the performance accountability of local government agencies, Strategic planning is the first step in measuring the performance of government agencies. Strategic planning of government agencies requires integration of expertise in human resources and other resources in order to be able to respond to the demands of strategic, national and global environmental developments. Analysis of the organization's internal and external environment is a very important step in taking into account the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges that exist.

3.4. Community Participation in the Implementation of Regional Government

The concept of community participation will lead to the position of the community in local government. Thus, society can be translated into a group of people who have common interests. In relation to local government, society is reflected in the district, city, sub-district and village communities. According to Leach and Percy Smith. To define society through two approaches, namely the first approach to formulate society from the pattern of life and work of people (effective community), with a distinction between urban or rural communities or the economic interdependence between cities and villages, and they live in the territorial boundaries of the government. certain area. While the second approach focuses on the way people identify and how they feel loyalty (affective community),

Community participation in local government refers to people who live and reside within a regional government territory boundary in the sense of carrying out various social activities and receiving public services and they feel they are part of the regional government. Local government (local government) in the administration of government in the regions has been regulated in the legislation on regional government to receive support through the principle of community participation which is an essential matter, requirements and indicators of democracy contained in Law Number 5 of 1974 concerning Principles. The Principles of Regional Government in article 1 which basically states that the authority to regulate and administer local governments is based on the aspirations of the community.

The implementation of democracy in regional governments uses the representative democracy method, in the sense that governance is not carried out by the community, but is carried

out by community representatives who are elected every five years. Representative community representatives, in this case the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), are in charge of regulating the regions (policy making). The Regional People's Representative Council as a community delegation has the duty together with the regional head to take care of regional government. In a modern democracy, participation involves various parties in the process of community development. Good participation, there is an equal relationship between all parties and is responsible for the efforts towards the success of the implementation of development programs. The implementation of local government in relation to community participation can be accounted for in carrying out government affairs. The accountability for the implementation of regional government is held in making regional policy decisions as well as in planning the preparation of development programs. In regional governance, the implementation of community participation is able to organize democratic local government, community empowerment and improve community services.

3.5. Implementation of Good Governance in Simalungun Regency.

The era of regional autonomy resulted in shifting of the centers of power and increased operations and various activities that were previously carried out in the central government shifted to regional governments. The logical consequence of this shift must be accompanied by an increase in good governance in the regions. Simalungun Regency as an autonomous region that is given the authority to regulate and manage its government affairs, of course, has the aim of becoming a developed region in all aspects of development. Development carried out in the regions applies the principle of community based development, namely development and the main objective of development that grows from the community and is carried out for the sake of society and is based on community strength for the welfare of society. The principle of transparency is the principle of transparency, which means opening oneself to the rights of the public to obtain true, honest, and non-discriminatory information regarding state administration while still paying attention to the protection of personal, class and State secrets human rights. Meanwhile, the principle of accountability according to article 20 of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administration that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism is the principle that determines that every activity and the final results of state administration activities must be accountable to the public or the people as the holder of the highest state sovereignty in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. Accountability is a manifestation of the obligation to account for the success or failure of the organization's implementation in achieving the stated goals through periodic accountability. So you can see that the Regional Government has an obligation to provide periodic accountability reports as regulated by law. In Simalungun district, the principle of accountability has been applied not only during the JR administration. Saragih. Previous regional heads have also carried out the same thing during their respective administrations. During the reign of Regent JR. Saragih, every element of government in Simalungun Regency is required to provide accountability to the community through periodic governmental Accountability Reports.

The people have the right to obtain information and accountability from local government administrators through accountability reports in front of the Regional People's Representative Council as representatives of the community in government. This also allows the people to accept or reject the accountability report, and have the right to say that the local government succeeded or failed in its implementation. What has become the problem of our government so far in the principle of accountability is how the success of the administration of government mostly only shows the success of its administration, meanwhile those related to the failure of the administration are very few and even rarely shown.

4. CONCLUSION

In carrying out government affairs which fall under the authority of the regions, the regional governments carry out the widest possible autonomy to regulate and manage government affairs by themselves. Although the local government has the authority to carry out regional government, the

central government still has a relationship with the local government in administering governance. Regional autonomy has given flexibility to local governments to manage existing resources in the regions. The existing resources in the regions must be used for regional progress. The local government is responsible for managing these resources and vice versa the community is also responsible for overseeing the management. because this is one of the principles of good governance. Good local government administration can be measured by many factors, but the main objective of government remains the same, namely to create common welfare. Good governance (good governance) is the dream of every party who has good goals for the progress of the nation. The regional head as an element in the administration of regional government is the head of an autonomous region who has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and public interests. Therefore, regional heads are expected to be able to implement regional governance in accordance with the principles of good governance. This principle is the key to realizing the government that is expected by the community. So far, Simalungun Regency as an autonomous region has implemented and implemented several main principles in running good governance. Realizing good governance or good governance is not something that can be done easily. It takes hard work and a spirit of bureaucratic reform to make it happen. Local governments, the wider community and business actors are expected to play a role in achieving the ideals of a clean and pro-society government. The principles of good governance currently implemented in Simalungun Regency can be said to have a fairly high success rate. This is inseparable from the role of the Regent of Simalungun, JR Saragih, who fully supports the realization of good governance in Simalungun.

REFERENCES

- Adler, E., & Haas, P. M. (1992). Conclusion: epistemic communities, world order, and the creation of a reflective research program. *International Organization*, 367–390.
- Agere, S. (2000). *Promoting good governance: Principles, practices and perspectives* (Vol. 11). Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Agustino, Leo. 2007. *Perihal Politik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Andrew, C. M. 1986. *Central Government and Local Government in Indonesia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- A. Ubaidillah dan Abdul Rozak, 2006, *Demokrasi, HAM, dan Masyarakat Madani*, Jakarta: ICCE UIN Syarif Hidayatullah; Edisi refisi II.
- Amir, Machmud. 1984. "Demokrasi, Undang-undang dan Peran Rakyat", dalam *Prisma* No.8 LP3ES. Jakarta.
- Apter, David E. 1985. *Pengantar Analisa Politik*. Jakarta: CV. Rajawali.
- Al-Jihad, R. S. (2018). *Pancasila ideologi dunia: sintesis kapitalisme, sosialisme, dan Islam*. Pustaka Alvabet.
- Andrew, C., & Goldsmith, M. (1998). From local government to local governance—and beyond? *International Political Science Review*, 19(2), 101–117.
- AR, F. Y., Basyeban, A., Rannie, M., Helmi, H. H., & Etik, P. (2011). *Rekonsiliasi Demokrasi dan Birokrasi melalui Penerapan Prinsip Good Governance*.
- Balaguer-Coll, M. T., Prior, D., & Tortosa-Ausina, E. (2007). On the determinants of local government performance: A two-stage nonparametric approach. *European Economic Review*, 51(2), 425–451.
- Barkin, J. S., & Cronin, B. (1994). The state and the nation: changing norms and the rules of sovereignty in international relations. *International Organization*, 107–130.
- Basu, S. (2004). E-government and developing countries: an overview. *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology*, 18(1), 109–132.
- Becker, B. E., & Luthar, S. S. (2002). Social-emotional factors affecting achievement outcomes among disadvantaged students: Closing the achievement gap. *Educational Psychologist*, 37(4), 197–214.
- Budiardjo, Miriam. 2008. *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta; Gramedia Pustaka Tama.
- Bovaird, T. (2006). Developing new forms of partnership with the 'market' in the procurement of public services. *Public Administration*, 84(1), 81–102.
- Broadbent, J., & Guthrie, J. (2008). Public sector to public services: 20 years of "contextual" accounting research. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*.
- Bryson, J. M., Crosby, B. C., & Stone, M. M. (2006). The design and implementation of Cross-Sector collaborations: Propositions from the literature. *Public Administration Review*, 66, 44–55.
- Ciborra, C., & Navarra, D. D. (2005). Good governance, development theory, and aid policy: Risks and challenges of e-government in Jordan. *Information Technology for Development*, 11(2), 141–159.

- Council, T. (2003). Code of Corporate Governance. *Annual Review and Reporting*, 5, 52.
- David, J. S. N. P. Z., & King, C. (1997). *Why people don't trust government*. Harvard University Press.
- Damanik, Jahutar. 1985. Hukum Adat Simalungun. Medan: Penerbit Aslan.
- Dede Mariana dan Caroline Paskarina. 2008. Demokrasi Dan Politik Desentralisasi. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Dwiyanto, Agus. Mewujudkan Good Governance Melalui Pelayanan Publik. Yogyakarta: Gajahmada Universiti Press.
- Hadiwinata, Bob Sugeng; Schuck, Christoph. 2010. Demokrasi Di Indonesia: Teori Dan Praktik. Yogyakarta; Graha Ilmu.
- Hetifah Sj. Sumarto. 2003. Inovasi, Partisipasi dan Good Governance, Jakarta; Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Haris Syamsuddin. 2007. Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah, Jakarta: LIPI Press.
- Hout, W. (2007). *The politics of aid selectivity: Good governance criteria in World Bank, US and Dutch development assistance* (Vol. 60). Routledge.
- Ida, Laode. 2005. Permasalahan Pemekaran Daerah di Indonesia, Jakarta: Media Indonesia.
- Irfan, M. (2013). *Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Pelaksanaan Tugas Dan Wewenang Dprd Kabupaten Batang Dalam Melakukan Pengawasan Terhadap Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah*. Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Kaloh, J. 2007. Mencari Bentuk Otonomi Daerah. Jakarta: Rineke Cipta.
- Kartono, Kartini. 2003. Pemimpin Dan Kepemimpinan. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.
- Koirudin. 2005. Sketsa Kebijakan Desentralisasi di Indonesia Format Masa Depan Otonomi Menuju Kemandirian Daerah. Malang: Averroes Press.
- Lumanauw, S. F., & Negara, H. T. (N.D.). *Kewenangan Pemerintah Terhadap Induk Organisasi Cabang Olahraga Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 Tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional*.
- Mardiasmo. 2004. Otonomi dan Manajemen Keuangan Daerah. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.
- Martoyo, Susilo. 1999. Sumber Daya Manusia. Yogyakarta: BFTE Press.
- Miftah, Thoha. 2003. Birokrasi dan Politik di Indonesia. Jakarta ; Penerbit Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 1994. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nawawi, Hadafi. 1987. Metodologi Penelitian Sosial. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Olowu, D., & Wunsch, J. S. (2004). *Local governance in Africa: The challenges of democratic decentralization*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Pierce Jr, R. J. (1989). The Role of the Judiciary in Implementing an Agency Theory of Government. *NYUL Rev.*, 64, 1239.
- Rizal, Y. (2011). Lessons from Indonesian tax administration reform phase 1 (2001-2008): Does good governance matter. S. Kimura, AB Javier, and & A. Tangsupvattana (Eds.), *Limits of Good Governance in Developing Countries*, 363-412.
- Rousseau, J.-J. (2008). *The social contract and the first and second discourses*. Yale University Press.
- Rosidin, Utung. 2010. Otonomi Daerah dan Desentralisasi. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Sam M. Chan dan Tuti T. Sam. Kebijakan Pendidikan Era Otonomi Daerah, 2005, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Santosa Pandji. 2008. Administrasi Publik, Teori dan Aplikasi Good Governance. PT Refika Aditama.
- Salam, D. 2004. Otonomi Daerah, Dalam Perspektif Lingkungan, Nilai dan Sumber Daya. Bandung: Djambatan
- Sasono, A. (2008). *Menuju rakyat berdaulat: wawancara Adi Sasono ketua umum Dekopin (Dewan Koperasi Indonesia)*. Penerbit Republika.
- Schick, A. (2003). The performing state: reflection on an idea whose time has come but whose implementation has not. *OECD Journal on Budgeting*, 3(2), 71-103.
- Singarimbun, Masri dan Sofian Effendi. 1989. Metode Penelitian Survey. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Sitepu, P. Anthonius. 2012. Teori-Teori Politik. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Siry, H. Y. (2007). Making decentralized coastal zone management work for the Southeast Asian Region: Comparative perspectives. *Division For Ocean Affairs And The Law Of The Sea Office Of Legal Affairs, The United Nations New York*.
- Sorensen, George. 1993. Demokrasi dan Demokratisasi. Yogyakarta; Pustaka Pelajar
- Sujatno. Adi. 2007. Moral Dan Etika Kepemimpinan: Merupakan Landasan Ke Arah Kepemimpinan Yang Baik (Good Governance). Jakarta: Team 4S
- Supriatna, Tjhya. 1993. Sistem Administrasi Pemerintah di Daerah. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Suhelmi, A. (2001). *Pemikiran politik barat*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Suryokusumo, S. (2016). *Konsep sistem pertahanan nonmiliter: suatu sistem pertahanan komplemen sistem pertahanan militer dalam pertahanan rakyat semesta*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Suryaningrat, Bayu. 1992. Mengenal Ilmu Pemerintahan. Jakarta: Rineke Cipta.
- Tahir, A. (2014). *Kebijakan publik dan transparansi penyelenggaraan pemerintahan daerah*. Penerbit Alfabeta.

- Trochim, W. M. K., & Donnelly, J. P. (2001). *Research methods knowledge base* (Vol. 2). Atomic Dog Pub.
- Toha, Miftah. 2003. *Birokrasi Dan Politik Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Thompson, Dennis F. 2002. *Etika Politik Pejabat Negara*. Jakarta; Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Tjokroamidjojo, Bintoro. 1974. *Pengantar Administrasi Pembangunan*. Jakarta: LP3 ES.
- Utomo, H. D. (2012). *Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Politik oleh Partai Politik Berdasarkan Ketentuan Pasal 31 Ayat (1) Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2008 Tentang Partai Politik Di Kabupaten Sukoharjo*.
- Weerakkody, V., Dwivedi, Y. K., & Kurunananda, A. (2009). Implementing e-government in Sri Lanka: Lessons from the UK. *Information Technology for Development*, 15(3), 171-192.
- Widjaja, H. 2003. *Titik Berat Otonomi pada Daerah Tingkat II*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Williams, C. (2007). Research methods. *Journal of Business & Economics Research (JBER)*, 5(3).
- Wilson, D., & Game, C. (2011). *Local government in the United Kingdom*. Macmillan International Higher Education.
- Wiradi, G. (2009). *Seluk beluk masalah agraria: reforma agraria dan penelitian agraria*. SAINS Press.