



Sukoharjo District Regional Development Policy in The Implementation of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy

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Abstract

This research aims to find out how the policies of the district government of Sukoharjo in supporting the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy, regions in the context of decentralization and regional autonomy. This research uses empirical research. In empirical research, what is examined initially is secondary data, and then it is continued with research on primary data in the field. Data analysis using qualitative descriptions, the results of qualitative data processing is described by the sentence separated by categories to obtain conclusions. Then the results of the analysis serve as answers to the problems raised. The results of the study show that the Government of Sukoharjo Regency's policy in supporting the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy, among others Establishing Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo District Number 3 of 2010 concerning Long-term Regional Development Plans Year 2005-2025, Establishing Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo District Number 10 of 2010 Concerning Development Plans Medium-Term Regional Year 2016-2012, Establishing Regulation of Sukoharjo Regent Number 40 Year 2018 Regarding the Work Plan of the Regional Government of Sukoharjo Regency in 2019. Then also obtained the results of problems in regional development in the context of the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy, among others, there is an imbalance of community income and between regions, poverty, not yet optimal workforce social security, lack of education, optimal implementation of the health service system, a large number of population growth and movement, unhealthy and less organized settlements, are still limited over clean water sources, environmental pollution, investment climate, empowerment of UMKM-Cooperatives that have not been optimal, have not received attention related to food security, not yet optimal implementation of bureaucratic reforms, not yet optimal empowerment of women and child protection, political development is not optimal, transportation conditions are not optimal, and disaster vulnerability.

Keywords: Policy, Local Government, Disaster Vulnerability

I. Introduction

In the era of democratization as it is today, both at the central government level and at the regional government level, bureaucracy is essentially created to provide services and shelter to the community, including creating a climate that encourages creativity and auto activity in participating in the fields of government and development. In the context of the organization of relations between the central government and regional governments, the issue of community participation is seen as one of the factors influencing the mode of implementation of regional development policies within the framework of regional autonomy. In the level of legislation which is the implementation of the 1945 Constitution, the will to carry out national development with all funds and resources possessed is more clearly illustrated. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the

National Development Planning System clearly states that national development in Indonesia is an effort carried out by all components of the Indonesian people in achieving the objectives of the state.¹

Along with the change in the development paradigm since 1998 from centralization to decentralization, which was then implemented through a regional autonomy policy, efforts to provide services to the community are closer to the needs, problems, interests and aspirations of the community. On the other hand there is an opinion that implementation is a practical implication of large-scale changes that are changes in the political structure of the state and national development paradigms. Thus the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy as a change in political policy in the field of government is expected to be able to improve the quality of public services in a more professional, effective, efficient, simple, and open manner as well as to build the capacity of community resources to participate in development.² When examined further, this paradigm shift is actually also an important opportunity for regional governments under the control of regional heads to prove their ability to carry out regional government affairs in accordance with the wishes and needs of local communities. This needs to be anticipated so that the performance of regional government can significantly improve household care and services to the community through capacity building of the regional apparatus and the Regional House of Representatives.³

For the regional government apparatus that functions as the manager of regional government, the substance of regional autonomy is very important because reforms in the decentralized government system in the region regarding economic development can be seen in aspects of the regulatory, political and financial systems that are the responsibility of the city and district governments. However, after 18 (eighteen) years of the journey of regional autonomy, there is one important note that is as if causing negative things. Regional autonomy and decentralization are considered to cause widespread corruption, collusion and nepotism, with many regional heads ranging from governors, mayors / regents who stumble over corruption cases and must become prisoners of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Various problems in the

¹ Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System.

² Sugiartoto, Dody. (2000). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Partisipatif Kota Solo*. Solo: IPGI Solo. p.21.

³ Widjaja, HAW. (2005). *Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Di Indonesia*, Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada. p.8

implementation of regional autonomy need to be analyzed and anticipated so that the negative impacts that arise as a consequence of the implementation of regional autonomy and decentralization can be overcome, so that the implementation of regional autonomy and decentralization can run well, efficiently, and effectively to provide services to the community. In the era of regional autonomy and decentralization as currently the local government spearheaded the entry of investments, good or bad investment climate is largely determined by local governments. That means, high and sustainable economic growth depends on the policies and service systems. Currently, Sukoharjo in terms of the economy has seen significant development, namely a business center in a new solo, then an industrial area in nguter.

The vision of the 2016-2021 Regent and Deputy Regent of Sukoharjo is to continue to build a more prosperous, advanced and dignified sukoharjo supported by a professional government. The Development Vision of Sukoharjo Regency is expected to realize the wishes and mandate of the people of Sukoharjo Regency. The meaning contained in the Vision is elaborated as follows: prosperity, meaningful in the next five years there will be an increase in community welfare, which is indicated by an increase in per capita income of the population which also has an impact on decreasing poverty and, increasing community affordability in meeting basic needs; Forward, implies the condition of regional development based on a shared desire to realize a better economic, social and physical future, supported by superior human resources, professional, high-facing, competitive, morally noble and forward-looking; Dignified, implies the living conditions of the people of the nation and state based on noble values and culture, promoting ethics, morals, and religious and community norms; Professional, implies that the implementation of good governance (participatory, accountable, transparent and efficient) and clean (free of corruption, collusion and nepotism). To realize the Vision of Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021, it is outlined in 5 (five) missions as guidelines for the development of Sukoharjo Regency, namely: Strengthening clean, effective, democratic and transparent governance, Improving the quality of life of people and communities, Encouraging the strengthening of independence an economy based on agriculture and industry as well as the management of regional potential by taking into account environmental sustainability, improving the quality of religious and community life, creating a safe, peaceful and dynamic community condition. By creating a conducive environment for community participation in the implementation of development. On this basis researchers are interested in reviewing government policies, Sukoharjo

regency in supporting the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy.

Based on the background of the problem above, there are two problem formulations that will be discussed in this article, namely: What is the regional development policy of the Sukoharjo regency government in implementing decentralization and regional autonomy?. What problems have arisen in the implementation of regional development in the context of decentralization and regional autonomy? To be able to answer the formulation of this problem, it will first be discussed various matters relating to the Government of Sukoharjo Regency's Policy in Supporting the Implementation of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy.

According to Thomas R. Dye in Hanif Nurcholis⁴ explains that policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not do. Furthermore Dye said that, if the government chooses to do something it must have a goal and the country's policy must cover all actions of the government or its officials. In addition, something that is not implemented by the government, including policy, because it has the same influence as something that is done by the government. Meanwhile James E. Anderson as quoted by Sahya Anggara⁵ stated that, "*Public policies are those policies developed by government bodies and officials*"*Public policies are policies developed by government bodies and officials*. So the purpose of public policy is a set of government actions designed to achieve certain results expected by the public as a choice of legal and legal actions because public policies are made by institutions that have legitimacy in the government system. Then, public policy as a hypothesis is a policy made based on theories, models or hypotheses regarding cause and effect. Policies always rely on behavioral assumptions.⁶

In the implementation of regional government in Indonesia is based on the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which states that: *The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions and provincial regions are divided into districts and cities, each - every province, regency and city has regional government that is regulated by law*. If viewed from the side of regional government interests, the main objective of the policy of decentralization and regional autonomy is to realize *political equity*, through the

⁴Nurcholis, Hanif. (2005). *Teori dan Praktik Pemerintahan Dan Otonomi Daerah*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia. p. 158.

⁵ Anggara, Sahya. (2018). *Kebijakan Publik. Second Edition*. Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia. p. 35.

⁶ Ibid. p. 36.

implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy, it is hoped that opportunities for the public will be more open for participation in various political activities at the local level. The implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy will increase the ability of local governments to pay attention to the rights of their people, because local governments are more aware of the problems faced by the community, so that the decentralization and regional autonomy policies are expected to provide solutions to these problems. So in this context it can be explained that the main objective of the policy of decentralization and regional autonomy is to open greater access to *region civil society* to participate, both in the decision-making process in the, and in its implementation.⁷ In the context of administering the authority relationship between the government and the regions, Law No. 32 of 2004 in Article 10 asserts, local governments carry out government affairs which become their authority, except government affairs which by law are determined to be government affairs. The division of government affairs is based on the idea that there are always various government affairs that are fully / remain the authority of the government. The government affairs concerned with ensuring the survival of the nation and the nation as a whole.⁸ Whereas in Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government. In this Law what is meant by regional government is the administration of government affairs by the regional government and regional people's representative councils according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration with the principle of broadest autonomy in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia The Republic of Indonesia in 1945. While the regional government is the head of the region as an element of regional administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.

Differences in regional conditions carry the implication that the pattern of development applied is different. Outright imitation of the pattern of policies that have been applied and succeeded in one area, may not necessarily provide the same benefits for other regions. If you are going to develop an area, the policy you take must be in accordance with the conditions (problems, needs, and potential) of the area concerned. In this

⁷ Manan, Abdul. (2016). *Peranan Hukum Dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi*. Second Edition. Jakarta: Prenadamedia. p. 226.

⁸ Huda, Ni'matul. (2012). *Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia*. Sixth Edition. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada. p. 362-363.

connection, an in-depth study of the condition of each region must be carried out to obtain data and information that is useful for determining the relevant regional development planning. Until now there has not been much research related to the process of economic development in terms of the location of economic activity, so it is difficult to give a picture of the pattern of regional development of a country. However, globally it can be said that the regionalization of economic activities is closely related to patterns of development, economic types, and changes in the role of various economic activities in the overall economic activity. If the role of an economic activity (production) increases, it means that the role is increasingly important.⁹

II. Method

This study uses empirical research. In empirical legal research, what is investigated at first is secondary data, and then it is continued with research on primary data in the field.¹⁰ The data used in this study are grouped into two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection instruments using interviews and data obtained by researchers directly from respondents through field research. In this study the research location was conducted at the Office of Planning, Research and Development of Sukoharjo Regency and there are two subjects of this research, namely the Head of Program Development Sub-Division, the Planning, Research and Development Agency of Sukoharjo Regency, as respondents and the Head of Government and Welfare, Agency Planning, Research and Development of Sukoharjo Regency, as a guest speaker. The sampling technique is done by non-random sampling technique and the form of non-sampling selected is purposive sampling.

While secondary data collection instruments use the literature study method, secondary data used are primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. secondary legal materials, namely materials that provide explanations regarding primary legal materials and primary legal materials in this study are regional government books and books on decentralization and blood autonomy, and tertiary legal materials, namely materials that provide guidance or explanations for primary legal materials and secondary legal materials and Tertiary legal material in this study is an English dictionary.

⁹ Arsyad, Lincoln. (2005). *Pengantar Perencanaan Pembangunan Ekonomi Daerah*. Second Edition. Yogyakarta: BPFE. p. 109-110.

¹⁰ Soekanto, Soerjono. (1986). *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press. p. 52.

III. Main Heading of the Analysis

A. Establishing Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo District Number 3 Year 2010

Concerning Long Term Regional Development Plans Year 2005-2025.

Regional development programs for the period 2005-2025 are implemented according to the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) of the Region. Regional RPJP is a regional development planning document as a basis and guideline for Regional Governments in carrying out development in the next 20 (twenty) years from 2005 to 2025 in the form of vision, mission and direction of development. Regional RPJP compiled refers to the National RPJP and Provincial RPJP whose validity period is the same as the National RPJP from 2005 to 2025. The formulation of the vision of regional development in 2005-2025 is Sukoharjo Forward which is the condition of regional development based on mutual desire to realize the future better economic, social and physical environment, supported by superior, professional, high-facing, competitive, noble, and forward-looking human resources; Fair is a condition without discrimination in any form, whether between individuals, genders, or regions. All levels and groups of people have the same opportunity in improving the standard of living; get a job; get social, education and health services; Express opinions; exercising political rights; secure and maintain their environment; and get protection and equality before the law; and Makmur which is a prosperous condition, fulfilled all the needs of life both socially and economically, physically and mentally.

While the regional development mission is to realize the quality of human resources that are productive, intelligent, healthy, cultured and religious; Realizing the economic growth of the community by optimizing the utilization of regional superior potential and the utilization of natural resources in the context of sustainable development and oriented to people's economy; Achieve equitable development through regional development that is supported by the complete facilities and infrastructure to support the socio-economic activities of the community; Realizing good governance (*Good Governance*) supported by professional Local Government officials free of corruption, collusion and nepotism; Realizing good governance (*Good Governance*) supported by professional Local Government officials free of corruption, collusion and nepotism; and Realizing conditions that are safe, peaceful, orderly and peaceful through the rule of law and increasing community participation in development.

B. Establish Sukoharjo District Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan for 2016-2012.

The Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is as a foundation and guideline for the Regional Government in carrying out the development of 5 (five) years from 2016 to 2021. Based on the vision and mission of the regional development of Sukoharjo Regency in 2016-2021, development goals and objectives for the next five years, namely, Mission by Achieving quality governance, with a goal; Increase institutional capacity; Increased availability of human resources in accordance with their competencies; Increasing the role of government, society and political parties in development and conducive politics. And increasing public participation in the process of making public policies, with targets; Carry out public openness; Encourage people to be able to access public information, and use it; Increase the participation of the community and stakeholders in the development process.

Mission II with the aim, Improving the quality of public services, with a goal; Realizing increased access and quality of population and family planning services; Realization of education for all; Realization of quality and affordable health services. Reducing inequality between community economic groups and targets, Realizing the provision of decent housing for low-income people; Realization of drinking water services for the entire population; Realization of an increase in population access to proper sanitation (domestic wastewater, garbage and environmental drainage).

Mission III, Achieve food security, with a target; Realizing an increase in food availability; Realizing the quality of food consumption; Increased availability of agricultural facilities and infrastructure; Increasing the welfare of major food producers. Preservation of natural resources, the environment and disaster management, with the aim, The realization of environmental quality; Disaster management and disaster risk reduction; Realizing the strengthening of investment, with the aim, that is Creating an investment climate and a more competitive business climate; Develop and strengthen investment in the real sector; Increased competitiveness, with the aim of increasing investment climate and a more competitive business climate. Achieve acceleration of economic growth, with a target; Increasing the growth of the processing industry; Enhancing the role of MSMEs and cooperatives; Improvement of trade facilities and infrastructure; Realizing the strengthening of infrastructure development, with the aim of improving transportation facilities and infrastructure.

Mission IV: with the aim, Increasing religious harmony, with the aim, Realizing the improvement of the quality of religious facilities and infrastructure; The realization of tolerance among religious people. Realizing the preservation of regional arts and culture as a local identity, with the aim, Realizing the increase in the activities of regional art and cultural studios; Realizing an increase in regional arts and cultural performances; The realization of youth participation in development. Mission V To create a conducive environment for community participation in the implementation of development, with the aim of creating a conducive environment for community participation in the synergy of development, especially for law enforcers; The realization of development synergy between the regional government, academics, the business community and the community.

The priority development agenda to be carried out by the Government of Sukoharjo Regency during the period of leadership of the regional head namely, Human Development of Sukoharjo Regency both in terms of education, health and welfare of the community; Realizing economic growth that is increasing and equitable and reducing disparities between regions in Sukoharjo Regency; Reducing poverty in Sukoharjo Regency followed by decreasing poverty severity index and poverty depth index; Reducing unemployment by increasing investment in Sukoharjo regency, especially those related to labor-intensive investment; Reducing non-livable homes based on improving the quality of homes and environmental sanitation facilities; Improving the quality of infrastructure, especially the quality of roads, and irrigation as a driver of community economic growth; The increase in per capita income of the public is followed by curbing the regional inflation rate so that the increase in GRDP has a real influence on people's purchasing power.

C. Problems in Regional Development in Sukoharjo District

Problems in regional development in Sukoharjo Regency are Inequality of Community and Inter-Regional Income; Poverty in urban areas is still a problem faced in development; Problems in employment, among others, are related to welfare in Sukoharjo Regency Minimum Wage Levels have not yet fully met the standard of decent living needs (KHL); Problems in education are not yet optimal availability, affordability, quality in the delivery of education; The implementation of the health service system is not yet optimal due to the limited budget; Number of Population Growth and Movement in Sukoharjo Regency; Unhealthy and orderly housing and settlements; Limited coverage

of clean water services, limited sources of clean water other than those originating from ground water, limited clean water service networks so that the management of clean water is not optimal; Problems with environmental pollution, namely waste, waste water management and handling of air pollution are not managed properly; The lack of a one-stop integrated investment service policy implemented by the Government of Sukoharjo Regency; Problems of Cooperatives and MSMEs are the low quality of human resources and the synergy pattern of empowerment of MSMEs and Cooperatives that have not been optimal; Lack of improvement in food quality and safety; Not yet optimal implementation of regional government in supporting the realization of bureaucratic reform; Not yet optimal for women's empowerment and child protection; Before the optimal role of political parties and the lack of public awareness in democracy; The condition of transportation in Sukoharjo Regency shows significant problems at certain land use locations; Disaster Hazard in Sukoharjo regency/ city has a high risk of disaster.

IV. Conclusion

Sukoharjo District Government Policy In Order to Support the Implementation of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy. Establish Sukoharjo District Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Regional Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025. Establish Sukoharjo District Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan for 2016-2012. Establish Regulation of Sukoharjo Regent No. 40 of 2018 concerning the Work Plan of Sukoharjo District Government in 2019.

Problems of Regional Development of Sukoharjo Regency. Inequality of Community and Inter-Regional Revenues. Poverty in urban areas is still a problem faced in development. Problems in employment, among others, are related to welfare in Sukoharjo District Minimum Wage Levels have not fully met the standard of decent living needs (KHL). The problem in education is that the availability, affordability, and quality of education are not yet optimal. The implementation of the health service system is not yet optimal due to the limited budget. The amount of population growth and movement in Sukoharjo regency. Unhealthy and orderly housing and settlements. Limited scope of clean water services, limited sources of clean water other than those originating from ground water, limited clean water service networks so that the management of clean water is not optimal. The problem of environmental pollution, namely garbage, waste water management and handling of air pollution is not well managed. The lack of a one-stop

integrated investment service policy implemented by the Government of Sukoharjo Regency. Problems of Cooperatives and MSMEs are the low quality of human resources and the synergy pattern of empowering MSMEs and Cooperatives that are not yet optimal. Lack of improvement in food quality and safety. The implementation of local government is not yet optimal in supporting the realization of bureaucratic reform. Not yet optimal for women's empowerment and child protection. Before the optimal role of political parties and the lack of public awareness in democracy. The condition of transportation in Sukoharjo Regency shows significant problems at certain land use locations. Sukoharjo Regency has a high risk of disaster.

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