

2.REGIONAL AUTONOMY IN LITERATURE: INDONESIAN AND INTERNATIONAL

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REGIONAL AUTONOMY IN LITERATURE: INDONESIAN AND INTERNATIONAL

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14 Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine regional autonomy in Indonesia with comparisons in other countries. The research method used in this research is qualitative by analyzing the literature on 39 previous studies. The results showed that the number of regions in Indonesia is included in a large capacity. The impact of this figure is the need for large and external supervision so that regional autonomy becomes the answer in fulfilling public services to the people in Indonesia.

Keywords : Autonomy, Regional and Regional Autonomy

A. INTRODUCTION

(Loughlin, 2000) explains in his research that The Concept Of Autonomy is Autonomy which means 'self-government'. In pre-modern times - before the emergence of the nation-state as the dominant form of political organization, it referred to seignury, dioceses, monasteries, and cities which were granted the right to rule by kings and emperors themselves, or based on position in the Church. In the modern sense, this word has two main meanings. As developed by political philosophers from Locke to J.S. Mill, it lies at the heart of our liberal democratic political system, it refers to the right of individuals to govern their lives according to a range of rights and to choose their form of government and who they wish to represent. But it can also be understood as the right of communities - defined by region, language, culture, or religion to organize themselves so that their distinctive features are protected and promoted. This right is especially relevant when these communities are a minority whose cultural, economic, social, or geographical characteristics differ from the majority in which they belong.

Then in further research by (De Rynck, 2005) explained in the country of Belgium that during the last few decades, the state of Belgium has developed from a very centralized structure to a federal system in which newly formed regions obtain considerable autonomy for many policy areas. Flemish-speaking communities, French and German services are responsible for culture, education, media, and some social affairs. The Flemish, Brussels, and Walloon regions

all deal with territorial issues, such as economic development, housing, the environment, and transportation. For most policies, regional autonomy requires many opportunities for independent and distinct policy choices, an issue that is at the heart of this article. There is no hierarchy between national and local laws. Unlike some other federations, the Belgian system, therefore, does not exist in a legal framework that will include regional decisions. Regional financial resources are quite large. They spend almost all of their public spending.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

A relevant investigation in support is (Lanigan, 1997) in his research trying to explain the role of the sector in institutions in Eastern England. It outlines the roles of the three main local level bodies and then, using interviews and observational data obtained from elite figures of the private sector and organizations in the region, tries to explain why the private sector is so attracted to regional organizations in the North. East. This article then continues with the approach taken by members of the private sector elite group on local government issues, finding that the desire of businesses to foster themselves regionally and to cooperate with trade unions and local governments within the region, local government support in this group is very limited. This finding is then explained by referring to the existing literature on regionalism and pro-autonomy political movements.

Then (Urwin, 1998) in his research reviewed three main strategic approaches used by modern democracies in managing territorial conflicts used by ethnonational movements: coercive control, regional economic policy, and political solutions. Repressive control mechanisms are politically unacceptable and ineffective. Local economic policies tend to exacerbate disparities, ethnonational discontent, and fail to address underlying grievances. The politics available to states are part of two broad strategies for territorial accommodation options: the group solution that seeks to share the public good between ethnonational communities, and the territorial solution that transfers power and autonomy to a region. The conclusion considers contextual circumstances that may facilitate or hinder the implementation of political solutions. And finally (Mejia Acosta & Tillin, 2019) describes an exploration of how vertical intergovernmental political and fiscal bargaining and horizontal variations in political, social, and economic conditions across the region contribute to or undermine the provision of inclusive and sustainable social policies at the subnational level. in Latin America and India. The paper

combines federal, as well as decentralized unitary states, pointing to the general political user across the unit and the federal though typically greater institutionalization of regional autonomy in federal states. Taken together, the papers examined the territorial dimensions of universalism and explored, in more detail and empirically, the causal relationships between fiscal transfers, policies, and outcomes, drawing on the political dynamics shaping fiscal decentralization reforms and the welfare state.

C. METHODOLOGY AND DATA

In this study, qualitative analysis used in the previous research literature with Scopus-based data on 39 studies related to regional autonomy. The other data is described based on 7 islands in Indonesia by paying attention to the number and categories in the form of 2-D columns.

Figure 1. Number of provinces based on islands in Indonesia

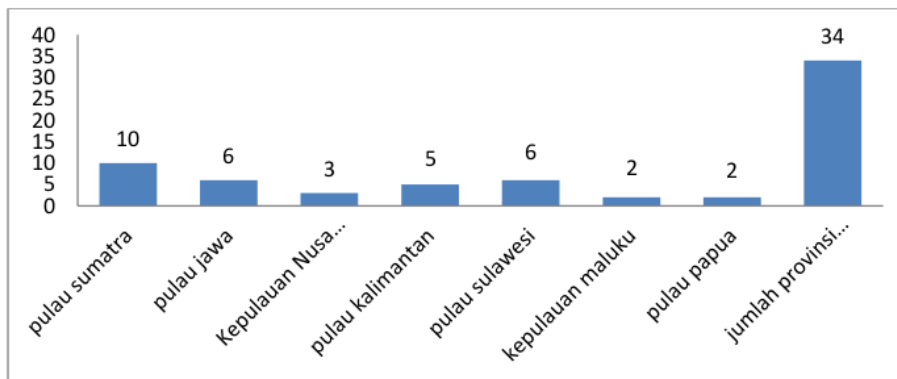


Table 1. Province names based on islands in Indonesia

pulau sumatra	pulau jawa	Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara	pulau kalimantan	pulau sulawesi	kepulauan maluku	pulau papua
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Sumatra Utara Sumatra Barat Riau	banten Dki jakarta jawa barat jawa tengah	Bali Nusa tenggara Barat Nusa tenggara Timur	kalimantan barat kalimantan selatan kalimantan tengah kalimantan timur	gorontalo sulawesi barat sulawesi selatan sulawesi tenggara	maluku maluku utara	papua papua barat

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Kepulauan Riau	jawa timur	kalimantan utara	sulawesi tengah
Jambi	DI Yogyakarta		sulawesi utara
Bengkulu			
sumatra selatan			
kepulauan bangka belitung			
lampung			

Figure 2. Number of districts and cities on the island of Sumatera

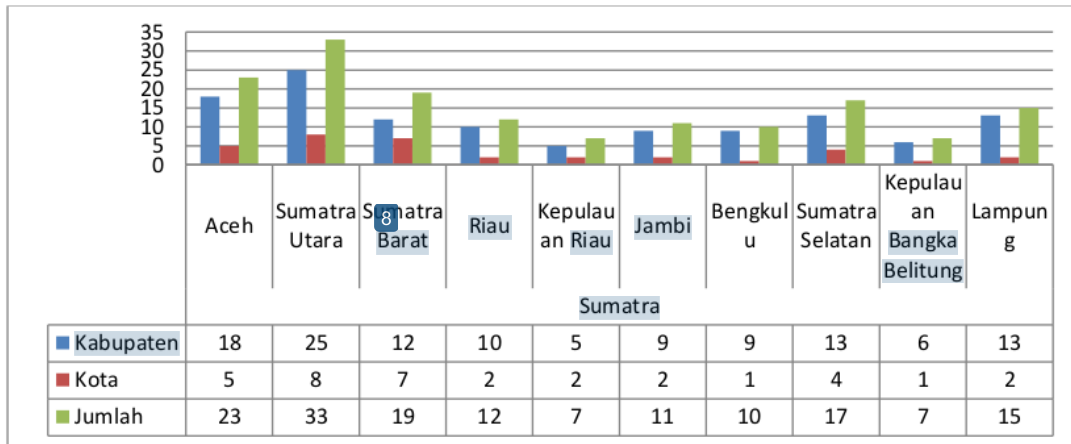


Figure 3. Number of districts and cities on the island of Java

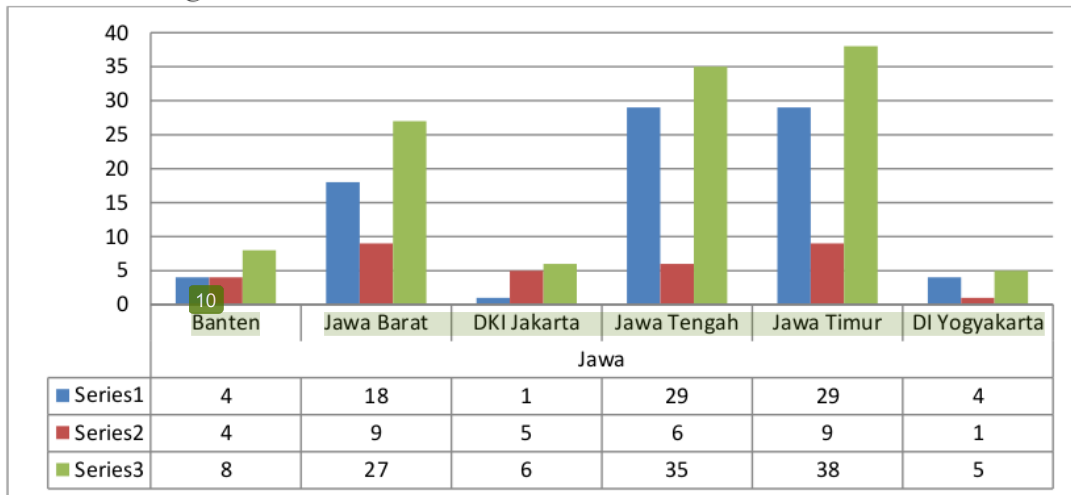


Figure 3. Number of districts and cities on the island of Kalimantan

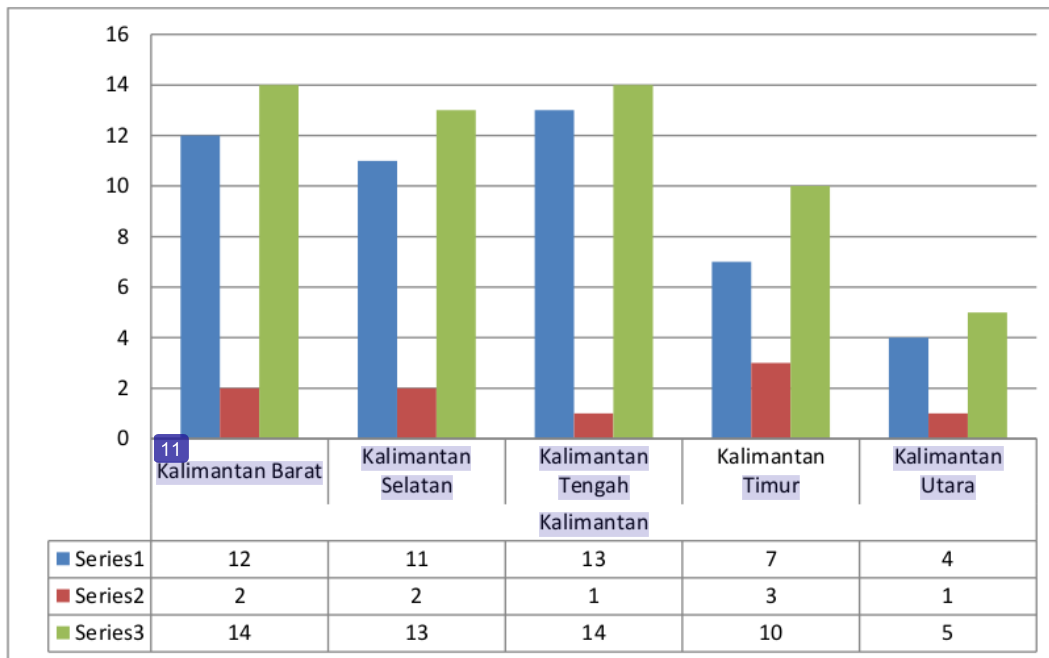


Figure 4. Number of districts and cities on the island of Sulawesi

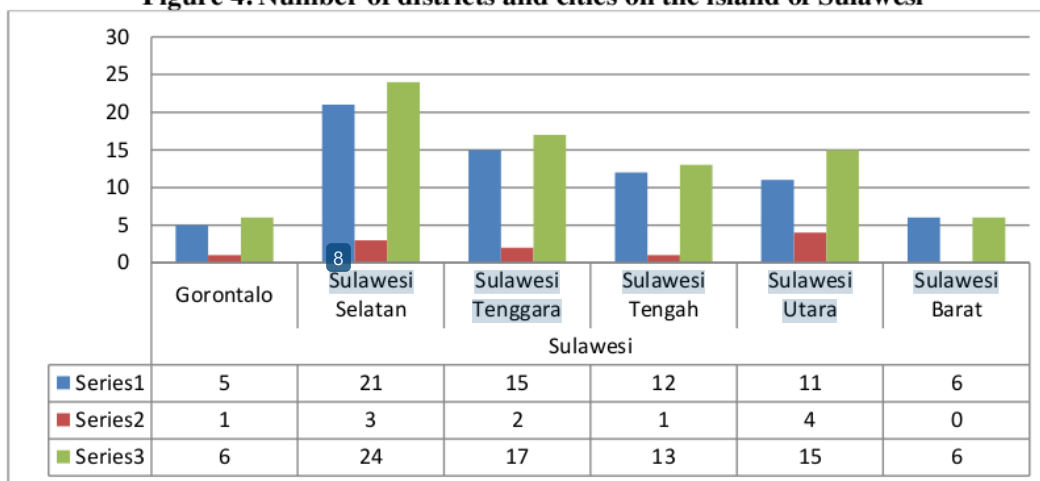


Figure 5. Number of districts and cities on the island of Nusa Tenggara

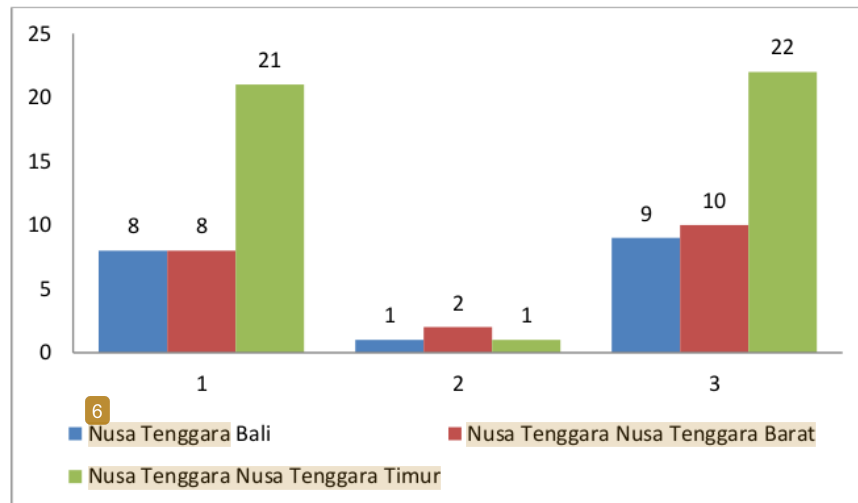


Figure 6. Number of districts and cities on the island of Maluku

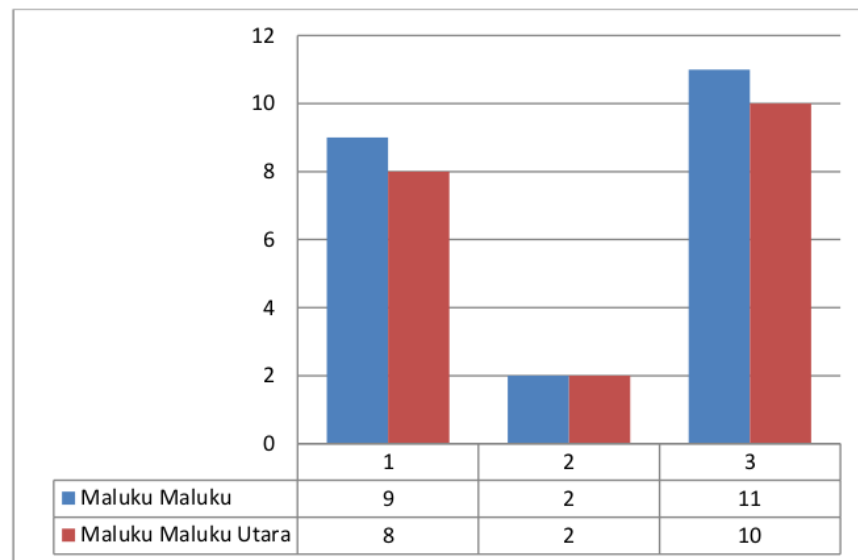
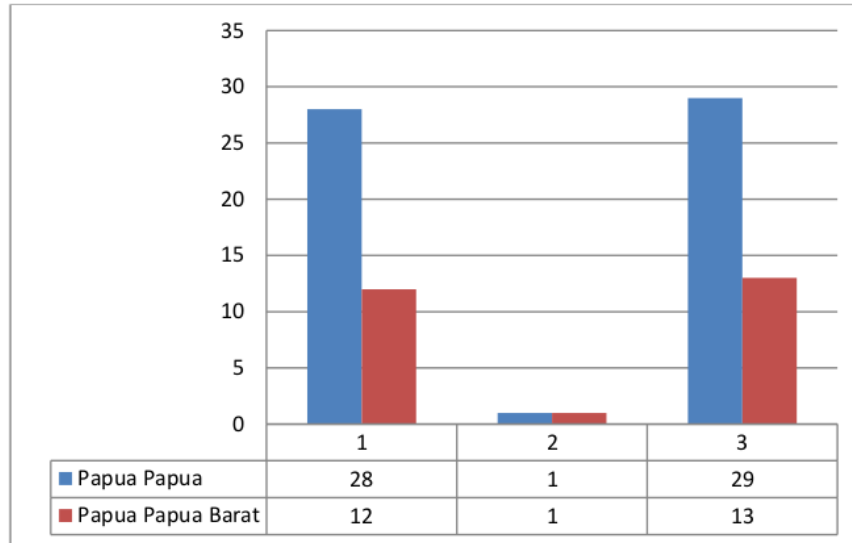


Figure 7. Number of districts and cities on the island of Papua



D. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Indonesia consists of 7 islands that are separated by land with very different numbers of provinces on each island, besides the number of districts and cities in each province on 7 islands with many variations. With a total of 514 districts and cities in the territory of Indonesia, which is divided into 7 islands consisting of 416 districts and 98 cities. In this study, it was found that the number of islands in the category of provinces is divided into districts and cities. The results of this study show that Indonesia has a large capacity in governmental autonomy, thus allowing opportunities for regional autonomy. The impact of this autonomy is that public services can be accepted by the Indonesian people who live in the regions.

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