

PERKEMBANGAN OTONOMI DAERAH DI INDONESIA

Course Title : Perkembangan Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia
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**FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS
UIN – JAKARTA
2020**

Perkembangan Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia

Periode	Model	UU Otonomi	Hakikat Otonomi	Prinsip Otonomi	Tingkatan
Kolonial	Sentralistik	Decentralisation wet 1903, Bestuurshervorming Wet 1922	Otonomi Terbatas	-	3 Tingkatan (raad, college, Kepala daerah) Gouverneur, regent, burgemeester)
Perjuangan Kemerdekaan	Desentralistik	UU No. 1 Tahun 1945	Otonomi Luas	Material	3 Tingkat (Keresidenan, Kabupaten, Kota)
		UU No. 22 Tahun 1948	Otonomi Luas	Formil dan Material (real)	3 Tingkat (Provinsi, Kabupaten/ Kota, Desa)
Demokrasi Terpimpin	Sentralistik	UU No. 1 Tahun 1957	Otonomi Luas	Formil dan Material (real)	Sda
		UU No. 18 Tahun 1965	Otonomi Terbatas	Seluas-luasnya	3 Tingkat (Provinsi, Kabupaten/Kota, Kecamatan)
Orde Baru	Sentralistik	UU No. 5 Tahun 1974	Otonomi Terbatas	Real (bertanggung jawab)	2 Tingkat (Provinsi, Kabupaten/ Kota)
Reformasi	Desentralistik	UU No. 22 Tahun 1999	Otonomi Luas	Material	2 Tingkat (Provinsi, Kabupaten/ Kota)
		UU No. 32 Tahun 2004	Otonomi Luas	Material dan Formal	Sda
		UU No. 23 Tahun 2014	Otonomi Luas	Material dan Formal	Sda

DECENTRALIZATION

GOOD THEORY

POOR PRACTICE

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

GOOD THEORY



- Basic Human Rights
- Democracy
- Decision Making
- Participation :
 - i. Grass Root,
 - ii. Empowerment,
 - iii. Responsiveness
- Prevent disintegration

POOR PRACTICE



- Disunity
- Warlordism
- Nepotism
- Exclusivism
- Local Elites

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE

GOOD THEORY



- Debureaucratization
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Span of Control
- License and Permit
- Client Interaction
- Representativeness
- Populism/Pluralism
- Differentiated Public
- Better:
 - i. Planning
 - ii. Execution
 - iii. Supervision
 - iv. Monitoring

POOR PRACTICE



- Weak Institution
- Limited Human Resources
- Unclear Responsibility
- Decentralization of corruption

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

GOOD THEORY



- Efficiency
- Resource Optimization
- Equity
 - i. Resource allocation/distribution
 - ii. Poverty
 - iii. Closing disparity
 - iv. Opportunity
 - v. Empowerment
- De-monopolization
- Entrepreneurship
- Environment
- Inter-Regional Cooperation
- Inter-Regional Competition
- Ownership of Development

POOR PRACTICE



- Rich Region Richer
- Poor Region Poorer
- Regional Barrier to Commerce
- Environment knows no Administrative border
- National vs Local Rules
- National vs Local Taxes

SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE

GOOD THEORY



- Efficiency in Delivery of services
 - i. Education
 - ii. Health
 - iii. Other social
- Local Capabilities in Service Delivery
- Responsive to Local
 - i. Needs
 - ii. Potential
 - iii. Shortcomings
- Social Cohesiveness
- Social Solidarity

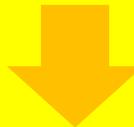
POOR PRACTICE



- Different Level & Quality of Services
 - i. Education
 - ii. Health
 - iii. Social
- Social Immobility

CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

GOOD THEORY



- Plurality
- Diversity
- Preservation of local:
 - i. Language
 - ii. Arts
 - iii. Tradition
- Dignity
- Self Esteem
- Confidence
- Local Wisdom

POOR PRACTICE



- Primordialism
- Local vs Modern Values