REGIONAL AUTONOMY ROLES IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY, GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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Abstract- The purpose of this study is to describe the significance of policy innovation in the era of regional autonomy. This research was developed using literature approach. Based on the results of the study can be concluded, firstly, innovation in the implementation of regional autonomy as the mandate of the 1945 Constitution is constitutionally or legally directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare. Through innovation of service improvement, innovation of empowerment of community participation able to improve competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity distribution, privilege and specificity, and potential and regional diversity in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Innovation has significance for the acceleration of development and independence of a region, including new autonomous regions. With innovation, local governments can develop creativity in exploring and managing the potential of the region to be utilized as possible for local development and business development in the region. Innovation can reduce the dependency of transfers from the government. Transfers from the central government should not be a dominant source of financing in local governments. Second, the benefits of regional autonomy are able to realize the decentralization of democracy characterized by increasing the political participation of the people in formal politics, through elections, and other activities so that people's confidence in the government becomes stronger. Third, regional autonomy can improve governance for the better; political leaders in the region in making policies in accordance with the will of the people, able to carry out effective and efficient local government administration capable of implementing the program and development project of the region with the right target and effective. Fourth, regional autonomy is able to provide enormous benefits for improving the welfare of the people in the region.

Keywords: Innovation, Regional Autonomy, policy, centralization, democracy

I. INTRODUCTION

Less innovative, corrupt, and less productive are prominent phenomena that often occur in the era of regional autonomy. Less innovative in making policies in the region, identifying potentials, finding and managing local sources of income, managing regional income, managing taxation, and allocating resources owned by the region will have a very serious impact on accelerating development in the region.

The reality above is getting worse, when the organizers of the State are still corrupt, insecure, and do not care about the development of the region. This is certainly a great barrier to the advancement and growth of the regions as outlined in Law 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Law 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the central government and regional government.

Likewise, the lack of innovative symptoms in cooperating with investors for investment in the region also causes low levels of accelerated development in the region. Many tourism potentials in areas that are less well-cultivated, many mining and mineral assets that have not been properly explored, many forestry and plantations that have not been well managed, all of that will also affect the health of local revenue (PAD) and regional income and expenditure budget.
Seeing the real of problems above, the author believes in the important meaning of innovation in accelerating development in the era of regional autonomy. With innovation it is believed that spectacular, directed, and well-planned changes can occur.

Since the reform era began, governance in Indonesia underwent changes, which were initially centralized, now becoming decentralized. Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, then replaced with Law No. 23 of 2014, then changed again to Law No. 2 of 2015 concerning Regional Government, is expected to make governance better, the expansion process becomes more open, and various other advantages. In the Law, it is explained that the implementation of regional government is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving services, empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice and distinctiveness of a region within the State system Unitary Republic of Indonesia. The efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of regional government needs to be improved by paying more attention to aspects of relations between the Central Government and the regions and between regions, potential and regional diversity, as well as opportunities and challenges of global competition in the unity of the state administration system.

It is known, since 1998, “The number of districts and cities in Indonesia has experienced significant developments. In 1998 there were only 298 districts / cities, in 2009 there were 497 districts / cities (67% increased), and in 2013 there were 512 municipal districts [1].” The number of provinces out of 26 (minus East Timor), in 2000 increased by 5 provinces to 31 provinces, in 2002 it expanded to 1 province to 32 provinces, in 2004 1 Bapua Barat province increased to 33 provinces, and in 2013 1 North Kalimantan province became 34 Provinces.

With the reality above, it is recognized that various problems arise in the new autonomous regions (DOB), but along with the growth of regions and human resources in the regions, the problem becomes an opportunity to realize good regional government performance. Exactly what Noor said (2012b: 57) that, “Regional autonomy did not fully fail. Evaluation of the implementation of regional autonomy carried out by various parties by taking samples of DOB that are still in the age of corn, certainly cannot be used as a benchmark that the DOB fails. Like planting trees, you cannot plant today, the fruit can be picked in the next two or three years, but you need a longer process that can be 10, 15, or the next 20 years.”

Realities that occur at this time, regional expansion is carried out very selectively, always based on the principle of prudence, based on accurate field data, based on the real interests of the community and always aims to improve community welfare. At present, after regional expansion, many DOBs that have PAD are much larger than the parent regions. Many DOBs have a very high human development index (HDI), and various other advancements.

Many experts say, “That regional expansion has not been able to increase the autonomy of autonomous regions as indicated by an increase in the amount of Balancing Funds received by each region in various schemes, the provision of which is adjusted to the financial conditions of each region. The reality is that there is no strict separation between PAD and APBN revenue, so there is no known amount of detailed regional revenue. As a result, there is a stigma that local governments always have dependency on the central government [2].” Likewise, “The process of disbursing funds from the center to the regions is not transparent, so in addition to confusing the area, it also makes the use of these funds ineffective.[3]”

Many parties stated that, “The implementation of the regional autonomy law or the ideals contained in the concept of regional autonomy had not been fully achieved. The reality is that the Regional Development process can certainly be able to provide benefits to the community in the region, the democratic process increases, good governance, regional leadership becomes more transparent, better service needs for the community, community participation institutionally increasing, the joint economies of developing regions, the human development index increased, the unemployment and poverty rates declined significantly.[3]”
II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research study is a descriptive literature study with a variety of secondary data released by the central and regional governments, provincial and district level statistical institutions, and other official government agencies, which have been accessed through the official website. In addition, interviews were also conducted with officials at the provincial level and officials at the district level, community leaders, local political experts, community leaders, and various parties who deserve to be key informants. Supporting data was also obtained from a variety of the latest scientific literature, both from textbooks, journals, and other scientific sources. The research process was carried out from August 2018 until August 2019. The data processing from the field to the end of the study was carried out with four steps: 1) data collection, 2) data collection, 3) data reduction, and 4) search results.[4]

After compiling the results report, it was read out to two colleagues to get input and suggestions. Then after being corrected, a focus group discussion (FGD) was then carried out involving all 12 people. Based on some input during the FGD then the manuscript was corrected, to be approved in a journal.

III. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Building with New Innovations

As mentioned above, it has been believed together that regional autonomy is very important for increasing the service capacity of a region towards its people. The amount of attention, service, and absorption of aspirations is a very important thing to analyze, considering many studies or studies on regional autonomy, but alpha does not include these aspects in the analysis and discussion.

Noor (2012a: 81).[3] who has tried to analyze the role of innovation in automation. “Innovation is a necessity in building institutions that are able to synergize institutions within the framework of strengthening capacity and optimizing the implementation of local government as a matter that must be implemented.”

It is also known that, “Regional autonomy with various variants of its implementation, actually does not only occur in Indonesia. Even in Europe, there are many variants of regional autonomy [5]. “The variant of the implementation of regional autonomy will produce various innovations in the preparation of public policies. Various triggers for the variance in the preparation of public policies are the existence of healthy competition between regions in trying to: (1) increase the acceleration of development, so that inter-regions pursue each other in various aspects; (2) the process of political maturation of the community, so that regions compete with each other in inviting the public to actively participate in preparing development plans, implementation, evaluation and utilization of development results; (3) improving the quality and quality of services to the community, so that regions compete with each other in providing quality services to the public more evenly and more touching aspects of the real needs of the community; (4) accelerating the implementation of development in the regions, so that inter-regions encourage each other in their regions to carry out development more directed; and (5) provide an opportunity for the community to be closer in acting in the political and government fields, so that regions compete with each other in increasing the political participation of the community, including in providing a more open career path for Regional Government Apparatus.”

Innovative policies indirectly as a long journey of regional development so as to be able to pass through difficult times of regional development. Indeed there are inevitable differences when an area competes with each other in attracting both domestic and foreign investors and in enhancing various development achievements that are realized in the form of increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) and achievement of the MDGs.

Seeing these conditions, many innovative regions have collaborated with other regions or foreign parties to empower their resources, so that the acceleration of development in a region differs significantly from other regions. This is certainly a positive phenomenon, when it can be a trigger for other regions in developing their regions in order to be able to accelerate in proportion to the demands of their people.
Regional autonomy also, “Has an impact on the level of innovation of local governments in translating national political policies. Sometimes national-level macro policies are less relevant in overcoming local problems, so regions need to make various policy innovations that do not violate applicable laws. Thus, policy innovation at the local level is actually able to increase the capacity of regional autonomy as a whole. If these various innovations can occur, regional autonomy has a significant leverage in the development process in the region.”[6]

Specifically the benefits of regional autonomy in relation to policy innovation according to Walendowski (2011) are: “1) encouraging policies and investments in various fields that are key priorities, 2) strengthening regional capacity to conduct competitions - high level - with other regions, 3) increasing the process of implementing innovations that are suitable for the region, 4) innovating to explore potential sources in the private sector, and 5) meeting increasingly diverse needs of various stakeholders. If described it will look as follows.”[6]

From the perspective of innovation theory, “Regional autonomy can be seen from three perspectives. First, from a geographic perspective, regional autonomy has implications for regional development innovations that differ from region to region. Second, from an economic perspective, regional autonomy will be able to increase the power of innovation in expanding the distribution of services and goods markets to new autonomous regions. Third, from a political perspective, regional autonomy has an impact on the occurrence of regional innovations in seeking political balance.”[7]

Development policy innovation in autonomous regions according to Cooke et.al. (2003: 2) is able to “Increase (1) the level of public health, (2) the level of education, (3) the rate of income growth per capita (4) the rate of economic growth in all sectors, and (5) employment market growth. These five things do not stand alone, but are interrelated with each other.”[8]

According to Dawkins (2003), “Policy innovation in the era of regional autonomy also involves innovation in shortening the distance traveled by the center of government and innovation to facilitate the flow of goods and services. The implication is that in the future the centers of growth will be created. The flow of goods in and out of growth centers in the regions has become easier. In the growth centers the area is not only goods that are closer to the community, but services will also be easy to obtain.”[9]
3.2 Innovation Turns Weakness into a Challenge

All the advantages of regional autonomy as mentioned above still have some weaknesses. Various weaknesses in regional autonomy as examined by Dawkins (2003) are, “The weakening of the sense of nationalism of the people towards the State, the increase in violence and inter-ethnic conflict, the failure of political development, and the decline of economic development. This weakness must be changed innovatively so that it can really be a challenge. The sense of nationalism of a citizen should be even higher when regional autonomy is realized. Political failure with the strengthening of ethnocentric sentiments is really only a political ripple that will soon end when economic development in autonomous regions has begun to improve. Likewise, conflicts in the regions can be dealt with well when the reach of community services becomes increasingly short. Economic setbacks also may not occur. Indeed, with regional autonomy the acceleration of development in the region must be able to bring people towards meaningful means.”[9]

The deepest niches that can be immersed to be a place of reflection in order to get clarity in turning weakness into a challenge are needed development innovators in the area who are strong, reliable, competitive, and ready to sacrifice for the progress of their region. Various challenges that arise in new autonomous regions, such as the provision of regional facilities, infrastructure, offices, health and education. The more difficult challenge is the low of locally-generated revenue, lack of ready quality human resources, and the low interest of investors to invest their capital. All that must be changed into a great opportunity for the progress of the new autonomous region.

The provision of office facilities and infrastructures must be an opportunity for government officials to build an integrated government center. Opportunities in the construction of representative government buildings, health facilities and infrastructure, quality education facilities, worship facilities, community sports fields, and highway facilities. These are challenges that must be changed to become opportunities. Highway facilities are very important to be built so that the average distance of districts / cities or sub-districts to government centers (provinces or districts) becomes shorter. Likewise, the average travel time from the district / city or sub-district to the center of government (province or district becomes increasingly short. There are still other opportunities, namely opportunities to increase own-source revenue and regional income, improve human resource quality in the region, convince investors will get big profits when they are willing to invest their capital in the area, all of which are challenges, but when they can be dealt with well it will be a huge opportunity.[10]

3.3 Innovation in exploring potential in the region

“Various potentials in the region, will always remain a potential, in the sense of not being able to become local revenue, when not excavated wisely. For example, the innovation of extracting non-oil Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) will be able to boost the per capita income of the population and safeguard national interests [2].” Innovation in fiscal policy is intended as one of the instruments used by the government in managing development to encourage the regional economy. Through innovation in the financial sector, it is hoped that facilities will be created in the implementation of development in the region, so that it will impact on better economic conditions. As the ultimate goal is the welfare of society.[3]

Innovation in digging up income is intended so that community participation in funding public services is higher so that people can experience the benefits of paying taxes / retribution directly. Innovation in saving spending is based on the principle of efficient, effective, right on target and usefulness, so that it can answer all community needs. This innovation in the fiscal field is in accordance with the discretion (freedom) given by the Government to spend funds according to the needs and priorities of each region.[11]

Another thing that must be improved through innovative steps is that the relationship between transfers of assignment expenditure especially in relation to the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) can be met. With innovation, “Various classic problems, namely the reformulation of general allocation fund (GAF) block grants and special allocation funds (SAF) conditional grants, as well as the unfair scope within the scope of Profit Sharing Funds can also be immediately addressed. Innovation is also able to produce...
progress in consolidating democracy at the local level. Including sustainable empowerment of both the provincial government and the district / city government can be realized immediately.”[12]

3.4 The Importance of Innovation
All innovations described above, should be fixed: 1) in accordance with the development and political dynamics of the Indonesian nation, 2) guaranteeing the implementation of popular sovereignty, 3) guaranteeing the maintenance of national unity values, and 4) guaranteeing the opening of opportunities to promote public welfare and educate the life of the nation.

Without innovation, it cannot be considered as a step forward in the framework of democracy. Progress in the field of democracy must still be noted and arranged in an innovative manner, so that procedural democracy can be improved and purified in achieving the degree of effectiveness of regional government.[13]

With innovation in the field of democracy, regional heads can implement their leadership more credibly and accountably. Likewise, executive service functions that are decentralized, structuring administrative systems, efficiency and standardization of regional finances, and accelerating related sources of revenue can run more effectively.[14]

Innovation in the cultural field also needs to be considered. Innovation in this field has been able to produce objective conditions for the growth of local culture, as well as institutionalized and critical popular participation as political control over the administration of regional government.

Likewise Innovation in the economic field, can strengthen the joints of the regional economy. With the development of infrastructure development will be able to move the centers of local economic growth (local economic growth) as well as improving the service of basic needs of the community.

Innovations in good governance can encourage regional heads to develop more transparent and accountable leadership, and condition various steps for bureaucratic reform. Innovation in the social field in the form of regional policies that prioritize people's welfare, on the one hand has increased the Human Development Index (HDI), and on the other hand has resulted in the development of education and health sectors and poverty reduction.

Figure 2. Key to the success of development in the region

Innovation in the field of governance
Innovation in the economic field
Innovation in the social field
Innovation in the field of culture
Innovation in the field of strategy and policy
Innovation in the field of development in the region
Innovations in the field of poverty reduction strategies and policies have been found to be able to improve the social security system; increasing access of the poor to health, education, clean water and sanitation; improve community empowerment; encourage growth that is quality or inclusive growth. In essence, innovation is the key word for the success of development in the region.

3.5 Decentralization and Development of Democracy

According to White, (1959 as quoted by Jha & Mathur, 1999), “Decentralization is more than an independence, but as a process of transferring authority, legal power, and administrative authority from higher levels of government to lower government levels.” Jha & Mathur (1999) describes that, “Regional autonomy is a form of submitting central authority to the regions to manage their own regions. In other words, decentralization is the surrender of power from the government to new autonomous regions to administer regional government. The above definition explains that, decentralization means transferring the authority of the center to the part or subordinate to carry out an authority.”[10]

On the other hand, Menutu, Cheema and Rondinelli (1983) interpreted decentralization as, “A planning transversal, decision making, or administrative authority from the central government and to regional governments both in the organizational and administrative fields [13].” Behrman, et al. (2003) explain that, “Decentralization has been able to increase government capacity, economic growth, the level of elimination of government services to the community. Unfortunately, on the other hand, if desentralization fails, it can have an impact on increasing regional pressure to separate. Behrman, et al. (2003) explained that desentralization still had a positive impact, especially on: (1) planning aspects, (2) aspect implementation, and (3) monitoring aspect.”[15]

Bernardin and Russel (1993) explained that, “With decentralization the performance of local governments would be more improved, which was supported by organizational units in the region. In other words, work units in the regions must also be high-performing. Without the support of work units in the regions, the performance of local governments will not be good.”[15]

Siegel and Marconi (1989) explain that, “The performance of regional units must be based on clear objectives, clear standards and criteria. The performance of local government is very important for the improvement and progress of local government, which includes the governance of government organizations and regional human resources.”[16]

Referring to Gazpersz (2003), that, “In modern organizations including government organizations, measurement of reality that occurs in the region, as a data must be based on real measurements. With the right data, the correct conclusions can be drawn. The correct conclusion will be used as material for decision making in the context of improving the performance of the regional government.”[17]

Barro and Martin, (2004) explained that, “The issue of decentralization in the United States strengthened since the 1840s, while Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and Spain, the issue began to spread in the 1950s. Canada only followed in the 1960s. In China with autonomous regions, in 2000 it was able to increase GDB by around 8% - 9%. In Russia from 2003 to 2010 it grew 4%, Brazil is until 2000 with regional autonomy, and GDP grew 3.3%. The results of the Hoshino study showed that in China, with decentralization, GDP in 2010 rose to 18%.”[18]

Region growth according to Richard Harris, (2008) is influenced by, “Infrastructure and industry, including education, financial services, technical support, and trade associations. Also influenced by business services, cultural and lifestyle amenities, and the overall quality of the public infrastructure. In other words, regional growth must be based on economics, science, and innovation. Looking ahead, regional growth must be based on the economic growth of the micro sector.”

According to the growth theory (Rengasamy, 2011: 2) that, “Regional growth must have implications for: better use, production factors such as land, human resources, labor, capital and everything in the region.” In his paper, Rengasamy, (2011: 3) also explains that, “A region can grow when there is a
growth in demand for commodities in that area, as well as commodities that come to that area both from regions in the country and from other parts of the world.”[11]

A new autonomous region is said to be good, when the regional economic performance is declared good. Regional economic performance can be seen from: 1) local government financial performance, 2) performance of public services, and 3) performance of regional government apparatus.

First, the financial performance of regional government According to Devas, et al. (1989) the objectives of city financial management that, “Are well-aimed, get (1) Accountability. That is, financial accountability is prepared professionally, and can be accounted for by anyone. (2) Totality. That is, regional finance should be able to finance all financial needs, both short and long term, (3) Honesty. That is, regional finance must be able to convince professionals, and stakeholders, (4) the effectiveness and usefulness of local activities. That is, regional finance must be effective and can be used to finance local government activities. (5) Control. Regional finance must be controlled by anyone who has an interest.”[14]

Second, the maximum performance of public services will be able to improve people's welfare. Likewise the community will feel satisfied with the minimum service provided by local governments such as clothing, food, housing, education and health.

Third, the performance of the regional government apparatus that is synergistic with the level of performance of good apparatus, not corrupt, free from collusion and nepotism will certainly bring a very fresh wind of change to the growth and development of democracy at the local level. All of that will have implications for the consolidation of national level democracy which will ultimately strengthen the paradigm of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Meanwhile, Chema and Rondenelli (1983) detail, “At least some of the benefits of decentralization and regional autonomy, namely, first, contributions to achieving broad political goals; second, improving the quality of administrative activities of the regional government; third, promoting economic and managerial efficiency; fourth, encourage the authorities to pay attention to the various needs and desires of the people; fifth, to make effective regional regulations which represent legitimate political interests; and, sixth, make good breakthroughs in planning and carrying out various activities.”[13]

Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that the benefits or advantages of regional autonomy are able to realize democratic decentralization which is characterized by increasing the political participation of the people in formal politics, through elections, and other activities so that people's trust in the government becomes stronger. In addition, regional autonomy is able to improve the ability of political leaders in the region in making policies that are in accordance with the wishes of the people, able to increase political accountability, able to carry out effective regional government administration, efficiency, and able to implement regional development programs and projects in a targeted and effective manner.

3.6 Discourse on Regional Autonomy in Indonesia

Many experts say that with regional autonomy will threaten the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia., in fact this is not true, because regional autonomy will work well (not too much) when it is built on the foundation of democratic consolidation. In other words, democracy will be able to be a bridge (bridge) for the implementation of regional autonomy that is able to strengthen the The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Noor (2012a: 6) explained that, “In the Regional Autonomy Law, it was explained that every effort to divide power into the regions was aimed at improving the welfare of the community, not to gain power in the region.”[2]

Regional autonomy that is well implemented will bring better benefits to the community because the community becomes more prosperous, the quality of service to the community will increase, the government administration system related to the community becomes more efficient. In addition,
regional autonomy will be able to improve local income, because income sources in the regions can be extracted more effectively. Regional autonomy is also able to increase the credibility and accountability of regional leaders, advance the local democratic system, strengthen the process of advocacy by the people to the regional government. In addition, with regional autonomy also able to improve basic needs services to the community to be better, community participation increases, the joints of the economy in developing regions, the Human Development Index (HDI) increases, the unemployment and poverty rates decline significantly, and are able implement regional development programs and projects with the right target and right.

Some of the advantages above are in line with the opinion of Noor (2012a: 7) which describes that, “Regional autonomy carried out within the framework of the decentralization paradigm was able and very effective in destroying the centralistic paradigm. Regional autonomy carried out with full sense of responsibility will be able to: 1) increase local government authority, 2) promote democracy at the local level, 3) strengthen the check and balance process, 4) Local Government can run more systematically, 5) more credible regional leaders and accountable, 6) executive service functions are more maximal, 7) administrative systems are more efficient, and 8) regional income sources can be more accelerated. All the benefits of regional autonomy will ultimately be able to provide a multi player effect (effect of a welcoming dip) in strengthening the NKRI. If described it will look as follows.”[2]

Diagram 1. The link between regional autonomy, democracy and strengthening the Republic of Indonesia
Source: Noor, 2012a: 5-7 (description described)[2]
Regarding the benefits of regional autonomy, there are actually many interesting things explained by Noor (2012), but on this occasion, “Only the core part will be explained, that the benefits of regional autonomy can basically be divided into two major typologies.”[2]

First, being able to realize better democratic decentralization, increasing political participation in formal politics through both elections and other activities so that people’s trust in the government becomes stronger, bureaucratic reform can grow well, conflict between groups decreases, attention to minorities increases, culture local grow

Second, regional autonomy results in better governance, leaders will be able to run better, transparent, accountable, and bureaucratic reforms will be realized, services to vulnerable communities will increase, fulfillment of basic needs of the community will increase, regional development will increase. Besides that, it can also be seen from the increasing economic community (local economic growth), the ability of political leaders in the region to make policies in accordance with the will of the people, the accountability of regional heads to be more accountable, the ability to implement regional government administration to be more effective and efficient, and the ability implementing regional development programs and projects to be more targeted and effective.

Third, regional autonomy results in an increase in the level of community welfare, education and public health, and other sectors will also continue to increase. In contrast, the unemployment and poverty rates declined significantly. Regional autonomy is also able to provide enormous benefits for the people in the regions, the joints of the economy in developing regions, and the Human Development Index. If the description above is illustrated in the form of a diagram it will appear as follows.
Based on the description above it can be concluded that:
1. Innovation in the implementation of regional autonomy as a constitutional and legal mandate of the 1945 Constitution is directed at accelerating the realization of public welfare. Through innovative service improvement, innovation in empowering community participation is able to increase competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, specialization and specificity, as well as the potential and diversity of regions within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

**Diagram 2. Benefits of regional autonomy**

Source: Noor, 2012a: 8 (description described)[2]

**IV CONCLUSION**
2. Innovation has an important meaning for the acceleration of development and independence of a region, including the new autonomous region (NAR). With innovation, local governments can develop creativity in exploring and managing the potential of the regions to be used as potential resources for regional development and business development in the region.

3. With innovation can reduce dependence on transfers from the government. Transfers from the central government should not be the dominant funding source in the local government.

4. The benefits of regional autonomy are able to realize better democratic decentralization, increasing political participation in formal politics both through elections and other activities, conflict between groups decreases, and local culture grows.

5. Regional autonomy can improve governance better, in other words bureaucratic reforms can grow well, attention to minorities increases, leadership of regional heads becomes more transparent, services for basic needs to the community are better, service quality to society institutionally increases, the ability of political leaders in the regions to make policies that are in accordance with the wishes of the people increases, the accountability of regional heads becomes more accountable, the ability to implement regional government administration becomes more effective and efficient, and the ability to implement regional development programs and projects becomes more targeted and effective.

6. Regional autonomy is able to provide enormous benefits for the people in the regions, the joint of the economy in developing regions, the Human Development Index increases, the unemployment and poverty rates decline significantly.

V. RECOMMENDATION

The results of this study produce recommendations:
1. To improve the quality of the democratization process in the regions, the implementation of all democratic parties should be carried out in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, so as not to cause conflicts in the regions;
2. Regional political leaders should be able to manage good governance, and be able to provide excellent service to the community, so that the level of community satisfaction with government services increases;
3. Regional political leaders should be able to increase the public welfare index, which is characterized by a decline in unemployment, reduce poverty, increase regional income, life expectancy, health level, education level, and increase all indicators of the human development index.

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