

The Political Reality And Democracy Of Regional Business In Covid-19 Situation

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Abstract

Generally, democratic practices in the Southeast Sulawesi region have not carried out as expected. The broad authority to develop local democracy healthily has not been well realized. The practice of democracy through the formation of political parties, general elections, the election of leaders in the regions (regional business heads namely governors, mayors, and regents along with their representatives, including village heads), and the implementation of public policies, have not yet been able to run according to the ideal concept. Even government administrators and officials in this area have not been able to fully comply with the provisions and laws and regulations which are the basis for the implementation of democratic values in Indonesia, such as the application of the principles of openness, participation, accountability, responsiveness, and partiality to the people as mandated in the Law of Local government management laws. Participatory development planning only runs normatively, symbolically, pseudo, and even manipulated. The management of regional business budgets is still according to the desire of the authorities, while the aspirations and needs of the people are still not being realized. This illustrates the absence of substantive participation from the community, the responsiveness of local government officials is still low, the pro-local people in managing resources and budgets are still lacking, and the capitalization of power in this area is still continuing.

Keywords: local democracy, regional business autonomy, political reality, democracy, government

1. INTRODUCTION

Democracy is a system in which the people govern themselves. It is often called the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Democracy is also marked by the implementation of general elections in which every citizen has the right to vote and to be elected [1]. There are equal political rights, political parties compete for popular support, recognition of the rights and freedom to speak, assemble, organize, make choices and press freedom, including participating in the implementation of public policy, especially when the people's representatives in the government no longer voice the interests of the community. Society must have the autonomy which is not be forced by extreme forces beyond its rational control. Freedom is not meant by egoism but rational freedom that creatively uses one's abilities as a member of a civilized society [2].

Indonesia has become a democracy state since the authoritarian rule of the New Order was overthrown by the student movement in 1998. This movement demanded fundamental changes in state administration and governance, namely from a centralistic, authoritarian and repressive approach to a decentralized, autonomous approach and democratic [3]. Conceptually, the effort to

realize democratic governance both nationally and at the local level has become a national decision by all elements and components of the ruling power in this country. At least this can be observed through several indicators, including:

First, there is broad freedom for every element and member of society to form social organizations, including forming and building a Political Party (Parpol) as an institution that is expected to be able to manifest the maximum representation of citizens in political and government processes in state administration. The presence of more political parties should be able to broaden preferences for citizens to deliver their political aspirations as part of human rights as citizens of a nation, and at the same time increase the political participation of every citizen;

Second, there are fundamental changes through constitutional amendments, including changes to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UD 1945) and other laws. In the intended amendment to the Constitution, it explicitly provides an explanation of the election of leaders at each change of leadership in government administration, both at the central level (president and vice president) and at the regional business level (regional business heads and deputy regional business heads). If previously the president and vice president were elected by members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), and regional business heads were elected by the Regional business House of Representatives (DPRD) members as people's representatives (a form of representative democracy), then since 2004 the president and vice-president elections as well as regional business head and deputy regional business head elections carried out directly by the people or often referred to as direct democracy. Such changes in the electoral system are expected to produce leaders who come from the best people and are truly the direct choices of the community. They are chosen because of their competence, achievements, reputation, experience, abilities, leadership, and several other advantages they have through a good and true process according to the rules (direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair). On the other hand, it will produce immoral leaders, if the election process is carried out by manipulating procedures, manipulating data and processes, playing *money politics* by buying people's votes, buying political parties as vehicles, paying the Regional business General Election Commission (KPUD) to win the fight, or justify any means. If that continues, then what will be born is not a leader who is coveted by all the people, but a leader who controls finance and is "cunning in playing politics". They always make the public office an investment to get the maximum profit after becoming the ruler in government organizations.

Third, there is wider space for every citizen to be directly involved in political processes and in implementing policies, both at the national and regional business levels, by involving the community in discussing various laws and regional business regulations related to the interests of the wider community. This is intended that every policy that is born can answer community's problems, becomes easy to implement, and gives maximum results when implemented, especially in overcoming various community problems related to the birth of the regulation in question. For example, before a Bill (RUU) is discussed in a plenary forum at the House of Representatives (DPR) or before the Draft Regional business Regulation (Raperda) is discussed in a plenary forum by the Regional business House of Representatives (DPRD) for approval and is decided as a legal provision, the draft must first be consulted with the public. The implementation of public consultation in discussing a draft law or regulation is part of an effort to gather the aspirations of citizens regarding the laws or regulations in question, especially the law and regulation that are in direct contact with the interests of the people. This is an effort to realize democratization in the process of state administration, especially in the process of implementing public policy;

Fourth, there is an obligation of government (central and local), especially planning apparatus and development actors, to involve the community directly in the process of program planning and development in a substantive manner, not formally participating. This is marked by the birth of Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. This law clearly describes the government's obligation to involve local communities in the development program planning process through a *bottom-up planning* approach such as the Deliberation of Development Planning (Musrebang). It is intended that every development program that is determined and funded by using the state or regional business budget can provide solutions in

overcoming people's problems and provide the best results, be useful and have an impact on improving the quality of life of the local people.

The real characteristic of democratic practice can be seen from the direct participation of citizens in the process of determining the programs and activities to overcome the problems they face. The assumption is that the public knows about the root of their problems. Therefore, solutions to overcome these problems must be given to the local community, as interested parties and understand the condition of the community and its territory. In this context, the government only has to play the role of providing regulation, mediation, facilitation, directing, preparing resources, budgets, technology, work methods, evaluating, monitoring and controlling appropriate and sustainable to ensure the achievement of targets desired.

Fifth, there are provisions and recommendations implicitly or explicitly in various regulations of law regarding *good governance* in the process of government administration and development, including in the process of managing resources and state and regional business budgets, as mandated in Law No. 17 2003 concerning the State Finance and Law No. 33 on Fiscal Balance between Central and Regional business Government. This effort is carried out by requiring every element of state administrators including the head of state and his staff, regional business heads and their assistants, including bureaucrat to always apply the principles and values that characterize *good governance*, such as a common vision, (*share vision*) *participation, transparency, accountability, responsibility, responsiveness, effectiveness, efficiency, rule of law, justice (equity)*, as well as siding with the marginalized community or the poor.

These five aspects are a description of the efforts to create an ideal democracy after reform in Indonesia. In the local context, efforts to realize democracy in a more real, good and true manner are increasingly open and prospective in line with the implementation of decentralization and broad autonomy that has been implemented since the enactment of the package of regional business autonomy laws, namely Law No. 22 of 1999 on regional business governance which is revised into Law No. 32 2004 by including a clause for direct Regional business Head elections, as well as Law 25 of 1999 concerning central and regional business financial mining which has been revised with Law No. 33/2004 concerning the same matter, by emphasizing the development of good and correct regional business budget governance. With the existence of these two laws accompanied by various other regulations, the regions have the authority to regulate, administer, and arrange the government, development and public services autonomously based on the principles of substantive democracy to accelerate the realization of the welfare of the people in the regions [4]. Unfortunately, the ideal democratic practice has not been realized in Indonesia today, and the hope that democracy can accelerate the achievement of the welfare of the local people has not been maximally realized, including in Southeast Sulawesi. The question is how far the ideal democratic values can be realized properly in the implementation of local governance in Southeast Sulawesi. If the manifestation has not been maximized, what is the reason why democratic values have not been applied in totality? How are the prospects for democracy in the autonomous regional business government in Southeast Sulawesi?

2. Democracy in Local Government

A country that adheres to the concept of democracy always makes democratic values as the main principle of state administration, especially in terms of governance, development, and public services, including in proposals for implementing public policies. Gould explains that the current developments in a democracy are related to the theory of human rights, political rights, and social rights. In the beginning, human rights theory only emphasized civil rights and political rights [5]. Furthermore, these human rights are extended to rights related to economic ownership, social rights, cultural rights, and the right to enjoy development. Recognition of equal human rights and equality of social, economic, and cultural development, are complementary and presuppose as the basic theory and ethics of modern democratic governance. Rousseau explains that human rights including freedom of opinion are natural laws. If one party or group violates them, it will lead to conflict or war between one another [6].

In the public policy arena, the policy can be said to be carried out democratically if 1) there is the involvement of citizens in the formulation and stipulation process; 2) *stakeholders* are maximally

represented; 3) there are equal rights for every citizen in the decision-making process; 4) information regarding the policy is easily accessible and well distributed so that every element of society can get and understand it; 5) the public will participate in supervising the implementation of the policy.

Recognition of citizen involvement in the state administration is a manifestation of the implementation of people's political rights [7]. This will have implications for efforts to encourage the fulfillment of basic rights, social rights, and the right to develop culture. In line with that, the essence of democracy is to make people a source of legitimacy. Participation in government includes human rights, the same as the right to vote and to be elected, the right to occupy office and control the government. Meanwhile, civil rights include the right to live, the right to education, own property, earn a living, express opinions, freedom of religion, and the right to have children [8].

Citizen participation in decision-making is interpreted in the best way. The process of democratization is characterized by an arrangement of political institutions, individuals have autonomous power, there is a fair competition to gain support [9]. Everyone is free to determine their life, obtain rights, and carry out their obligations consistently, within the framework of implementing a balanced political role. There are many ways to enable people to participate in the political process, implement policies and implement development programs at the local level without being bound by a formal representative democratic tradition [10]. Political parties cannot be given exclusive rights as movers of the masses and bearers of aspirations because they do not always stand with the community.

The development of democratic policies is related to the practice of governance that is controlled by the owners of power. Therefore, the commitment of policymakers to implement policies democratically determines the quality of public participation in addition to the capacity of the citizens themselves [11]. This is related to public access to policy information, transparency, and government accountability in line with the concept of *good governance*.

The involvement of *stakeholders* in the implementation of public policies is a for the continuation of democracy. The approach is often based on the same interests of each individual in any policies that are established and implemented [12]. The binding elements that underlie it include: (1) Equality of rights to meet the needs of life as citizens; (2) Similarity in ideology due to adhere to the same religious teachings, beliefs or ideologies that their existence is recognized; (3) Similarity in structural position, namely population status because they live in the same area administratively; (4) The same political vision and mission, as members of the same political party; (5) Similarity in the social structure as an ethnic group having the same customs, languages, regions and cultures according to custom; (6) Functional equality which is bound by professional status which has implicated for job equality such as membership in associations and so on; (7) Similarity in socioeconomic status grouped based on real conditions in carrying out life activities such as poor-rich, educated education which can be identified as elite, middle, community groups at large, grassroots communities.

Equal rights in decision-making. In democratic policy implementation, indicators denoting that decision-making have been implemented democratically can be seen from the extent to which decisions are made to represent the aspirations of *stakeholders*. With the existence of *stakeholders* representation, in addition to ensure that all interest groups are represented in the decision-making process, the resulting decisions can reflect the aspirations of all parties as well as illustrate the existence of social support or legitimacy of the wider community. Thus, its implementation will be easier to do because the resistance from the various parties involved in the policy can be minimized [13].

The presence of the community in a meeting is often disputed when the meeting forum is related to formal affairs. Whereas the recognition of citizens' rights in decision-making can bring benefits, namely: (1) forums produce legitimate decisions because people have a contribution in the policy-making process; (2) the implementation of the decision received more or less resistance from the community; (3) the resulting decisions are more balanced to accommodate *stakeholder* interests; and (4) the owner of the power of attorney does not make decisions arbitrarily. The involvement of citizens can encourage the reduction of budget misuse, promote

effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, accountability, and encourage pro-people allocation of resources and budgets [14].

Dissemination of information to the wider community is a form of democracy that is transparent and is accountable by the organizers which is expected to guarantee the creation of public services. Autonomous local government has the potential to create democracy ideally as long as information regarding the implementation of government is easily accessible to the public and local government has responsiveness that is height to every problem and need of the local community [15]. Democracy and decentralization are more meaningful if the information on the implementation of government policies can be accessed by the wider community.

Granting autonomous rights can realize government responsiveness to community demands, in addition to promote the political equality and accountability of policy administrators. Responsiveness to the local problems will be realized more quickly if the government has autonomous rights in managing its government [16]. It is important to give autonomous rights to regions so that the central government can focus on strategic, long-term, international-domestic network issues, and be coordinated according to global, national and subnational issues. Local government configures the role of the state on issues that suit environmental conditions and local problems. Responsiveness to the community problems can be realized if the local government has the authority to make and implement policies [17].

The giving autonomy in democratic governance aims to introduce democratic values to the community or the wider community, to improve government administration to be more responsive to the local problems, to create efficiency and effectiveness in public services (society) at the local level. The existence of broad autonomy makes organizations that are close to services more flexible and effective in overcoming citizen problems or meeting rapidly changing customer needs, because personnel on the front lines are more aware of events that occur at any time and are capable creating the best solution as well as that it is supported by participatory organizational management, accurate and fast information, and creative and innovative implementing apparatus [18]. The advantages of decentralization for a country that is building democracy are expanding the power of the people and their representatives in parliament, equitable distribution of social, economic and cultural activities through the delegation of planning and management or management responsibilities at lower levels of government, and closer to the people.

In the local context, efforts to create democracy in an ideal manner are very possible because the regions as government administering entities are given the authority and have broad autonomous rights to create the implementation of democratic policy implementation practices properly and correctly in carrying out governance, development and public services [19]. In this context, local governments can realize equal political roles for every local citizen in the processes of governance in the regions. View of democratic governance and local policies, it is often characterized by the application of equal political roles of citizens and stakeholders, the accountability of public policy administrators, and the implementation of local policies that are responsive to various problems that develop at the level. local. This concept can be manifested in every aspect of regional business governance, especially those that directly involve local community.

The implementation of regional business autonomy in a democratic manner opens the opportunity for a direct relationship between the local government and its citizens provided that the information traffic is not blocked or there is no alienation of information related to the interests of the community or its citizens, and the community gets political enlightenment as part of civic education. The existence of associations and political community groups is a source of enlightenment, providing various information and political education for citizens through discussions and opinions, providing consideration and control of healthy political and democratic processes.

This pattern allowing local policy administrators to get more information and have a specific understanding of the conditions and needs of local communities. It can be more flexible in controlling and allocating development resources and budgets. The focus can place more emphasis on meeting local priority needs while ensuring community participation through the establishment of pro-community programs and activities. Implementation of policies and

decision-making can also be carried out effectively and efficiently in responding to problems faced by citizens. Local governments can provide more opportunities for local communities to participate in public affairs or governance and development operations. This condition allows an increase in the political participation of citizens who previously were less concerned and isolated from the processes in government, as well as encouraging citizens to be more concerned and active in the administration of regional business government.

3. The Reality of Democracy Implementation

The existence of broad autonomy is an opportunity for regions to carry out governance, development, and public services in a democratic manner following the principles of substantive democracy, not just fulfilling procedural requirements. In the case of Southeast Sulawesi, the phenomenon of manifesting democratic practices can at least be seen from the following:

First, the formation of political parties continues to grow. This was marked by the declaration of new political parties such as the *Nasional Demokrasi Party*, (Nasdem) and various political parties that did not meet the voting requirements in the 2009 Election, undergoing reforms and consolidations to participate in the 2014 legislative elections; The existing political parties have not shown any fundamental and substantive changes in managing their parties. The management of the Political Party (Partai Politik), still adheres to the concept of a party as an institution that has power which has not yet become an institution that carries out the aspirations of the people and gives enlightenment to citizens. One example of a case, in the process of submitting a regional business head candidate, the political party management in this area still adheres to the paradigm of preparing themselves as a vehicle for regional business head candidates who want to compete in direct regional business head elections. It has not been seen that there has been an effort to shift the way of thinking to the paradigm of finding figures or a candidate who is worthy to become a leader in a region.

The two paradigms mentioned have very basic differences. If the paradigm prepares vehicles for regional business head candidates, the consequences are: 1) political parties only want to propose regional business head candidate if their political parties are paid for or rented by the regional business head candidate; 2) there are no consequences, where the Political Party must fight to win the nominated candidates; 3) the selection of the proposed candidate depends on the amount of payment given to the political party concerned, whoever pays a high price is the one who will be nominated as a candidate for the regional business head; 4) become the initial source for corrupt practices in regional business government because the winning candidates in the regional business head elections are already in the trap of capitalizing power in the regions;

This is different from the paradigm of looking for a decent and capable figure to be a leader in the regions. If this method is used, then the logical consequences are 1) political parties actually select candidates for regional business head candidates using rational and professional criteria, such as competence, ability, reputation, leadership, support base, and morality; 2) there are values of struggle developed by political parties to win the candidates they promote because they are the ones responsible for nominating candidates for the regional business head; 3) the determination of candidates is not based on the large amount of money paid to the supporting political parties, but on the opportunity and ability of the candidates to win the battle with a balance of support from the mass basis of popularity, past achievements, vision, mission and clear programs for the people; 4) corrupt practices in government can at least be avoided because elected regions do not incur expensive costs. These conditions will give benefits to the people because the elected regional business head is not burdened by the political costs incurred in the regional business head election process.

Second, the practice of democracy in holding regional business head elections is still problematic both at the level of organizing candidates and in the community voters. Almost all cases of direct regional business head elections (elections for regents, mayors, and governors) in this area are problematic. This is marked by the rampant claims of parties who feel aggrieved over the process of organizing this local democratic party. The direct election for regional business heads that have been held in all regencies/cities as well as districts resulting from the regional business expansion is being sued because 1) The performance of the Regional business General Election Commission (KPUD) is not maximally showing its professionalism in holding Regional business

Head Elections, starting from the process of determining the Permanent Voters List (DPT), Submission of Candidates for Regional business Head, Distribution of Summons and Ballots, Counting to Recapitulation of Vote Count results, with various reasons as justification arguments; 2) There are Regional business Head Candidates who practice *money politics* in the campaign and in the election process. The practice of distributing materials in the form of rice, kerosene, sarong, and other objects is still rampant during the campaign until the giving of money to the D-day of the election became a growing trend every time a regional business head election was held. Surprisingly, the community considers that the holding of regional business head elections is considered quiet or just cool, if during the campaign process or before the election day, there is no practice of distributing necessities to the people, such as rice and kerosene or in the form of money; (3) The candidates who are currently in power mobilize regional business officials and employees to support them in the implementation of regional business head elections. Included in this case is the use of various local government vehicle facilities as a means of mobility for candidates by changing existing official vehicle number plates so that it is not known by political opponents.

Third, the practice of implementing policies, especially in terms of deliberation of the Meeting of Regional business Regulation (Raperda) has not been conducted openly through public consultation. Public awareness of participating in the process of implementing policies is still low. There is still reluctance by the public to demand their political rights to participate in the process of implementing public policies in the regions. The community still adheres to a strong and thick paternalistic concept. In general, the people in this area consider that whatever the regional business government officials do, namely the regional business head and his staff and the Regional business House of Representatives (DPRD), is considered to be the right thing. The level of the critical power of the community is still lacking, and social supervision from the community in the process of implementing policies and budget management in this area has not been going well. Local authorities use such conditions and community psychology to manage resources and budgets according to their version. They are the Regional business House of Representatives (DPRD) members scrambling to get a portion of the budget from the Regional business Budget Revenue and Expenditure (APBD) that they set. The Regional business House of Representatives (DPRD) members ask for a budget allocation for trips to attend Technical Guidance to Jakarta, or for conducting comparative studies outside the region. Others ask for project packages to be worked on through the companies they own or their partners. Also, the management of natural resources such as mining and forest products is managed as if they were privately owned and processed for personal or group gain. This can be seen in the case of gold mining management in Bombana district, nickel mining, in Kolaka, Bombana, North Kolaka, North Konawe, and teak forest processing on Muna Island.

Fourth, democratic values such as recognition of the political rights of new citizens are limited to being conveyed through legislative elections, presidential elections, regional business head elections, and village head elections. It has not yet at the level of implementing policies in government and development. In this case, there are still many deviant practices, namely buying and selling votes (*money politics*). It is not through a rational election process according to the common sense of the local community [20]. Participation in the implementation of policies and development planning is still minimal, false, formality, and even community participation is manipulated. Access to policy information, especially budgeting issues has not been maximal including the management of village *block grants* funds, which is only known by the Village Head and a handful of officials. This is due to the closeness of the local government in managing budgets in the regions, including in the villages. The phenomenon of monopoly on budget information still occurs. Accountability has not worked well, imbalances in implementing regulations regarding good budget management such as transparency, accountability, participation, efficiency, effectiveness, partiality to the poor, have not been maximally realized. In short, the principles of *good governance* in state administration management have not been realized properly.

4. Discussion

Generally, democratic practices in the Southeast Sulawesi region have not progressed as expected. The broad authority to develop local democracy healthily has not been well realized. The practice of democracy through the formation of political parties, general elections, the election of leaders in the regions (regional business heads namely governors, mayors, and reagents together with their representatives, including village heads). The implementation of public policies has not been able to run according to the ideal concept. Even the government administrators and apparatus in the regions have not been able to fully comply with the rules and regulations that apply as the basis for the implementation of democratic values in Indonesia, such as the application of the principles of *good governance* which have become mandated by various laws on regional business government management. Participatory development planning only runs in a symbolic, normative, and pseudo manner. The management of regional business budget is still according to the desire of the authorities. The aspirations and needs of the community are still not being realized. This illustrates the absence of substantive participation from the community. The responsiveness of local government officials is still low, the government's support for the people in managing resources and budgets is still lacking, power capitalization continues, and natural resource management is still not running according to the expectations of the wider community. This can be caused by:

First, the public's understanding of democratic values is still low. Generally, the people and regional business officials only know the term democracy but do not yet have a deep understanding of the true meaning and values of democracy. People in the regions understand democracy only at the level of exercising their right to vote and be elected in the general election process. The democratic implementation of policies as described by Dahl has not yet been understood, let alone implemented in the implementation of policies, is still far from expectations. Even if it is implemented because it has become the mandate of the law, its implementation is translated according to the version of the perpetrator to obtain benefits for themselves and groups. Therefore, substantive democracy learning to the wider community in this area needs to be continuously developed.

Second, the low awareness of public officials. The awareness of officials as apparatus who have to think about the interests of the wider community has been eroded by political competition through misinterpretation of democracy. Democracy becomes an arena for segregating the apparatus or creating differentiation in social groups. Supporting in the regional business head election process often forgets its role as a public servant who should act neutral and should not be caught up in political power games and struggles at the local level. Here there is a dilemma for the regional business apparatus, due to the politicization of the bureaucracy by political players in the regions. Directly, the bureaucracy apparatus is faced with two choices of supporting or not supporting the regional business head elections. If there is an employee who supports one of the candidates, then he will be considered wrong because he is not neutral as a bureaucrat who must be with all candidates. On the other hand, if he does not support him, he will be considered as not contributing to the winning regional business head, so that he does not get a share of power in the region after the regional business head election process is over. For this reason, it is necessary to review the existing regulations to ensure the neutrality of the bureaucracy in power struggles at the local level. This can be done by making arrangements for the status of personnel in the regions so that their position is more strategic in playing their role as neutral public servants for all community groups in the regions.

Third, the political costs of the recruitment process for leaders in the regions are very large. Political costs in regional business head elections have increased due to errors in placing the paradigm of regional business leader elections by political party rulers. The implication is that the candidates who can win are those who have paid the most. As a result, when he was in the prime of power as a regional business head, what he thought was how to return the political costs he had spent. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a regional business head recruitment system with the lowest political costs to produce quality leaders in the regions, without neglecting the application of substantive democratic principles, where the people remain as the determinant in choosing a leader who is worthy of being the head of the region in his region.

Fourth, the opportunistic character of the people that is weak and the implementation of the rule of law that does not give a deterrent effect to lawbreakers. Every human being is an opportunist and greedy. Only rules can limit human greed and arbitrariness (Hobbes). In a democratic government system, the government process cannot run effectively if it is not accompanied by the existence of appropriate, strong, binding laws and regulations that can create a deterrent effect and is carried out consistently by the organizers in particular, and every component of society in general. The state will be weak if the law is weak. Then the state will also be weak if the law carries a strong message but is not consistently implemented by its implementers.

To ensure the implementation of laws and regulations can run well, it requires consistent supervision by all elements in society as stated by Dahl (2001). Extensive and comprehensive supervision is expected to guard the process of state administration, government, development, and public services so that they continue to run in the right corridor. Comprehensive supervision referred to is formal supervision carried out by legal institutions, political supervision played by the legislature, embedded supervision or administrative supervision by leaders in government organizations, social supervision by the community as part of the stakeholders in state administration. The most important supervision is supervision that comes from within each individual (*inner controlling*), who becomes the actor in state administration, governance, development, and professional public servants.

It takes the spirit of all elements and actors in government to always make democratic values as part of their way of life and behavior in carrying out their duties and roles as administrators of government, development, and public servants. Only in this way, democratic values such as the development of real participation, openness of information, accountability, adherence to regulations, effectiveness, and efficiency as well as partiality to the people in managing natural resources and budgets can be realized in the implementation of the current and the future autonomous regional business government.

5. CONCLUSION

The regional business governments that have wide autonomy have not been able to realize the implementation of democracy ideally following its values such as substantive citizen participation, maximum involvement of stakeholders, equal rights in public decision-making, information dissemination and monitoring of citizens have not worked well. Democracy has only run formally in certain activities such as legislative elections and direct regional business elections. It is still colored by deviant practices such as *money politics* and fraud in its implementation by election administrators. Various frauds in the implementation of the General Election have triggered the presence of social anarchism in a society that is still unfamiliar with healthy and civilized democratic practices.

The low implementation of democracy is due to the lack of understanding of the wider community towards democratic values, the awareness of public officials in the regions to realize democracy is still low, meanwhile, the political costs in the process of recruiting leaders (regional business heads) are very large. The opportunistic character of the people in the law implementation is law. The regulations do not provide a deterrent effect and the supervision has not yet been implemented well.

The embodiment of democratic values in the process of government administration, development, and public services is still the dream of the people in the regions. Of course, it must be proven that the democratic and autonomous approaches are better and promising in accelerating the achievement of people's welfare in the regions compared to the past systems that used a centralistic and authoritarian approach. Because if it is not, then the choice towards decentralization may be the best choice for achieving the welfare of the people in the regions.

Substantive democracy learning to the wider community needs to be continuously developed. Also, the rearrangement of personnel and local officials needs to be reviewed so that their roles are more strategic and are not trapped in struggles in changing power in the regions. It is necessary to develop a recruitment system for regional business leaders with the lowest political costs in order to produce quality leaders in the regions. Stronger legal regulation and a deterrent effect must be implemented consistently accompanied by supervision in its implementation so

that the administration of government from the center to the regions can be effective in realizing the welfare and prosperity of the people in accordance with the ideals and goals of the state.

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