The Concept Regulations of Centers and Regions of the Government of the Autonomy - Indonesia

DR. H. Adi Suminto, MH., M.Si.

Assoc. Professor Research of Science University
E-mail: adisuminto999[at]gmail.com / adisuminto[at]yahoo.com

Abstract: *The basic foundations of the 1945 Constitution and the National Law and Law No. 22 of 1999 on the system of state administration and Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Autonomy are the powers granted to the autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own governmental affairs and the interests of the local people according to aspirations of the community to improve the usefulness and results of the implementation of government in the framework of service to the community and the implementation of development in accordance with legislation. Decentralization is the widespread devolution of power and decision-making to the lower levels. Concentration is the delegation of governmental authority by the Government to the governor as a representative of the government and / or to a vertical institution in a particular region. Reform generally means changes to a system that has existed at a time. An autonomous region is an area within a state that has autonomous powers or freedom from a government outside the area. Usually an area is given this system because of its unique geographical condition or its population is a minority of the country, so special laws are required, which are only suitable for the area. In this case to realize a government whose original purpose with the existence of central or regional regulations or regulations is formed that is none other than the etymological nature of the "command" of the government from its basic words So that the realization of good governance and clean governance in the full service of public service and excellent service in order service to society with existence of regulation and regulation of central and regional so that this rule will be very tied to each other in the cycle of relations between the central government and local governments and communities.*

Keywords: Implementation of policy, regional autonomy, decentralization, and public service

1. Background

In the order of the solar system there are some of the most beautiful planet that is earth, the earth inside there is a universe that includes its land and its sea is rich in abundance of wealth which, which is a gift of God Almighty, Indonesia is called the archipelago of fertile land, have wealth in the sea and on land with various diversities there to cultivate. All the needs of living beings, especially humans are available to nature, but if we cannot manage and process it then the wealth is not necessarily until enjoyed equally uniform for the population or us all. While the management, regulation and distribution that is our duty or the inhabitants of this archipelago, especially the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Now what is the concept of a unitary state and what kind of autonomy is given? To the region so that the central government and local governments have a cooperative relationship to cultivate nature so that welfare can be enjoyed by the community evenly with a broader meaning so that the living standard of one of the economy is very secure. The question is how is the above so that the benefits to the welfare and the economy are guaranteed together equally? First is the concept of good coordination (cooperation) between the community, central government and government at the regional level by prioritizing relationships in a structural relationship that is a good relationship in structure because the form of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is a unity frame accommodated multi ethnic diversity in it namely *SARA* (Tribe of Religion and Race) in accordance with (different fixed one*) which means different - different one remains one. Local Government in the amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is motivated by the will to accommodate the spirit of regional autonomy which includes the model of authority given so that power

is in the hands of the head of the region itself in fighting for the welfare of the local community.

This is done after learning from the practice of our administration, for example in the previous era which tend to be centralized, the uniformity of government system as in Law Number 5 Year 1974 about Local Government and Law Number 5 Year 1979 about Village Government, organization formed in government villages or sub-districts have now undergone significant changes as they occur - the various changes in legislation itself which regulates therein as its basic principles have ignored regional interests. Which in this position village is representative of the central government that exist in the region according to the Minister of Home Affairs Decree No. 44 of 1980 about the composition of the administrative government of the village (STOK). As a result of this centralistic tendency policy, the Government becomes very dominant in regulating and controlling the area so that the area is treated as an object, not as the subject which regulates and maintains its own territory in accordance with the potential and the objective conditions it has in all its authority and power itself.

Amendment of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia became the legal basis for the implementation of regional autonomy which in the reform era became one of the national agenda. Through the implementation of Local Government is expected to accelerate the realization of regional progress and welfare of the people in the region towards a guaranteed and equitable economic context, so as to improve the quality of democracy in the region. All such provisions are formulated constantly, within the framework of guaranteeing and strengthening the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, so as to formulate the relationship of authority between the Central Government and the

Regional Government taking into account the specificity and diversity of the regions. In the amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia regulates (1) and (2) with the formulation that the relationship of authority or authority between the central government and the regional administration (province, district, and municipal) occurrence so that it is regulated by law with due regard to regional specificities and regions. Regions in governing and managing their own government affairs based on or referring to that: (1) The President holds the power of government. This means that the President is not acting on the name of power as a Head of State.(2) financial balance or financial relationship, public service, utilization of natural resources and other resources contained therein which are owned between the central government and regional control as regulated and implemented fairly and harmoniously evenly based on the law. These terms of relationship are intended similarly, public service affairs, the utilization of natural resources and other resources are also arranged for the region to get a proportionate share. Accordingly, the government should be in accordance with the objective of Clean and Good Governance in accordance with the implementation of Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Autonomy as well as ensuring a number of obligations to pay attention to other areas for those having different natural resources and other resources or areas others who do not have it. Viewed from the point of coordination or cooperation relationship between the Central Government and Local Government can be seen from the relationship in the implementation of government in accordance with the implementation of Law No. 22 of 1999 on the system of government administration.

The decentralization policy is intended to authorize the regions to regulate and manage their own households within the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). That the ultimate responsibility of the administration of government affairs which is submitted to the Region by the existence of the purpose of its delegation is the responsibility of the Central Government because the final impact of the implementation of such affairs shall be the responsibility of the state. The role of the Center within the framework of Regional autonomy will be technically and publicly technically determinant, supervise, monitor, evaluate, control and empower regions can run their autonomy optimally in a broad sense. While the role of the region will be more at the level of implementation of autonomy in implementing its autonomy. Regions are authorized to make Regional policy. The policy taken by the Region shall be within the limits of autonomy submitted to it and shall not be contradictory to the higher Regulation of the Code of Ethics as well as the norms, standards and procedures determined by the Center. Local government in carrying out government affairs has a relationship with the central government and with other regional governments. These relationships include: - Relation of authority – Finance- Public service- Utilization of natural resources and other resources.

Financial relationships, public services, utilization of natural resources, and other resources are carried out fairly and harmoniously. The relationship of authority, finance, public services, utilization of natural resources and other resources creates administrative and territorial relationships between government structures. Structurally the relationship between central and local government is implemented based on the principle of concentration in which the central government delegate some of its authority to agencies or institutions at the local level that the local government continues to account for such duties and authorities to the central government. The authority that is the responsibility of the central government but structurally its duties and authorities are among other things such as the foreign policy of appointing diplomatic officials and appointing citizens to sit in international institutions, establishing foreign policy, entering into agreements with other countries, foreign trade policy, and so on. The courts governing the judicial powers are in the state institutions of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court and the Judicial Commission. The judiciary is at the local level, especially those that are structurally responsible to the Supreme Court, namely the first level courts (District Court, Religious Courts, State Administrative Courts, Commercial Courts etc) are all at the district / city level. Whereas the Court of Appeal or the appellate court is at the provincial level. Monetary and finance are central banks as a very important institution in a country that regulates and implements the function of monetary policy. To carry out its duties the Central Bank has offices in the Province. The Supreme Audit Board (BPK) charged with reviewing the expenditure budget of the State and the Regional Budget (APBD), has its position in the nation's capital, and has representation in each province. The Defense of the Armed Forces of Indonesia consists of the Army, Navy and Air Force as a state instrument in charge of defending, protecting and maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the state. To carry out its duties the TNI has structural relations in the regions, such as the Military Regional Command, provincial and District Military Command (Military of Commando) at the district / city level. Security, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a state instrument that maintains security and public order has the duty to protect, protect, serve the community, and enforce the law. To carry out their duties the police have structural relations at the regional level either provincial or City, namely the Regional Police (Police of District) in each Province, Police Resort (Police of resort) and Police Sector (Police of sector) in every district / city and at the sub-district level is called Police Sector (Police of sector). Religion in these matter Religious affairs become the authority of the central government, but all its affairs are done at the provincial level called the Ministry of Religious Affairs; at the district / municipality level region of religion. The authority mentioned above is entirely the responsibility of the central government, but structurally implemented at the regional level. But also the authority of the central and regional governments in a matter is divided according to the principle of decentralization and partly still the authority of the central government, for example in the affairs of education, the government the central authorities have set the curriculum (such as from the curriculum of 2013, to the present) how to implement the curriculum is required pre facilities and facilities, then the local

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government to prepare the preparation of the ingredients, such as school buildings, teachers, learning media. Here the relations between central and local governments is closely related, the success of education is not determined by how the curriculum and quality standards are also determined how the government provides public services that are equitable and excellent in the field of facilities and pre-facilities. The relationship between the central government and the regions will be seen more clearly with the role of the Regional Representative Council. In the 1945 Constitution changes can be seen DPD position and function, namely:

1) Members of the Regional Representative Council shall be elected from each province through general elections.
2) Members of the Regional Representative Council of each province are equal and the total number of members of the Regional Representative Council shall be no more than one third of the total number of members of the People's Legislative Assembly.
3) The Regional Representatives Council convenes at least once a year.
4) The Regional Representative Council may submit to the People's Legislative Assembly a draft law relating to regional autonomy, central and regional relations, the establishment and Centrality and merger regions, management of natural resources and other economic resources, as well as those related to central and regional financial balances.
5) The Regional Representative Council (DPRD) participates in discussing the draft laws relating to regional autonomy; central and regional relations; formation, the merging of regions; management of natural resources and other economic resources, as well as the balance of central and regional finances; as well as giving consideration to the House of Representatives on the draft of state budget on spending and expenditure and draft laws relating to taxes, education and religion.

The Regional Representatives Council may supervise the implementation of laws on: regional autonomy, establishment, the merging of regions, central and local relations, management of natural resources and other economic resources, the implementation of state budget revenue and expenditure, taxes, and religion and submit the results of its supervisor to the House of Representatives as a matter of consideration to be followed up. The amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia gives birth to a new institution in the structure of the Indonesian state, namely Regional Council of Regional Representatives (DPD). With the presence of the DPD, in the Indonesian representative system, the House is supported and strengthened by the DPD. The House of Representatives (DPR) perceives the performance of bondage based on the aspirations and ideals of racial politics as sovereign holders, while the DPD is a representative agent for regional diversity aspirations. The existence of DPD institutions is an effort to accommodate the principle of regional representation. The system of representation adopted by Indonesia is a distinctive system of Indonesia as it is formed as a manifestation of the needs, interests and interests of the Indonesian nation and state. The provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia governing the sovereignty of the DPD in the structure of Indonesian authorities are intended, among other things, to strengthen the regional ties within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and to strengthen the unity of the whole of the region and to promote the aggregation and aspiration of regional aspirations and interests in the formulation of national policies relating to states and regions to promote the acceleration of democracy, development and regional progress in a harmonious and balanced manner. Thus, the existence of the region goes according to regional diversity in the framework of the progress of the nation and state. DPD has limited function in the field of legislation, budget, monitoring, and consideration. The function of DPD is closely related to the system of mutual supervision and mutual balance in the Indonesian state administration system, Its can applying to the People's Legislative Assembly draft laws relating to regional autonomy, central and regional relations, establishment and division and regional integration, management of natural resources and other economic resources, as well as those related to central and regional financial balances so as to discuss the draft laws relating to regional autonomy, central and regional relations. Establishment, division and merger of regions and management of natural resources and other economic resources, as well as the balance of central and regional finances and also giving consideration to the People's Representative Council over the draft budget on state budgeting and expenditure and draft laws relating to taxes, education and religion and may exercise oversight of the implementation of laws concerning regional autonomy, the formation, regulation of autonomy an and merging of regions, central and local relations, the management of natural resources and resources the implementation of the state budget of revenues and expenditures, taxes, donations, and religion and conveying the results of its supervisors to the House of Representatives as a matter of consideration to be followed up.

B. Identification and Formulation of Problems

Regulatory or regulatory monitoring so far in the implementation of autonomy for the region there are two versions:

a. Regional autonomy (OTDA)

b. Special Autonomy (OTSUS)

Regional Autonomy Advisory Council (the chair of the Minister of Home Affairs) was appointed to give consideration to the President concerning the formation, abolition, merger and expansion of the region and the balance of central and local finances as well as the ability of districts and municipalities to exercise certain powers in the exercise and exercise their own powers and powers within their territories. On the consideration of the Regional Autonomy Council with various considerations since 2009 the president stopped the process of expansion of new areas with various considerations, such as lacking

the requirements set by the law. Here can be identified in the formulation of the problem such as:

a) State the laws governing the local government during the New Order and what is its camaraderie?
b) What is the basic or principle of relationship between the central and regional governments after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution?
c) What are the forms of relationship between the central government and the regions?
d) What are the duties and authorities of the central government in the region). What is the function of the Regional Representative Council?

Central and Regional Regulations

Functional and emotional relationships in central and local regulations in the context of the administration of government programs. Literally the functional relationship is the relationship or part of the communication due to process factors, cause or effect because of the same interest, process factors such as from processing raw materials to new semi-finished materials to the product, may occur due to causal factors such as evaporated sea water exposed to the sun then cause clouds and rain or due to a factor of interest or affairs. Relations between the central and regional governments on the basis of territorial autonomy, where territorial autonomy is a concept within a unitary state. The territorial autonomy unit is an independent unit within the unitary state which has the right to take legal action as a legal subject to regulate and administer the function of government (state administration) which becomes its domestic affairs. Thus, central and regional relations on the basis of territorial autonomy have in common with central and local relations on a federal basis i.e. the relationship between two separate legal subjects. The difference is, in territorial autonomy, basically all the functions of state and government exist within the government centers which are then dispersed to autonomous units.

This dispersion can be done in several ways:

• The law provides explicitly the various functions of government (state administration) as a matter of regional households.
• The Center from time to time assigns new affairs to the autonomous unit.
• The center acknowledges certain governmental affairs that are "created" or subsequently governed and administered by autonomous units.
• Allowing an affair which has traditionally or originally been recognized as a function of governed governance and administered by an autonomous unit.

Central and Regional Government Regulations. The history of the state administration and the government has entered a new phase after the reform era with the implementation of regional autonomy based on Law No. 22/1999 on the implementation system. In the law has been met the joints of autonomy, namely: sharing of power (sharing of power), distribution of income (distribution of income) and independence of local government administration. The law was then renewed by Law Number 32 of 2004 on Regional Autonomy. While related to the financial balance between the central and regional governments, the birth of Law No. 25 of 1999 which was later amended by Law No. 33 of 2004.

Where the law also regulates the financing of regional development derived from local budget revenues, balance funds and other income. The basic concept of central government relationship with functionally according to Law no. 22/1999 on Regional Government is: • Increasing the authority and responsibility of autonomous regions • Regional flexibility to regulate / manage the authority of all areas of government except for six authorities • Complete authority in planning, execution, supervision and control • Community empowerment, growth of initiatives, initiatives, increased community and legislativeroles.

C. Purpose and Use of Central Regulations and Regulations

This regulation is made in its authority to be consistent and obedient to the implementation of every system of administration and its regulatory system which has been fully delegated broadly. The operation is based on the principles of Regional Autonomy which include:

1. The principle of Centralization is the centralization of the entire administration of the State government with the central government.
2. The principle of decentralization is all central government authority delegation to the local government.
3. The principle of concentration is the delegation of authority from the governor government as the representative of the government and the central apparatus in the region.
4. Principle of Assistance is a principle that states participate in the implementation of government affairs assigned to the local government with the obligation to account for those who give the task. Division of Authority (Law No. 32 of 2004 on the Autonomy of Regional Government).

A). authority of the Government (Article 10 paragraph (3) includes: • foreign policy • defense • security • court / justice • national monetary and fiscal and • religion

B). Compulsory Authority of the Provincial Government (article 13)

• Planning and control of development• planning, utilization, and supervision of spatial planning;
• The implementation of public order and public order;
• Provision of public facilities and infrastructure;
• Handling of health;
• Provision of education and allocation of potential human resources;
• Prevention of social problems across districts / municipalities;
• Service delivery of labor across districts / municipalities;

• Facilitating the development of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises including cross-districts / municipalities;
• Environmental control;
• Land services including cross-districts / municipalities;
• Population services, and civil registration;
• Public administration services;
• Investment administration services including cross-districts / municipalities;
• The provision of other basic services that cannot be implemented by the city and the district;
• Other mandatory business mandated by legislation.

C). Authorities of Regency and Municipal Governments (basically the same but on the district / city scale, article 14):

• Planning and control of development;
• Planning, utilization, and supervision of spatial planning;
• The implementation of public order and public order;
• Provision of public facilities and infrastructure;
• Handling of health;
• The provision of education;
• The prevention of social problems;
• Employment services;
• Facilitating the development of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises;
• Environmental control;
• Land services;
• Population services, and civil registration;
• Public administration services;
• Investment administration services;
• The provision of other basic services;
• Other mandatory business mandated by legislation.

D).The authority of the Regional Government to manage natural resources and other resources in the sea area includes (article 18):

• Exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the sea;
• Administrative arrangements;
• Spatial arrangements;
• Law enforcement of the regulation issued by the region or which has been abundantly constrained by the government;
• Participate in the maintenance of security; and
• Participate in the defense of state sovereignty.

While the boundary of its territory is the furthest 12 nautical miles measured from the shoreline toward the high seas and its 1/3 becomes the authority of the district / city.

D. Scope of Research Regulation / Regulation of Center and Regional Area

All matters that become the responsibility of local government implemented by local government that is Governor / Head of Region of I with House of Representatives of Region of the is I and Regent / Mayor with DPRD II. As in the section below.D.1. Regional Finance. The implementation of regional autonomy

initiated in 2001 caused different reactions to the regions. Local governments with large natural resources are happy and hopeful, but a resource-poor region creates little concern, as natural resources will be linked to local revenue revenues. Autonomous regions are required to seek alternative sources of development financing without prejudice to the expectation of central government assistance. Under these circumstances the role of private investment and regional-owned companies is desirable, while attracting foreign investment. Nevertheless, the success of regional autonomy is not always determined by many sources of finance, but is determined by government performance which can be seen from various indicators, namely:

1. Comparison between budget and realization.
2. Comparison between the cost standard and its realization.
3. Physical target and percentage of the project.
4. Standard of service expected. Local revenue (PAD) is all regional revenues originating from indigenous economic resources, including: local taxes, regional retributions, the results of regional-owned enterprises and the results of the management of local wealth and other legitimate PAD. The implementation of regional autonomy must be accompanied by a financial balance between the central and regional governments, so that autonomy can bring independence and progress to the people's prosperity in accordance with Law No. 25 of 1999

2. Research Examination

How far the research received and produced in the field as the object of research is about the implementation of regulations and regulations of central and local government in the current declared?

1. Functional relationship between the central government and the region according to the 1945-RI Constitution.
2. The division of authority between the central and regional governments according to Law No. 32 of 2004.
3. Regional institutions must be involved in the role as regional governments according to the 1945-RI Constitution.
4. Reaction of regional areas with the provision of autonomy in terms of local financial resources.
5. Financial results between central, provincial and district / city governments.

The birth of autonomy for the regions throughout Indonesia is after the reformation of 1999. Various reasons for the emergence of autonomy for the region, among others, the inequality of development between the central and regional, poverty and underdevelopment of the region, consequently many residents urbanize to the center of Jakarta. The areas are very passive, the government is ineffective, the state's wealth is all withdrawn to the central government then the distribution of the building is less effective. This is the cause of the reform movement

which one of the demands is the region is given autonomy so that the region is also responsible for the prosperity of the people in the regions.

E. Terms in Regulations / Central Regulations and Regions

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial and sub-provincial regions divided into region and municipalities, each of which the provinces, districts and municipalities have local government, which is regulated by law. The principle of regional autonomy according to the 1945 Constitution is:

1. Provincial, regency, and municipal governments shall administer and manage their own governmental affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration.
2. Provincial, district, and municipal governments have a Regional People's Legislative Assembly whose members are elected through general elections.
3. Governors, Regents, and Mayors respectively as heads of provincial, district and municipal governments are elected democratically.
4. The regional government shall exercise autonomy to the maximum extent, except for government affairs which by law are determined as the affairs of the Central Government.
5. The regional government shall be entitled to establish regional constellations and other regulations to implement autonomy and assistance tasks.
6. The structure and procedure of the administration of regional government shall be regulated in law. In that provision, among other things, it is affirmed that the regional government (both provinces, districts and municipalities) regulates and administers their own governmental affairs according to the principle of autonomy and assistance. This assertion becomes the basis of the law for all local governments to be able to move the wheels of governance (including the adoption of local regulations and other rules) more freely and freely and in accordance with the conditions, conditions and characteristic of their respective territories, except for governmental affairs declared by law as the affairs of the central government. Concerning the principle of the concentration is not regulated in the chapter which contains the provisions of this regional government. Concentration tasks are part of the task of state government relating to Chapter III on the Power of State Government. However, even though the regions are given the right to form local regulations and other regulations in order to implement regional autonomy [paragraph (6) above], it is not means that regions may make regulations contrary to the principle of the state of unity.

This is important because the Regional Government in carrying out the broadest autonomy, except in the case of government affairs which by law is determined as the affairs of the Central Government, the regions in carrying out government affairs shall also consider the intergovernmental authority relations regulated by law. Therefore, the right of the regional government is closely related to the provisions of Article 4 paragraph (1) in

carrying out government affairs and Article 33 and Article 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 in running the economy and social welfare. In addition there are also provisions that the local government has a DPRD whose members are elected through general elections. This provision is motivated by the desire to realize the democratization of the implementation of regional government who is DPRD has the authority to set local regulations and APBD together with local government, and oversee the implementation of local government.

The article also contains a provision that the head of local government is elected democratically. The provision implies that the election must be conducted in a democratic manner, which guarantees the principle of popular sovereignty, as elected directly or otherwise in accordance with the privileges or specificities of the regions governed by the law, but still the sovereignty is in the hands of the people. The State acknowledges and respects local government units of a special or special nature regulated by law. This provision supports the existence of various special or special government units (both provinces, districts and cities, as well as villages). Examples of special government units are the Jakarta Special Capital Region (DKI); examples of special government units are the Special Territory (DI) Yogyakarta and the Special Region (DI) of Aceh Darussalam (NAD). The State recognizes and respects the unity of indigenous and tribal peoples along with their traditional rights as long as it is alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as governed by law. Government units at village level such as (in NAD), (in West Sumatra), (in Java), villages and (in Bali) as well as various community groups in various regions based on customary rights such as customary communal rights but on the condition that indigenous and tribal peoples exist and live, not coerced, not alive. Therefore, in its implementation, the group should be further regulated in the regional regulations established by the DPRD. In addition, the designation is of course with a limitation, that is, it should not be contrary to the principles of a unitary state.

2. Literature Review and Framework for Thinking: A Literature Review

1. Regulation of Regulations / Central Regulations and Regions

The constitutional basis of the government is the 1945 Constitution article 18 (2): Provincial, district and municipal governments regulate and manage their own governmental affairs according to the principle of autonomy and task of assistance. Article 18 (5): The regional government shall exercise autonomy to the maximum extent, except for government affairs which by law are determined as the affairs of the Central Government. Autonomy is the granting of authority from the central government to regional governments to independently be empowered to make decisions about their own interests in relation to government affairs and

the interests of local communities in accordance with legislation or the right and authority of the regions to regulate and manage local households in accordance with laws and regulations applicable (Law No. 32 of 2004).The autonomous region is a unit of law community with certain regional boundaries, which is authorized to regulate and manage the interests of local people according to their own initiative based on the aspirations of the people in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Law Number 32 of 2004). Implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia based on broad autonomy, real and responsible. The purpose of granting regional autonomy is as follows:

1. Improved public service delivery.
2. Development of democratic life.
3. Maintaining a harmonious relationship between the Central and Regional and inter-regional in the framework of the unity of the Republic of Indonesia.
4. Encourage the community to empower.
5. Cultivate initiative and creativity, increase community participation, development the role and function of the Regional House of Representatives. Broad autonomy is the power of regions to administer government that includes the authority of all areas of government, except for authority in certain areas which are still handled by the central government. The authority that is the responsibility of the central government covers several areas such as:

1. Politics / Foreign relations
2. Court or Justice
3. Monetary and financial
4. Defense
5. Security
6. Religion

A real autonomy is the flexibility of regions to administer government authorities in certain areas that are clearly needed and growing, living and developing in the regions. Implementation of the country in broad outline is organized with two systems namely centralization system and decentralization system. The centralized system is if the affairs concerned with the aspects of life are managed at the central level. In essence the centralistic nature is a consequence of the nature of the unitary state. In subsequent developments, decentralization appears to be the best option for governance, although its implementation in some countries, especially in third countries still has many structural obstacles, so the implementation of political decentralization is still halfhearted. The decentralization system is a system in which some governmental affairs are left to the regions to become household affairs. Thus the regions are fully responsible for the management of both planning, equipment and financing aspects as well as personnel and others.

2. Implementation of Central Regulations and Regulations and Regionals

In accordance with Law No. 32 of 2004, local governments in the era of autonomy are given the

opportunity to create and develop their own policies in accordance with the needs and conditions of their respective regions. Included in the implementation of government in Indonesia, the theory of is not fully embraced. Because in the system of government according to the 1945-RI Constitution does not embrace the separation of powers, but rather emphasizes the system of division of functions. According to that: The function of the state is divided among the state bodies, for example: the power or function of making the law run by the President together with Parliament (Article 5 paragraph 1 of the 1945-RI Constitution); the division of pardon, amnesty, abolition and rehabilitation, which actually includes the judicial power, is not exercised by the Supreme Court, but by the President (Article 14 of the 1945 Constitution). In principle, regional autonomy is a means to answer three fundamental issues in the governance and service to the public, namely:

1. Regional autonomy is an effort to bring government closer to the people.
2. The through regional autonomy, accountability / accountability is maintained.
3. The opportunity of the community to participate actively and participate in policy-making at the local level.

In the economic aspect, the implementation of regional autonomy aims to empower regional capacity to develop and improve its economy. Regional autonomy opens the widest possible opportunity for local governments to make economic policies in accordance with their regional interests, for example by making simple and uncomplicated regulations related to interests people both from within and outside the country to invest in the region so that the wheels of the economy can run well. Increased investment will encourage economic growth in a better direction which in turn has far-reaching impacts on employment at the local level. Thus, the improvement of the regional economy has an impact on improving the welfare of the people in the region, is also expected to provide maximum service to the economic actors in the region, whether local, national, regional or global. In the socio-cultural aspect, the implementation of regional autonomy is an appreciation of regional biodiversity, both ethnicities, religion, social and cultural values and other potentials contained in the region. However, the issue of environmental management should receive attention in the implementation of regional autonomy. The utilization of natural resources should be used for the benefit of regional development in order to improve the welfare of the community, but in fact the exploitation of mining materials, the utilization of logging resources has affected the threat of environmental sustainability, the authority of the central government is involved both in the form of regulation and capital with the transfer of APBN to regional areas in the form of general allocation funds, special allocation funds and profit sharing.

3. Concept of Regulation / Regulation of Center and Regional Area

A. Decentralization Instruments

Decentralization As mentioned earlier, decentralization is not merely a decentralization of the administration, but also closely related to the authority, therefore the following instruments are required: There should be a space other than state institutions (not monolithic politics), meaning that in the implementation of decentralization there may be a free public space that allows the public to access information, and freely talk about issues of mutual interest known as public discourse such as expressing opinions, articulating interests, protests, elects of leaders or representatives of the people. Thus the public has the ability to access public activities; they are entitled to conduct activities independently within it, including verbal or written opinions. Must enable the birth of non-governmental institutions (non-governmental organizations) that are independent or civil society. Civil society is understood as reducing the state's dominance of society. Reduction of dominance is intended in order to build equality of relations between society and state so that the state not superior and inferior society. Thus, decentralization creates a balanced relation between the (central) government and the community. This study has several points that need to be applied in the implementation of the concept or the basis of the regulation aimed at "Value the Policy" between the central and regional governments mentioned among others, namely:

1. Principles of regional autonomy according to the 1945 Constitution.

2. DPRD position in regional autonomy.

3. The meaning of regional government is special and special.

4. The purpose of granting autonomy to the regions.

5. The meaning of autonomy as a public servant.

6. Decentralization of authority in regional autonomy. So in this case the decentralization policy is intended to give authority to the regions to regulate and manage their own households in the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Structurally the relationship between central and local government is carried out based on the principle of Concentration in which the central government delegates some of its authority to institutions or institutions at the subsequent level of government at the level the region shall be responsible for such duties and authorities to the central government. The central government's functional relationship is to raise the authority and responsibility of the autonomous regions, the flexibility of the regions to regulate /administering the authority of all areas of government except the six authorities, complete Authority in the planning, implementation, supervision and control and empowerment of the community, the growth of initiatives, initiatives, the increasing role of society and legislature. Regional autonomy is a regional government (either province, district, or city) governing and managing its own governmental affairs according to the principle of autonomy and assistance work. The Central Government

becomes very dominant in regulating and controlling the area so that the area is treated as an object, this Statement in accordance with the system including:

1. Centralization
2. Decentralization
3. The Concentration
4. Assignment tasks
5. Authorization

Local government in carrying out government affairs has a relationship with the central government and with other regional governments. The following are not the Relationships are:

a. Agreement with other States
b. Relation of authority
c. Finance
d. Public service
e. Utilization of natural resources and other resources.
f. Exceptions of authority that are the responsibility of the central government but structurally the tasks and authorities are in the following areas:

1. Defense and security systems
2. Judicial power
3. Affairs of religion and belief
4. Monetary and fiscal affairs
5. Foreign Affairs

g. Delegation of authority from the government of governors as representatives of government and central apparatus in the regions. This statement is an understanding of the principle of local government, namely:

1. Centralization
2. Decentralization
3. The Centralization
4. Assignment tasks
5. Foreign Affairs

h. Position of Regional Representative Council:

1. Comes from a provincial representative through an election
2. Derived from each regency / city within a province
3. Comes from community leaders in a province
4. The regional delegates and groups
5. Are political party figures

A. Monitoring of the implementation of autonomy for autonomous regions was formed by the Regional Autonomy Advisory Council (chairman of the Minister of Home Affairs) with his duty to give consideration to the President.
b. Establishment, incorporation and division of regions.
c. Elimination of an area that is not capable of autonomy.
d. Central and regional financial balance.
e. The ability of districts and municipalities to exercise certain powers.
f. Selection and approval from the regional head.

6. Taxes
7. Levies
8. Regional Company Profits
9. Management of Regional Assets
10. Balancing Fund
11. Provincial Presentation In land and building tax (PBB) as revenue sharing fund between central, provincial and district / city government. The provincial, regency, and municipal governments shall manage and manage their own governmental affairs according to the amendment of the 1945 Constitution according to:

1. The principle of autonomy and duty of assistance.
2. The principle of centralization and decentralization.
3. Assistance principle.
4. The principle of centralization and concentration
5. The principle of regularization and bureaucratization.

B. Framework

Regional autonomy is the authority given to the autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own governmental affairs and the interests of local communities according to the aspirations of the people to improve the usefulness and results of the implementation of government in the framework of service to the community and the implementation of development in accordance with legislation. Decentralization is the widespread devolution of power and decision-making to the lower levels. The concentration is the delegation of governmental authority by the Government to the governor as a representative of the government and / or to a vertical institution in a particular region. Reform generally means changes to a system that has existed at a time. An autonomous region is an area within a state that has autonomous powers or freedom from a government outside the area. Usually an area is given this system because of its unique geographical condition or its population is a minority of the country, so special laws are required, which are only suitable for the area. In this case to realize a government whose original purpose with the existence of central or regional regulations or regulations is formed that is none other than the etymological nature of the "command" of the government from its basic reword. According to that: the command to do the job of telling. The addition of the prefix into government means a body that exercises ruling power. The addition of the "an" to the government means the actions, ways, things or affairs of the governing body. So that the realization of good governance and clean governance in the full service of public service and excellent service in order service to society with existence of regulation and regulation of central and regional so that this rule will be very tied to each other in the cycle of relations between the central government and local governments and communities.

3. Research Methodology

A. Design of Hypotheses Test

The design of hypotheses to be tested in this study as many as three hypotheses, among others:

1. H0: There is no effect of regulation / central and regional regulatory government together with autonomyH1: There is the effect of regulatory / regulatory center and regional government together with autonomyH0: b1 = b2 = 0H0: b1: b2 # 02. H0: There is no effect of regulation / central and regional regularization together with autonomyH1: There is the effect of regulation / central and regional regularization together with autonomyH0: b1 = 0H0: b1 # 03. H0: There is no influence of government together on autonomy H1: There is an influence of government together on autonomyH0: b2 = 0 H0: b2 # 0

B. Changes (Variables) and Measurement

This research will be conducted and implemented using survey method. According to that the Survey method is a research method that takes a sample of a population and uses the questionnaire as a basic data collection tool. In this study data and information collected from respondents by using questionnaires. However, this research will try to combine data that is both quantitative and qualitative. This is done so that the data obtained are complementary to each other, so that in turn later obtained a complete research data, integrated and able to answer problems that have been identified and formulated previously. Furthermore, the focus of this research is the autonomy given authority to the regions by the central government, the central and regional regulations / regulations. Pattern relationship of the above variables can be seen in the picture below;
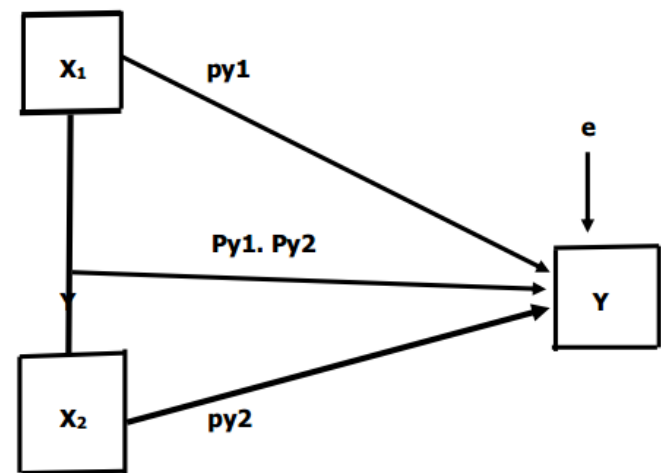

Figure 3.1: Variable Interfaces. Caption: X1 = Central and local regulations / regulations. X2 = Government. Y = Regional autonomy. Py1 = Structural parameters showing the magnitude of X1's effect on Y. Py2 = Structural parameters showing the magnitude of the effect of X2 on Y. Py1.2 = Structural parameters showing the effect of X1 and X2. A gain Y. e = other factors affecting Y outside X1 and X2. The research design used in this research is analytical descriptive survey method. This method aims to obtain a description of the symptoms studied in the current circumstances; on the basis of it then sought answers from problem solving or symptoms that exist. Furthermore, each variable can be operated as follows:

1. The independent variable consists of: a. The independent variable (X1), namely the Central and Regional Regulations / Regulations is a rule and order to influence the running of the implementation of state and government system which must be adhered to, obeyed by the regulation toward a certain goal is suppose with this rule the government towards good governance and (clean governance) so that its implementation towards the excellent service.

B. Independent variable (X2), Government is a tool to perform orders or order to do work or implement its purpose in public service rule. 2. Dependent variable (Y) namely: Autonomy is the Provision of authority for the region or delegation of authority received by the central government to the region to control their respective regions themselves. Translation of these two variables into dimensions or indicators - indicators that can be presented in the following table: Indicator Dimension Variable

C. Population

The population in this study is the influence of regulatory / regulatory policy in the study of the Law on Autonomy and Decentralization together with the system of state administration along with the government at the regional and average levels in the existing government in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

D. Samples and Samples Withdrawal Procedures

The states that: "there really is no absolute determination as to what percentage of a sample is taken from the population. The absence of that absolute provision, there is no need to raise doubts on an investigator ". On the basis of that opinion then take the steps of the sample that is applied from the population used as a benchmark.

E. Data Collection

In this research use descriptive research method of analysis. The data collection technique used is through a survey, namely by using a questionnaire, the goal is to obtain primary data from respondents specified as samples in this study. According to the definition of the survey: "generally limited to research whose data were collected from samples over population". Thus survey research is a research process that takes samples from the population and uses the questionnaire as a primary data collection tool, and the analyst is generally an individual. This research is conducted by collecting qualitative data which will then be presented in numerical form (quantified) to be tested verification in accordance with the data analysis design. Questionnaires submitted to the respondents amounted to 45 statements indicator. For variable of regulation / central and regional regulation counted 15 statement. Government variable as many as 15 statements. And the autonomy variable (OTDA) and (OTSUS) are 15 statements. The statements are arranged in detail and complete must be answered by selecting one of the answers provided, provided that the questionnaire used in this study is arranged according to the Likert's scale model

formulated with 5 categories. The stated statement is qualitative, for the purposes of this data in accordance with the nature of the questionnaire statement. Positive statements were scored 5,4,3,2,1 and for negative statements were scored 1,2,3,4,5. The determination of the score is as follows:

a. Answer "strongly agree (SS)" get a score of 5.
b. Answer "agree (S)" get a score of 4.
c. The answer "hesitant (R)" earned a score of 3.
d. The answer "disagree (KS)" scores 2.
e. The answer "disagree (TS)" scores 1.

F. Data Analysis

After the data collected, then analyzed. This stage is the most important and decisive stage. At the stage of data analysis processed and processed into groups classified and categorized and utilized to obtain the truth as an answer to the problems in the hypothesis proposed in the study. To process the data obtained, the researcher uses two methods at once namely: 1. Qualitative descriptive analysis, namely interpretation and measurement of the data results of research in the form of numbers. 2. Quantitative descriptive analysis, which is an understanding to discuss and conclude on the data results of research expressed with writing, words or sentences. This research is intended to reveal the relationship / influence between variables between independent variables (independent) with dependent variable (dependent). In statistics, the method of analysis corresponding to the problem is regression analysis, where one dependent variable is influenced by some independent variables. The dependent variable is the variable that is assumed to arise only because of the influence of the independent variable. In the preceding section it has been determined that the dependent variable in this research is Autonomy (Y), while the independent variables are central and regional Regulations (X1), and Government (X2).

Quantitative analysis in this research is done with the steps - steps as follows:

Rejection rule if JB test> X2 0, 01: 2 then the data distribution is not normal or vice versa if JB test <X2 0, 01: 2 then the normal data distribution. b. Autocorrelation test with Durban-Watson test method with the following formula: Dh Σ (et - et - 1) 2 (Gujarati: 2001) Σ et 2 Rejection rule: dh] du] d1 no autocorrelation occurs Where: k = 2 and [at] = 5% c. Hetero test using White Test (Gujarati: 2001) are: Rejection rule: if n (R2)> X20, 01, d f then the data distribution is Hetero (nonhomogeneous variant) andIf n (R2)> X20, 01, d f then the homogeneous data distribution (Homos d p 1 homogeneous or constant variant). Where: n = number of observations (samples)

R2 = determinant coefficient of residual test result (White Test) d f = the number of independent variables in the White Test (C, X1, X12, X1xX2, X2, X22) is 6. d. Test collinearity

Rejection rule: if Tolerance value = 0, Collinearity between X1 and X2 does not occur VIF <10 then Collinearity does not occur between X1 and X2.

4. Test the hypothesis in analyzing the data in this study, the authors use Variant Analysis (ANOVA). To examine hypothesis 1 is done by F test with the following formula:

F count = MSR MSE

If F count > F table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted whereas if F count < F table then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected.
To test hypotheses 2 and 3 is done by t test with the following formula:

t count = b1
Se (b1) Se (b1) = MSE
SSX1 (1-r212)

If t count> t table then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted whereas if t <t table then H0 and H1 are rejected. Systematically the dependent functional relationship of the dependent variable (Y) the independent variables X1 and X2 can be expressed as follows: $Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$. The above equation is called the model (linear multiple). Called linear because all the variables involved rank one and multiple because the independent variables more than one. To measure how much of an independent variable affect the dependent variable can be calculated with a quantity called the coefficient of determination denoted by R2 with the following formula:

R2 = SSR SST

G. Research Schedule

The location and location of this study is at the provincial and provincial level II provincial / municipal governments throughout Indonesia (related to OTDA and OTSUS delegation), this research has been running since the beginning of 2014 until now with the following stages of RPJK (Term Development Plan Period) in the implementation of research. Detailed description of research activities can be seen in Table 3.2 as follows:

Table 3.2 Details of RPJK Research Activities

NUMBER OF ACTIVITY YEARS RPJK2014 2015 2016 2018 NOW. Pre Survey implementation 1. Autonomy Law Service Control 2. Autonomy Law. Regional autonomy. 3. Special. Autonomy. Data processing.4. Data Analysis.

4. Research and Discussion

A. Test Result of Research Data

Data analysis in this research is done by doing testing as follows:

1. The Real and Validity Test.

2. Statistical Descript and Histogram Variables X1, X2 and Y.
3. Simple correlation between variables X1, X2 and Y.
4. Requirement of multiple regression equation.
5. Hypothesis Testing.

From the results of research conducted by using computer statistics program SPSS Version 11.0 and E views Version 4.1, found the results of the calculation as described below as follows: I. Real and Validity Test. Through the calculation of the computer values obtained coefficient Cronbach alpha reliability as follows: Table 4.1. Reliability Coefficient. Number VARIABLE Reliability Coefficient. (Alpha Cronbach): 1 Central / Local Regulations / Regulations 0.7355. 2 Central and Local Governments 0.7407. 3 Autonomy (OTDA) (OTSUS) 0.7122. By looking at the results of the Reliability coefficient (Alpha Cronbach) from the above table, then the instrument used reliable is a fairly reliable instrument to be used as a data gathering tool, because the instrument is good. Validity test is done by calculation with correlation technique of "Product moment" obtained by coefficient of correlation of grain (r) that is as much as 15 item of instrument with sample of 185 region or region that is Province and Regency and Municipality in Indonesia. Then (n = 185), with [at] = 0.05 r table = 0.138 means that if r <r table, the instrument item is invalid, and if r item> r table then the instrument item can be used (Valid). From the statistical calculation for each variable, can be described in the table as follows: **Table 4.2:** Variable Validity Test of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional (X1) = Valid. **Table 4.3:** Validity Test of Central and Regional Government Variables (X2) = Valid. **Table 4.4:** Test Validity of Variables Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) (Y) = Significant. Description of statistics and Histogram Variables X1, X2, and Y. The data collection conducted in this research is by distributing a number of questionnaire (questionnaire) to a predetermined sample of 185 copies in this list of questions containing statements referring to the three research variables, which are the Regulatory / Regulatory Variables - Central and Regional (X1), Central and Local Government Variables (X2), and Variables Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) (Y). In order for the data to be obtained in accordance with the required, then the list of questions is designed to meet several criteria as follows: a. The substance of the question is based on theoretical reference, adapted to the dimensions and indicators of the variables as described in the operational definitions of variables in Chapter III earlier, with a view to providing clarity and clarity to respondents in providing answers objectively and accurately. b. Each questionnaire (questionnaire) is given a unit number with five categories of answers available to each respondent. c. Each item of respondent's question then transferred into answer scoring format containing question items and score of respondent's answer, then summation of score for each variable. d. To facilitate further calculation, the total score for each variable from all incoming questionnaires is compiled into the answer score recapitulation format. The statistical description of the variables X1, X2 and Y can be seen in Appendix 4. Individually for each of the variables X1, X2,

and Y and the Histogram image of the results obtained, can be described as follows:

1. Variable X1 Obtained average value X1, equal to 57,88649 with standard deviation of 5,608910 where maximum score equal to 69 score and minimum score 45 score. Average total score of variable X1 = 57, 88649, thus variable X1 can be said included in the category of being.

2. Variable X2 Obtained average value X2, equal to 59,84324 with standard deviation of 5,579,687 where maximum score equal to 71 score and minimum score 45 score. Average total score of X2 = 59, 84324, so variable X2 can be said to be included in medium category.

3. Variable Y obtained an average value of Y, amounting to 60.82703 with a standard deviation of 3.923497 where the maximum score of 69 scores and a minimum score of 51 scores. Average total score. Variable Y = 60, 82703, thus variable Y can be said to belong in very good category. III. Simple correlation between Variables X1, X2, and Y. The simple correlation between Variables X1, X2, and Y can be described as follows: - The amount of simple correlation between the variables X1 and Y, is 0.635771 this means the two variables have a relationship with the weak category. - The amount of simple correlation between the variables X2 and Y, is 0.888751 this means the two variables have a relationship with very strong category.

Requirement of Multiple Regression Equation

1. Test data normality of variables X1, X2, and Y. Using the JB Test formula from computer calculation E views version 4.1 program obtained: A. JB Test variable X1 that is equal to 2.851722 with X2 0.01: 2 = 9.21034 because JB Test <X2 0.01: 2 thus normal X1 distribution. B. JB Test variable X2 is equal to 3.051177 with X2 0.01: 2 = 9.21034 because JB Test> X2 0.01: 2 thus normal X2 distribution. C. JB Test variable Y is equal to 2.816414 with X2 0.01: 2 = 9.21034 because JB Test> X2 0.01: 2 thus the normal Y distribution.

2. Autocorrelation test with d count test (Durbin-Watson). For the purposes of testing d (Durbin-Watson) of each model. Based on the computer calculation E views Version 4.1 program obtained d test of 2.045443. Then compared with the table (Durbin-Watson) for n = 185, k = 2 and [at] = 0.05 then obtained dl: 1.63 and du: 1.72. It turns out that d h> du> dl. So it can be said that the data obtained is valid and there is no autocorrelation.

3. Hetero test by using White Test. The result of calculation of computer program E views Version 4.1 got value R2 = 0,029825 and n = 185 so that got value of n (R2) equal to 5,517625 with X20, 01, 6 = 16, 8119, because value of n (R2) <X2 0, 01.6, then the distribution of homogeneous data (homos d p 1 homogeneous or constant variant). 4. Multi collinearity Test. This test is performed to determine whether there is collinearity or not between independent variables. How to use by calculating

Tolerance and VIF. From the calculation of SPPS Version 11.0 program obtained Tolerance value as follows: Table 4.5 Tolerance Value No Variable Tolerant Value. 1 Concept of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional (X1) 0,886. 2 Central and Regional Governments (X2) 0.886. Thus it is known that because the value of Tolerance = 0 then it can be said that there is no significant relationship between the independent variables X1 and X2 (Collinearity does not occur). Similarly, the VIF value of the SPPS program calculation as follows: Table 4.6 VIF value No Variable VIF. 1 Concept of Central / Regional Regulations / Regulations (X1) 1,128. 2 Central and Regional. Governments (X2) 1,128. With the VIF value apparently obtained <10, it can be said that there is no linier between the independent variables X1 and X2. Thus the model of the multiple regression line used for the independent variables X1 and X2 against Y is appropriate. V. hypothesis testing. In this research, some hypotheses to know and analyze the influence of three variables are:

a. The first hypothesis to know the effect of the variables of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional and Government, collectively to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

b. The second hypothesis influences the variable Rules / Regulations of Central and Region individually on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

c. The third hypothesis influences Government variables i.e. Central and Region individually to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

1. F test for the first hypothesis: The first hypothesis proposed is: Is there any effect of the Central / Local Regulations / Regulations with the Government together with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS)? Or with the mathematical formula as follows: a. H0: b1 = b2 = 0: there is no effect of the regulation / central and regional regulation / regulation with the government on autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).b. H1 one or both b1 = 0: there is influence of variable of regulation / regulation of central and regional with government to autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). If the value of F- statistic> F table then H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. From the results of data processing research with the help of E views Version 4.1 calculation program obtained F-statistic value of 1009.711 while the magnitude F table with degrees of (d f) 2 and .182 at [at] (0.05) of 2.9957 thus the value of F -statistic (10009,711)> f table (2,9957) So H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. With proven F-statistic> F table can be stated that the Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Government together have positive influence to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

2. Test t for second hypothesis: The second hypothesis proposed is: Is there any effect of the Central / Local Regulations / Regulations with the Government together with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS)? Or with the mathematical formula as follows:

a. H0: b1 = 0: There is no effect of influence variable of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional together with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

b. H1: b1 = 0: There is no effect of influence variable of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional together with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). If t-statistic value> t-table then H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. From the results of data processing research with the help of program calculation E views Version 4.1 obtained t-statistic value of 16.75013, while the magnitude of t-table with degrees of freedom (d f) 182 and at [at] (0.025) of 1.960. Thus the value of t-statistic - (16, 75013)> t-table (1,960) so obviously H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. By proving t-statistic> t-table can be stated that the Influence / Regulation of Central and Regional have positive influence with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

3. Test t for the third Hypothesis: The third hypothesis proposed is: Is there any influence of Government variables on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS)? Or mathematical formulation can be described as follows:

a. H0: b2 = 0: There is no influence of Government variables simultaneously with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

b. H1: b1 = 0: There is no influence of Government variables together with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). If t-statistic value> t-table then H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. From the results of data processing research assistance program E views Version 4.1 obtained t-statistic value of 16.75013, while the magnitude of t-table with degrees of freedom (d f) 182 and at [at] (0.025) equal to 1,960. Thus the value of t-statistic - (16, 75013)> t-table (1,960) so obviously H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. With the proven t-statistic> t-table it can be stated that Government Influence has a positive influence with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

4. Coefficient of Determination (R2).The coefficient of determination is used to determine the level of variability of the dependent variable Y (Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS)) caused by the difference of the independent variable 1 (Regulation R2 value of 0.917326 means that 91, 7326% of Autonomous variety (OTDA and OTSUS) is caused by the influence of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Local Government with. Government, while the rest of 8, 2674% is caused by other factors.

5. Multiple Regression equations. The multiple regression equation is a model of the equation of the line to see the effect of the variables of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional (X1) and Government (X2) on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) (Y). From the results of computer processing based on E views Version 4.1 calculation in appendix 9 obtained: Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 = 13.45382 + 0.265259 X1 + 0,535036 X2 This equation means: 1. Each increase of 1 variable score of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional A effect on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) equal to 0,265259 score with assumption variable to Government Constant value. 2. Each increase of 1 score of Government variables affect

autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) of 0.535036 score. Assuming that the variable to the Regulation of Central and Regional is Constant.

5. Discussion

Referring to the result of the analysis of the relationship of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Government to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS), then furthermore need to discuss its existence to each variable as follows:

1. Concept of Regulations / Regulations of Central and Regional Government together on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). From result of data processing obtained F-statistic value of 1009,711 while the magnitude of F-table with free degree (df) 2 and 182 at [at] (0,05) equal to 2,9957. Thus the value of F-statistic> F-table, so the hypothesis taken:

H0 = rejected
H1 = received

From the statistical calculation where F-statistic> F-table can be stated that the factors of Concept of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Government for Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) together have a very positive influence. It is said that the better the Central / Regional Regulations / Regulations of the Government also the better then the better also for Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). Two very important factors are: Central and Regional Regulations / Regulations with the Government show a positive relationship to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). In addition, it can be seen from the coefficient of determination that 91,7326% of the diversity, autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) is caused by the diversity of factors Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional and the role of Government is a clear and dominant factor in increasing the objectives of Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS), while the rest 8.2674% Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) is influenced by other factors which in this study is not in further analysis such as giving incentives, promotion, finance and many others. That may affect the objectives of Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

2. Concept of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). Based on the results of data processing research with the help of E views program calculation obtained t-statistical value in attachment 9 of 16.75013, while the magnitude of t-table with degrees of freedom (d f) 182 at [at] (0.05) of 1.960. Thus the value of t-statistic> t-table, so the hypothesis taken:

H0 = rejected
H1 = received

Thus it can be stated that it is said that the better the Regulation / Regulation of Central and Local Government is also better and then the better also for Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

Although the result of hypothesis testing has been proven

the influence of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) quite significant. However, the effect does not show optimal figures, it shows that the Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Affairs on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) is still not maximized, necessary steps taken in order to increase Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).

3. Government against Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). Based on the results of data processing research with the help of E views program calculation obtained t-statistics of 33.60947, while the magnitude of t-table with degrees of freedom (d f) 182
A t [at] (0, 05) equal to 1,960. Thus the value of t-statistic> t-table, so the hypothesis taken:

H0 = rejected
H1 = received

Thus it can be stated that said from Government influential then more positive for Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). Although from other aspect has proven dominant influence of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Government is aspect to Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS).So that the result of hypothesis testing has been proven by the Government influence on Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) quite significant. However, the effect does not show optimal figures, it indicates that the Government of (OTDA and OTSUS) is still not maximized, necessary steps taken in order to increase the autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS) in each Region (Province) and Region (Regency / Municipality).

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

The test of multiple regression equation requirement has been done, including test of data normality, auto correlation test by searching Durban-Watson, Heteroscedastic test by using White Test and Multi linear test showed positive result so that the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1) From the statistical calculation where F-statistic> F-table, it can be stated that the Concept factor of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Government together has a very positive influence with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). In other words the better the level of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Government together have a very positive and good influence with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). This is based on the result of processing F-statistic> F-table.
2) The Concept of Regulation / Regulation of Central and Regional Affairs together has a very positive influence with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). It is based on the result of processing F-statistic value>F-table. So the hypothesis obtained and taken H0 = rejected and H1 = accepted.
3) The Government together has a very positive influence with Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). This is based on the result of processing t-statistic value> t-table. So the

hypothesis obtained and taken H0 = rejected and H1 = accepted.

7. Suggestions

With attention to some notes that researchers made during the research from the period of the Year 2014 ago until now is based on the results of the above conclusions need suggestions a made that include:

1) Continuous monitoring and supervision should be undertaken, continuously being noticed from the Central and Regional Regulations / Regulations of the Government in order to aim for Autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS). This is important because the Regions are the frontline or line in the structural and standard development sectors in increasing the (OTDA and OTSUS) that need the effort, the role of the Government in particular.
2) Furthermore, in the aim of autonomy (OTDA and OTSUS), the state organizers prioritize the objectives of good governance and clean governance, so that in improving the excellent service of the government / apparatus can create a prosperous, just and prosperous society . So that according to the original purpose of the 1945-RI Constitution and PANCASILA.
3) Furthermore, to the researchers, academics, government and general or other interested parties and interested in developing the results of this study can be used as material for early review or as input for further consideration.

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