

Legal Policy On The Establishment Of PUPR Ministry Offices In Central Sulawesi Province From The Perspective Of Regional Autonomy

Adiman¹, Sutarman Yodo², Sulbadana³

^{1,2}Doctoral Study Program in Social Science, Law BKU, Postgraduate Program, Tadulako University, Palu

³Legal Studies Program, Faculty of Law, Postgraduate Program, Tadulako University, Palu

Abstract: *In a unitary state that implements the principle of decentralization, regional governments are given the authority to regulate government affairs outside of those that are central government affairs. However, the establishment of UPT by the ministry raises questions regarding its suitability with the principle of the broadest possible autonomy. This study uses a normative legal and empirical legal approach. The normative approach is carried out through an analysis of laws and regulations such as Law Number 23 of 2014 and Regulation of the Minister of PUPR Number 16 of 2020, while the empirical approach is carried out through observation, documentation, and analysis of the social and economic impacts of the existence of these centers. The results of the study show that the establishment of centers such as the Sulawesi III River Basin Center, the Central Sulawesi National Road Implementation Center, the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Center, and the Construction Services Selection Implementation Center have a real impact in supporting infrastructure development and post-disaster recovery. The existence of these UPTs is considered not to be in conflict with the principle of regional autonomy because they are functional and strengthen the capacity of public services in the regions. In conclusion, the policy of establishing UPTs of the Ministry of PUPR in Central Sulawesi is in line with the spirit of regional autonomy and makes a positive contribution to improving community welfare directly and indirectly.*

Keywords: *Regional Autonomy, Ministry of PUPR, Technical Implementation Unit, Public Welfare, Decentralization*

INTRODUCTION

According to Sufianto (2020), the principle of regional autonomy uses the principle of autonomy as broadly as possible in the sense that regions are given the authority to manage and regulate all government affairs outside of those that are government affairs stipulated in the law, regions have the authority to make regional policies to provide services, increase participation, initiatives and community empowerment aimed at improving people's welfare.

In line with this principle, the principle of real and responsible autonomy is implemented, the principle of real regional autonomy is a principle that to handle government affairs, tasks, authorities and obligations that already exist and have the potential to grow, live, and develop are carried out in accordance with the potential and uniqueness of the region, thus the content and type of autonomy of each region are not always the same as other regions and responsible autonomy is autonomy that in its implementation must be truly in line with the goals and objectives of autonomy, which is basically to empower regions including improving people's welfare which is the main part of the national goal (Rachman, 2023).

The implementation of government affairs is divided based on the criteria of externality, accountability and efficiency by paying attention to the harmony of relations between government structures (Charbit & Michalun, 2009). Externality Criteria is that the organizer of a government affair is determined based on the extent, magnitude and reach of the impact that arises as a result of the implementation of an affair (Jenerio et al., 2023). Yang et al. (2024) said thatm accountability Criteria is that the person responsible for the implementation of a government affair is determined based on their proximity to the extent, magnitude and reach of the impact that arises as a result of the implementation of a government affair.

Efficiency Criteria is that the implementation of a government affair is determined based on the comparison of the highest level of utility that can be obtained (Nazari-Shirkouhi, 2020). In the context of implementing regional government in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, regional governments that regulate and manage government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks (medebewind) are

directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare through increasing regional competitiveness by paying attention to the principles of democracy, and the uniqueness of a region in the State system Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

According to Sandi et al. (2021), the efficiency and effectiveness of regional government administration needs to be improved by paying more attention to aspects of the relationship between government structures and/or regional governments, the potential and diversity of regions, opportunities and challenges of global competition by providing the widest possible authority to regions accompanied by the granting of rights and obligations to implement regional autonomy.

With the implementation of regional autonomy, the structure of the Central government whose authority has been fully given to the regions has changed drastically, such as the extension of the ministry that was formed in the region previously called the Kanwil at the provincial level and offices at the district/city level and the regional government only carries out very small functions and authorities because the function and authority of the state to run the government in the region is still being carried out and the regional head and his staff do not have broad functions and authorities to develop their regions, but with the implementation of regional government with the broadest possible autonomy, the role of the ministries and central government institutions through the Kanwil and offices is dissolved and all of its assets are given to the regions except for the offices and Kanwil which are the absolute authority of the center, and there are also several ministries that have great authority, there are still Balai or Technical Implementation Units in the regions, such as the road hall and river hall at the PUPR Ministry, the rest with the broadest possible autonomy, the Role and Function are accompanied by the granting of broad authority to the Governor and Regent and are carried out through regional institutions, both the Service and the Agency as the technical implementers of the authority of the regional government.

However, along with the implementation of regional autonomy, many things in the implementation of regional autonomy in terms of the broadest authority are slowly being withdrawn to be implemented by the Ministry and Institutions (Harsono & Yuanjaya, 2020). One of the ministries that strengthens its institutions in the regions is the Ministry of PUPR by forming several Centers in Central Sulawesi Province, if previously there were only River Region Centers and National Road Implementation Centers, now they have been added with the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center, the Central Sulawesi Regional Settlement Center and the Construction Services Selection Center formed Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Technical Implementation Units at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the formation of these centers has an impact on the authority in accordance with the perspective of Regional Autonomy and is no longer in accordance with the Spirit of the Fourth Amendment to the 1945 Constitution and the spirit of the broadest possible Autonomy as determined in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

METHOD

This research is a Normative-Empirical Legal Research (Applied Law Research). Normative Research uses a statutory approach (Statue Approach) consisting of research on legal principles, legal systematics, the level of legal synchronization, legal history and comparative law regulated in accordance with the 4th amendment to the 1945 Constitution, the Law on Regional Government and implementing regulations of statutory provisions. While Empirical Research uses a qualitative approach consisting of research on legal identification and legal effectiveness in accordance with the application of law and the implementation of law in the midst of society. Problem solving in this study uses 2 approaches, namely the normative legal approach and the empirical legal approach. Data are collected from primary and secondary data sources. Furthermore, the data is processed through a qualitative analysis system, namely a descriptive analytical data analysis method that refers to a particular problem which is then linked to literature or the opinions of legal experts or based on applicable laws and regulations.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The establishment of the PUPR Ministry Office in Central Sulawesi Province based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Technical Implementation Units in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, in the implementation of the Legal policy of the Establishment of Technical Implementation Units of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for the Central Sulawesi region, several Technical Implementation Units have been formed, including the Sulawesi III River Basin Office (BWS), the Central Sulawesi National Road Office, the Central Sulawesi Construction Service Selection Implementation Office, the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Office and the Central Sulawesi Settlement Infrastructure Office.

Does the Legal Policy of the PUPR Ministry in establishing an Office in Central Sulawesi Province conflict with the Regional Autonomy Perspective?

In a unitary state, the responsibility for implementing government tasks basically remains in the hands of the central government. However, because the Indonesian government system adheres to the principle of a decentralized unitary state, there are certain tasks that are managed independently, thus creating a reciprocal relationship that gives rise to a relationship of authority and supervision. The relationship of authority is related to how to determine the household affairs of autonomous regions. Therefore, the form of autonomy adopted by the country concerned. Or in other words, it can also be stated that decentralization in autonomy concerns both the substance of government affairs and the procedures for carrying out these government affairs. Efforts to find an ideal format for relations between the center and regions within the framework of a unitary state are not an easy problem to find, because it is a process that goes hand in hand with the journey of the Indonesian nation. However, the relative autonomy model has better hopes for creating a pattern of authority relations between the central government and regional governments.

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, in implementing the Legal Policy for the Establishment of Technical Implementation Units of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for the Central Sulawesi region, several Technical Implementation Units have been formed, including the Sulawesi III River Basin Center (BWS), the Central Sulawesi National Road Center, the Central Sulawesi Construction Service Selection Implementation Center, the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center and the Central Sulawesi Settlement Infrastructure Center.

The formation of several PUPR Ministry centers carries out Concurrent authority which is a mandatory government affair related to basic services delegated to the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, but in the concept of a Unitary State that the Central Government has the authority to be able to exercise all government authority, but granting the broadest possible autonomy to regions in managing their own government affairs as regulated in Article 18 paragraph (2) and paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is in the framework of political democracy in the relationship between regional governments and the central government. Granting autonomy to regions is a form of state recognition of the existence of diverse regions in Indonesia to manage their own autonomous government affairs. Granting autonomy is also intended to empower regions and can accelerate policy-making in government affairs that can be carried out by the regions themselves so that they are more effective and efficient.

In essence, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as can be read in Article 18 paragraph (5) requires the granting of residual authority to regions, namely all authority in carrying out government affairs other than that given to the central government. This means that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in principle requires the granting of more authority to regions and the central government only holds authority in strategic government affairs to guarantee the sovereignty of the state and the unity of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and additional authority, namely the authority to carry out government affairs that are of a coordinating, synchronizing, standardizing, evaluating and controlling nature to ensure effectiveness, harmony and balance in the implementation of government. Article 1 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the

Republic of Indonesia states that: "The State of Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a republic".

This provision shows that Indonesia is a unitary state, not a federation, so that it is not desired to have regions that are state-based in Indonesia, as implied in the explanation of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. From this provision, the meaning of regional autonomy is clearly revealed, namely that the constitution conceptualizes it as a regional government divided into "provincial regions" and "district/city regions", where each province, district/city has a regional government. Based on the message of the constitution, it can be understood that in principle regional autonomy is carried out with the provisions of autonomous regions that apply to provincial and district/city regions of the constitution. This means providing limitations on what is meant by autonomous regions, namely provincial regions and district/city regions. However, the principle of regional autonomy formulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 avoids autonomous regions from becoming a state within a state as has been the debate of the Indonesian nation so far.

Does the Policy of Establishing PUPR Centers in Central Sulawesi Province Have an Impact on Welfare in Central Sulawesi Province?

The research conducted to obtain an explanation to analyze the answers to these problems through an Empirical Jurisprudential approach where the Empirical Jurisprudential approach is an important Methodological approach in modern Legal research, which combines studies on law and a scientific approach to social reality, so that it can provide more accurate research results, Empirical Jurisprudential research focuses on collecting empirical data, such as data obtained from observations, surveys, interviews, or documentation. For this reason, this research was conducted to determine the extent to which the impact of the establishment of PUPR Centers provides welfare benefits in Central Sulawesi.

River Region Center III Central Sulawesi

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Technical Implementation Units at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, which emphasizes Chapter II Article 2, emphasizes the UPT under the coordination of the Directorate General of Water Resources. The Sulawesi III River Basin Center is located on Jalan Abdulrahman Saleh with the task of implementing water resource management in river basins which includes planning, construction, operation and maintenance in the context of water conservation and utilization and control of water damage, in rivers, beaches, dams, lakes, reservoirs, and other water reservoirs, irrigation, swamps, ponds, groundwater and raw water as well as management of urban main drainage.

The Central Sulawesi River Basin Center III recorded a number of achievements in the infrastructure sector throughout 2024. Various strategic projects worked on by the Sulawesi River Basin Center (BWSS) III and the Central Sulawesi National Road Implementation Center (BPJN) of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) have proven to have an impact on accelerating regional economic growth. However, this journey was not free from various obstacles that triggered criticism and reflection. Improving BWSS III Performance BWSS III successfully completed a number of major projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2024. However, projects funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) such as the River Improvement and Sediment Control (RICC) Gumbasa Sabo Dam System in Sigi Regency required an extension until May 2025.

The physical progress of the project, which had been hampered, is now showing significant progress. As of November 2024, the achievement reached 71.797% of the target of 74.810%, with a deviation of only 3.013%. Head of BWSS III, Dedi Yudha Lesmana, ST, MT, and his team continue to push for the completion of this project. The management of project providers such as PT Waskita and its partners have also made improvements to accelerate progress in the field. "We are optimistic that this project can be completed on time. This project has a major impact on reducing the risk of flooding in vulnerable areas such as Gumbasa, Rogo, and Pondo," said PPK River and Coast 1 BWSS III, Hariadi Indra Mantong.

Central Sulawesi National Road Implementation Center

Article 103 of the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 16 of 2020, paragraph (1) The National Road Implementation Center is under and responsible to the Director General of Highways, paragraph (2). The National Road Implementation Center is led by a Head. The National Road Implementation

Center is emphasized in Article 104 of the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 16 of 2020. The National Road Implementation Center has the task of implementing programming, planning, procurement, construction, preservation and control of the implementation of norms, standards, guidelines and criteria for roads and bridges including road network connectivity in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The target for the National Road Safety Rating Program Target Performance Indicator (IKSP) in 2023 is 3.39 where the realization achieved by BPJN, Central Sulawesi is 3.39 with a performance achieved of 100.00%.

The target for handling blackspots in 2023 according to the strategic plan is 17 points. Blackspots with handling achievements in 2023 are 16 points. During 2023, BPJN Central Sulawesi will implement strategic activity programs that are not included in the target of BPJN Central Sulawesi Renstra 2020-2024 with the assignments including, Infrastructure Reconstruction Sector Loan (IRSL) JICA IP-580, a post-earthquake and tsunami disaster recovery program in 2018 funded by foreign loans from JICA. In this IRSL Phase 2 program, there are a total of 9 work packages. 2 work packages have been completed in 2023 while the other 7 packages are still ongoing until 2024 and 2025. In addition, there is 1 Grant job, namely the Replacement of Palu Bridge 4 which is targeted to be completed in 2025.

Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center

The Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center is a UPT in the Directorate General of Housing which was established on June 2, 2020 in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. The Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center is a Class I Housing Provision Implementation Center with a working area covering Central Sulawesi Province (Region I) and West Sulawesi Province (Region II).

The duties of the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center are to carry out the construction of flats, special houses, self-help houses, infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities, as well as coordinating the provision of land and housing development. The Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance Program (BSPS) or commonly known as house renovation is one of the programs run by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR). Most recently, 3,070 housing units received the assistance in Central Sulawesi. Head of the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center (BP2P) Bakhtiar said that the BSPS program is a stimulus assistance provided by the government to Low-Income Communities (MBR) whose houses are not habitable.

With the BSPS funds provided, they are expected to independently build their houses to be more habitable. The total number of houses to be built is estimated to reach 14 thousand units and the total area of the relocation area is estimated to be 82,192 ha or 821,920 m². In the future, residents will be relocated to four places that have been surveyed, namely the Duyu area in Palu City, Tause and Tondo in Palu City, and Pombewe in Sigi Regency. Another location is in Petobo Village. Residents who are prioritized for relocation are those affected by the natural disaster. Central Sulawesi Natural Disaster On October 28, 2018, which accelerated the establishment of the Settlement and Housing Center in Central Sulawesi Province to be able to provide support for accelerating the provision of housing for the people of Central Sulawesi who were hit by natural disasters.

Central Sulawesi Regional Construction Services Selection Implementation Center

The Central Sulawesi Regional Construction Services Selection Implementation Center was established on February 7, 2019 after the enactment of the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 05 of 2019 which was then updated by the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Ministry of PUPR, as amended by the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 26 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit at the Ministry of PUPR.

Based on Article 181 and Article 182 of the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 16 of 2020 as amended by the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 26 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Minister of PUPR Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical

Implementation Unit at the Ministry of PUPR, the Central Sulawesi Regional Construction Services Selection Implementation Center has the task of carrying out procurement services for construction goods/services and other tasks in the field of procurement of construction goods/services as determined by the Director General of Construction Development.

In order to support infrastructure development efforts in Central Sulawesi Province, the Directorate General (Ditjen) of Construction Development of the PUPR Ministry through the Central Sulawesi BP2JK has determined the winners of 120 tender packages worth IDR 2.3 trillion. The Construction Services Selection Implementation Center or BP2JK is holding a procurement process for goods and services in the APBN project packages environment at the PUPR Ministry for construction packages and consultants in four Centers.

Looking at the data found by researchers on the formation of PUPR centers in Central Sulawesi Province, it has had a major impact on development in Central Sulawesi Province, especially on accelerating the completion of rehabilitation and reconstruction, accelerating Recovery from the Impact of the Central Sulawesi Disaster, and it was also found that the existence of PUPR Centers in Central Sulawesi Province was encouraged to present the government nationally to take a strategic role to be able to meet regional infrastructure needs and ultimately the welfare of the Central Sulawesi community has a great impact on the activities carried out by PUPR Centers in Central Sulawesi Province.

Although the establishment of PUPR ministry offices in Central Sulawesi has an impact on development and welfare, the establishment of PUPR ministry offices often ignores the principle of decentralization given to regions based on Law Number 23 of 2024 concerning Regional Government. The establishment of these offices also intervenes in matters that are legally and constitutionally the authority of the Central Sulawesi province which have been stipulated in regional regulations Number 18 of 2014 and 2016 concerning regional apparatus and Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Composition of Regional Apparatus of Central Sulawesi Province and are not in line with the Principle of Regional Autonomy as Wide as Possible, Real and Responsible.

DISCUSSION

Based on the Provisions of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the Legal Policy for the Establishment of PUPR Ministry Offices in Central Sulawesi Province in the perspective of regional autonomy formed based on the Regulation of the Minister of PUPR Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Technical Implementation Units at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing in the Concept of a Unitary State does not conflict with Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, this is in line with According to Kandel (2024), a unitary state is a form of state in which the highest legislative authority is centralized in one national or central legislative body.

Align with research from Robuan (2022), a unitary state is a sovereign and independent state. So that in a country that has power there is only one central government that regulates all regions (Zahrin & Mohamed, 2022). Power lies with the central government and does not lie with the regional government. The central government has the authority to hand over some of its powers to decentralization, but in the final stage the highest power remains in the hands of the central government (Agustina, 2020). Thus, the essence of a unitary state is that sovereignty is no longer divided, or in other words, the power of the central government is not limited, because the constitution of a unitary state does not recognize other legislative bodies other than the central legislative body.

So that the authority to make regulations for its own region does not mean that the regional government is sovereign, because the supervision of the highest power still lies in the hands of the central government (Hariyanto, 2020). Furthermore, the formation of PUPR centers in Central Sulawesi Province has had a major impact on development in Central Sulawesi Province, especially on accelerating the completion of rehabilitation and reconstruction, accelerating recovery from the impact of the Central Sulawesi disaster, and it was also found that the existence of PUPR Centers in Central Sulawesi Province was encouraged to present the government nationally to take a strategic role to be able to meet regional infrastructure needs and ultimately the welfare of the Central Sulawesi community has a major impact on the activities carried out by PUPR Centers in Central Sulawesi

Province.

This is in line with the opinion of Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, SH.,LL.M that law can be used as a tool to change society and form a new society, of course we ask ourselves what kind of new society we want to form, the stereotypical answer is how do we know a just and prosperous society, so that the purpose of law as a tool for social renewal, thus every new law that we make must breathe such ideals, must lead towards prosperity and justice. The establishment of the PUPR Ministry Centers in Central Sulawesi Province can reduce the effectiveness of the implementation of regional autonomy in Central Sulawesi because the central center carries out direct duties in the regions often causing a reduction in the scope of local government in planning and implementing development, especially Centers that do not have limited authority such as the National Road Center and River Center. This creates regional innovation based on local wisdom and specific regional needs that are contrary to the objectives of autonomy to increase effectiveness and responsibility (Hariyati et al., 2021).

Lack of coordination and synchronization, a central office that stands alone without strong coordination with the local government can cause disharmony in development programs and this risks the emergence of program duplication, waste of resources and project management conflicts that result in inefficiency. Impact on Accountability and Community Participation, the central office tends to be less accountable to the local community compared to the local government, thus reducing public participation in monitoring and determining development priorities (Kessy, 2020). This is not in line with the principle of good governance which prioritizes transparency and citizen participation in regional government. In the specific context of Central Sulawesi, it has unique geographic and socio-cultural characteristics so that development must accommodate local wisdom and regional needs. The formation of a vertical office that prioritizes central standards can be less responsive to local conditions so that it is not in accordance with the principle of Regional Autonomy.

CONCLUSION

The establishment of the PUPR Ministry Office in Central Sulawesi Province based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Technical Implementation Units in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, in the implementation of the Legal policy of the Establishment of Technical Implementation Units of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for the Central Sulawesi region, several Technical Implementation Units have been formed, including the Sulawesi III River Basin Office, the Central Sulawesi National Road Office, the Central Sulawesi Construction Service Selection Implementation Office, and the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Office. The establishment of PUPR offices in Central Sulawesi Province has had a major impact on development in Central Sulawesi Province, especially on accelerating the completion of rehabilitation and reconstruction, accelerating Recovery from the Impact of the Central Sulawesi Disaster, and it was also found that the existence of PUPR Offices in Central Sulawesi Province was encouraged to present the government nationally to take a strategic role in order to be able to meet regional infrastructure needs and ultimately the welfare of the Central Sulawesi community has a great impact on the activities carried out by PUPR Offices in Central Sulawesi Province.

Suggestion

The Central Government must provide full authority for the implementation of Concurrent Government authority with the principle of Guidance and Supervision, Development of Regional Creativity to improve the welfare of the Community. Guidance and Supervision, government affairs handed over to the Regions run in accordance with national policies, then the President is obliged to provide guidance and supervision of the implementation of Regional Government, the President as the holder of government power is assisted by the Minister of State and each minister is responsible for certain government affairs in the government. Some Government Affairs that are the responsibility of the minister are actually autonomous to the Regions. So that the Central Government can provide Guidance and supervision of the implementation of Regional Government consisting of general guidance and supervision as well as technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of Regional Government because the essence of the implementation of Regional Government is a reflection of the implementation of government affairs by the regions.

So that the Central Government can develop Regional Creativity to Improve Community Welfare, strategies that can be applied to strengthen regional autonomy in improving people's welfare include increasing human resource capacity, developing infrastructure, and increasing community participation. Strengthening institutions is also important so that regional governments can carry out their functions and responsibilities effectively. Strong regional autonomy can improve public services, access to education, health, and employment, and have a positive impact on increasing employment, per capita income, and public access to better public services. Regional governments must receive support from the central government to be able to increase creativity in seeing the potential of the region to be managed well to improve the welfare of the community.

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