

Development Effectiveness- Based Economic Independence In Indonesia

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Abstract:- This type of research through qualitative approach of Phenomenology, as results showed that construction-based economic independence will run when it involves cooperation among all stake holders from both the elements of the Government, community, corporate world and so on. Economic development should start from the provision of superior human resources, so that by having people who are intelligent, skilled will certainly contribute in terms of natural resource management, in macros as well as the concept of micro-economic independence will run, besides Governments also need support in the form of the provision of facilities and infrastructure, so as to facilitate the development of society as a perfect.

Keywords:- *Development, Self-Reliance, Economic, Effective, Service.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In a simple construction is always defined as a dynamic process towards the social economy better or more modern. Such restrictions clearly illustrate that development was a prolific social symptoms a lot and must be approached from a variety of disciplines. From this definition it looks that development cannot be approached only by economic change, but generally development should also be able to create a condition that can guarantee social justice, the capacity of the community that can develop with the grant of authority and power, as well as an environment that assured his dependency. The idea of realised national economic independence and until now are still much roast from the heat. The power to resurrect the independence that often hindered the thick wall of power. Whether it's a power that comes from domestic (internal), economic power-politics of neoliberalism (external), or the merger of the two. This collaborative economic power became so violent because of the support network, the capital, as well as the institutions underpinning of both from home and abroad. Economic independence must be defined flexibly and is dynamic. Independence more views from the ability of a nation to develop the economy with the possible use of its own resources, mainly in the form of high competitiveness, for the prosperity of its people.

Independence not seen from the development to the economy of other countries or the world economy, but how in the economy as open and integrated with the global economy, competitiveness and prosperity of the people can be kept in boost. Development of economic independence can be defined as the process of economic activity that is based on the community, the people became the centre development and economic development as well as consciously and justice done by all components of the society have linkages with the support of the quality of Human Resources.

➤ *Problem*

- How economic independence in Indonesia?
- how the strategy of self-sufficiency in Indonesia ?

II. THEORETICAL STUDIES

A. Public Administration

Public administration from each country has a number of specific features of "the way things are done", which is different from one country to another. In addition, in every administration there are many agencies with their own distinctive characteristics: local, provincial or regional, national and transnational institutions even (in Dr. Enrique Claver, Dr. Juan Llopis and Dr. José I. Gascó, 2000). Most theories of public administration (1997 Frederickson; Perry and Wise 1990 in Wouter Vandenabeele, 2007) identifies these behaviours as self-sacrifice in realizing the public interest and altruism as the specificity of civil servants and it is very difficult to explain this type of behaviour in terms of rational choice (Wouter Vandenabeele, 2007). The exact role of the communities in public administration has been an active and sustainable area on the investigation, experimentation, revolution, and controversy since the birth of this nation. Contemporary movement to examine the role of the community in the administrative decision-making process has come as a response to problems in the second half of the century and as a result of concerns on the part of citizens, administrators, and more politicians on the desperation of citizens and apathy (Box, 1996; Putnam, 1995, Timney, 1996; In 1995 Thomas, Cheryl Simrell King, Kathryn Feltey and Bridget m. O'Neill Susel, 1998).

Denhardt and Denhardt (2003:55) divides the paradigm of State administration over the three major groups, namely The Old paradigm of Public Administration (OPA), The New Public Management (NPM) and The New Public Service (NPS). Denhardt and Denhardt paradigm according to the OPA and NPM, less relevant in accessing public issues, because it has a philosophical and ideological foundation that is inappropriate (inappropriate) and the State administration, necessitating a new paradigm which is then referred to as NPS. The theory underlying the emergence of the NPS from the New Public Management, articulating the various theories in analysing public issues. Viewed from various aspects, such as public interest, responsibility, role of government bureaucracy and accountability. The paradigm of NPS has differences with the OPA and NPM.

Good Governance the concept of good governance has a broad meaning and often is understood differently depending on the context. In the context of the eradication of CCN, good governance is often interpreted as a clean government of the practice of KKN. There are some who interpret good governance as a concrete translation of democracy with undoubtedly the existence of civic culture as the underpinning of livelihoods (sustainability) of democracy itself. In General, good governance is defined as the management of good governance, (Koirudin 2005:160).

Empirical evidence suggests that, with employees who are able to provide high quality service the extent to which employees are able to, customers are more likely to evaluate the results of the meetings service, satisfaction, and experience increase their purchases and their future visits frequency (for example, Borucki & Burke, 1999; Bowen, Siehl, & Schneider, in Liao Hui and Chuang Achia: 2004). Eventually, customers will be more loyal to the organization when they assess the performance of the employees are more positive (Salanova Marisa and Sonia Agut, 2005). Similarly, with the management of good governance, when management of the Government run well, then there's a little community and government stakeholders who will be loyal.

Current conditions, shows that there has been no national strategy a thorough and systematic way how to bring about good governance in Indonesia. The Government is facing a lot of difficulties to formulate policy and practice improvement program governance. First, the practice of governance had ample dimensions so that there are many aspects that need to be intervened, if want to improve governance practices. Second, information on the strategic aspect that needs take priority to serve as the entry point in improving the performance of governance is not yet widely available. Third, conditions between regions in Indonesia are very diverse makes each region has the complexity of the issue of governance. Fourth, commitment and awareness of various stakeholders regarding the reform of governance varies and is generally still low (Dwiyanto, 2005).

B. The Concept of Accountability

Accountability refers to the notion of counting together or consider along with. In the beginning, understood in the meaning of financial accountability. i.e. accountability about how financial bookkeeping and how the money is spent. Then the financial accountability framework was made to ask for accountability systems in other areas. including politics or public policy. (Haryatmoko, 2011). The term accountability is also often equated with stewardship. In fact, accountability is a broader concept of stewardship. Stewardship refers to management of an economic and efficient activities without being encumbered by the obligation to report, while accountability refers to accountability by the mandate which was given to the giver's responsibility with the obligation of reporting and disclosure is clear.

C. The Deciding Factor in Accountability

Accountability, the legal aspects of very prominent, public officials and organizations be held liable to the extent required by law. Pressure on the law is thus often used to avoid liability because of legal procedures, weak witness, and a lack of evidence of a material often used as alibi responsibility. often cases of corruption or conflict of interest is weak in the third. (Haryatmoko; 2011). The large number of complex and rigid regulations could lead to the initiative of the chain apparatus, so they aren't able to develop accountability actions and behaviour. Outrageously high use of legal approach in the decision making process does not give the slightest opportunity for innovation efforts for apparatus. And the presence of a rigid regulations tend to be used as a shield by apparatus to prevent themselves from the sense of responsibility especially when they face the new problems that are not anticipated the incidence or that have not been set out in a regulation.

D. Populist Economic Independence

Building economic independence is a hope/the desire of every country so that conditions of interdependence in the open economy (among countries) can (1) minimize the risk of instability on the economy in his country, and (2) building position towards equality. Independence can be done by changing the revenue sources and import of sources of income in the country, while not increasing the total production in normal conditions.

There are three development of populist economic independence:

➤ *The Economy of the Region*

The economy of the area of the national economy which means economic power regions supports the strength of the national economy. Thus the regional economic policy cannot ignore economic policy nationwide. As for the fundamental differences between the economies of the region with the national economy, namely from the location, a region far more open than that of the national economy. For example, trade between regions is not possible can be inhibited with the imposition of tariffs or quotas as happened in international economic

relations. All regions within the same country using the same currency so that no matter the difference in exchange rates. In the framework of the acceleration and expansion of economic development required the creation of new economic regions, outside the centres of economic growth. The purpose of the granting of such treatment is so that the corporate world has a long-term perspective in the construction of the centres of economic growth recently. There are three main goals of the existence of economic policy areas, namely:

- Full employment, economic development policies can reduce unemployment.
- Economic growth (economic growth), the availability of new jobs as a result of the economic activity of the region is also expected to improve human life or increased revenue.
- Price stability, economic activity in the area to create a sense of security in society, to create a sense of security/assurance in the juice of the community.
- Creative Economy Development

By definition, Creative Economy Hawkins is economic activity where the input and output is the idea. It is also true, the essence of creativity is the idea. Imagine only with a capital idea, somebody who is creative can earn very decent.

A few reasons why making the creative industry to become one of the tools that can be used to regenerate and improve economic nationalism, that is:

- Creative industries deliver self-reliance to the people of Indonesia. Creative ideas will give you lots of ideas and innovation. Innovation can create efficiencies, effectiveness, and customer value.
- Creative industries offers a large and varied work so very positive to reduce the unemployment rate.
- Creative industries can increase exports, as happened with the batik that was able to penetrate into the market of Europe, the United States, and Japan.
- Creative industries encourage the occurrence of product diversification, because products offered from abroad has a lot of diversity so that domestic producers inevitably must be able to balance out the competition in the field of creativity and innovation.
- Creative industries will be able to encourage a sense of love for the product in the country.
- Creative industries very potential to enlarge economic middle class. It could have a positive impact for the growth of entrepreneurial souls to continue to work and produce a variety of innovations.

Things to note in order for this creative industry continues to be one of the tools for improving economic nationalism, that is:

- Understanding and awareness of the nation of Indonesia regarding how important love of domestic products.
- The Government should conduct systemic efforts for the advancement of creative industries.

- The manufacturer must continue to maintain and improve the quality of its products. Thus, the consumer both in and outside the country would believe to consume domestic products.
- Increased mastery of the technology for the process of production, distribution, marketing, information systems, and more.
- Increased knowledge that are not only limited in the country, be it the knowledge of marketing, production, distribution, services and more.
- Governments increasingly real and aggressive encourage the advancement of creative industries especially in terms of ease of granting credit with interest that is not high so as not to complicate the manufacturer.
- Reforma Agraria and embodiment of food sovereignty

Reforma agraria is structuring (order of rearrangement) ownership, mastery, and the use of land resources. The goal is to change the composition of the community heritage stelselsteles feudalism and Colonialismkolonialsime became the order of the just and equitable society. Frithcjof Kuhnen interpret reforma agraria as measures to overcome the obstacles to development that arise because of a defect in the agrarian structure. Reforma agraria in this context should include:

- The agrarian policy Instrument which the qualitative character and so on refers to smaller changes such as subsidies, tax rates, and so on.
- Structural changes to change the structure of agriculture, such as credit programs, investment in the fields of infrastructure, extension, and so on.
- Institutional change the basis of the rural economy and society, such as the distribution of land, changes in rentals, collectivization, and so on.

➤ Reforma Agraria

Reforma agrarian implemented through the arrangement of the political system and legal system of land tenure and agrarian and land reform plus. Land reform plus means redistribution and the distribution of assets upon the ground in the community who are entitled, which is then accompanied by mechanisms for the State to provide avenues for the people that participated in this distribution and redistribution program to utilize the soil well. While the reform was reorganized the Asset utilization, usage, mastery, and landholdings. Access reform is opening access to economic resources (financial, management, technology, market), and political participation. On exposure to the implementation, a number of key policies can be done:

- Fertile ground in allocated for the development of food such as many sector State. This policy must be strictly supervised by the Central Government or the local authorities in order to be fertile ground for farming pagan not switch function.
- Realize the industrialization of farming, ranching, and fishing, starting upstream to downstream dry so that the member value. Thus, the product pang fan we can

compete in the market at the same time pressing global banker food imports.

- systematic and integrative Mastery of access to capital, training, outreach, and the application of appropriate technology.
- provision of distribution infrastructure and improving the logistic management in earnest.
- A policy of strict protection against food imports products such as high import duties, non resistance set fee, anti-dumping, subsidies and anti.
- law enforcement laws particularly Political as the pillars of sustainable food security policies.

➤ *Food Sovereignty*

Indonesia has an absolute advantage in building self-reliance and food sovereignty. This potential is characterized by (1) tropical country with the intensity of the sunlight that is very conducive to agricultural production, (2) land and water is not a limiting factor in an alarming (3) biodiversity resources accompanied by a diversity of local food (4) technology food production including developing in Asia and (5) the existence of a national perennial agricultural land 15 million hectares from the Government which until now has not been done.

➤ *The Concept of Resilience, Independence*

Understand and strategies that embraced in agricultural development is the construction of food security (food security). Food security is as physical and economic access of all persons to food are sufficient, safe and nutritious at all times to live active, healthy, and productive. Food self-sufficiency (food independence) is defined as the ability of a nation to ensure the population obtain sufficient food, good-quality, safe, and lawful, based on the optimization and utilization of local resource-based. Five components in realizing food self-sufficiency that is the availability of sufficient stability, availability, affordability, quality/food safety is good, and there is no reliance on outside parties. Building self-reliance in food is the best strategy to get out of the food crisis.

Meanwhile, food sovereignty is understood as the right of every people, communities, and States to determine their own food policies prioritize local needs for food products, as well as prohibit trade practices by way of dumping. In this paradigm, each country has the right to determine and control the production, distribution, and consumption of the food itself, in accordance with the conditions of the ecological, social, economic, and local culture, and there is no interference of other countries.

➤ *Towards Food Self-Sufficiency*

Food self-sufficiency means the community is able to hold its own food needs. There are a number of important steps that must be done by the Government in realizing food self-sufficiency programme, namely: (1) the making of legislation (law or PP) in favour of farmers and agricultural land. (2) the procurement of the infrastructure of the food plants such as: regional procurement irigrasi and network irigrasi, food crop land printing particularly

rice, corn, wheat and soybeans as well as the access roads leading to the farm economy.

• *Political Development*

From a variety of literature, at least, there are six benchmarks of success development, namely: (1) the people free from poverty, (2) free people from ignorance, (3) the people free from unemployment, (4) State free from dependence on external debt country, (5) the country free from foreign exchange shortfall considering exports exceed imports, (6) the State is free from environmental damage.

Article 33 of the CONSTITUTION 1945 actually have given considerable attention to wake up the economic system oriented to the co-operative, which is at once can be as meaningful as "wake up effort" and "soul" system of Indonesia's economy. "the principle of family" as described by subsection (1) of that article the fact is emphasized the principles of economic justice, as well as in sections (2) and (3) that emphasize the question of "the living his people" and "to the maximum of prosperity".

✓ *Economic Aspects*

One of the aspects of the economy escapes the attention of the Government in economic development as long as it is maximizing tax underground economy. The Government was supposed to hold the philosophy that a good development will increase tax revenues. In order to improve the country's acceptance of a tax one effort that can be done is dig up potential taxes from the underground economy that has huge potential. As such, then the Government is obliged to dig a systemically and serious tax potential of underground economy activity for the sake of increasing the acceptance of the State.

✓ *Aspects of Non-Economic*

A number of decisive factor of economic aspects, namely include: the development of Science-based human resources (education), education is the most important investment needs at once to the future of individuals and Nations. Construction of infrastructure (connectivity), spacious and efficient infrastructure is very important to ensure the effective function of the economy. Infrastructure is an important factor in determining the location of economic activities that can develop in certain areas. The reform of the bureaucracy, as the engine driving the wheels of development already almost paralyzed due to the rampant corruption, collusion, and nepotism. The eradication of corruption, corruption was believed to fall upon the people of Indonesia. All kinds of corruption, collusion, and nepotism, to the robbery of the people's money (country) in the category of outstanding crimes. And enforcement of the law, the law must serve as a tool of democratization process, which includes a perfection the system of checks and balances; keeping the system of elections ' free and fair '; the creation of a Government that is transparent, accountable, and responsive.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of qualitative research approach through phenomenology.

IV. DISCUSSION

To become an independent nation in an era of globalization, required two major terms. The terms of the first, the nation must have its high competitiveness and the second requirement of the nation should be able to continue to develop access to ambush globalization. With strong competitiveness, then an economy can exist in an increasingly harsh global competition. This competitiveness is closely related to the national logistic conditions. Upon the release of the World Bank regarding the Logistics Performance Index, the condition logistic Indonesia worsen. Submitted by Henry Sandee, year 2007, Indonesia is ranked 47, while to-2010, down to 75 positions.

Efforts to balance inequality in this area is not easy. The budget allocation to the region that reaches about one-third of the NATIONAL BUDGET has not been able to reduce the regional imbalances in means, such as Riau and East Kalimantan, has not been able to utilize these funds to encourage economic development in the two regions such. Building self-reliance is also linked to efforts to reduce regional imbalances. Independence is also linked to efforts to reduce inequality in the ownership of the asset, reducing unemployment and poverty. As such, then the independence became are of totality.

One of the old order era the powerful concepts that are still relevant to do this reform era is the Government has strong narrative that is able to inspire the people of Indonesia as a whole. Big idea President Sukarno to become nation Achieve a place still reverberate in our thinking. Although in reality right now, big idea Indonesia Achieve we don't see anymore, especially from the ideas of the leader of this country in no way lead to the autonomy that makes this country is taken into account in the international arena. The basic idea of the concept of autonomy Indonesia related to the concept of strengthening the State. This concept was considered important because of the failure of the State in bringing prosperity to its people as evidenced by the still large number of poor population, low levels of health to security issues that arise with the terrorists of the world. The concept of strengthening the State basically describe the extent to which the capabilities of the countries implementing the functionality that has been the coverage of the country. These powers include the ability to formulate and implement policies, administrative efficiency with minimum bureaucracy, and the eradication of corruption, guarantee the existence of complete and accountability in government institutions as well as all the most important is the efforts of law enforcement. The next big question is how does embody independence Nation Indonesia in economic aspects when indeed the current conditions that occur are precisely the things that weaken the economy of Indonesia itself. The answer is what is surrounding us. The huge potential of the nation of Indonesia has this. A huge country with a huge population, ranked 4th in the world, has a wealth of SDA are not managed with a maximum for the people of Indonesia. It is precisely this nature which

miserable the people of Indonesia due to the management and control is not in the hands of the Government of Indonesia but by a variety of foreign companies on the pretext of foreign capital investment, capable of ruled and plundered the legitimate property of SDA Indonesian. From the beginning of the "occupation" was going on in this modern era. Already appropriately and reasonably that the supposed wealth is managed and controlled by the Government for the sake of realizing economic independence and is used most for the prosperity of the people.

Indonesia awakening is one of the indicators against the growing rise of this country. By understanding the underlying aspects of the resurrection, then the national revival in the modern era it is a moment that must be recreated for the sake of getting back the independence of Indonesia that is really essential. National revival in the modern era, can be seen from the various sides of the life of nation and State. The authors see that aspect of the economy is an important factor which is part and parcel of the country of Indonesia. Economic factors became the Foundation of the Sturdypower of the State in people's well-being and independence of his people so it's not easily intervened by other countries. What happened today is a combination of large corporations, the political power of the Government, the banking power, military power, the power of the mass media, intellectual sophistication and an inhibitor of power is a very powerful force for live economic imperialism against developing countries including Indonesia. One thing that must not be forgotten is that developing countries are easy to serve as a State servant of international capitalism is state that its leaders are still experiencing mental colonization. During the mental colonization that still remain powerful in the minds of leaders in this nation, as long as it also difficult to expect the nation of Indonesia can be downright nurturing independence and its sovereignty. Economic independence of the nation of Indonesia will be the strength of this country to come out of a new kind of colonialism in modern times. In other words, that Indonesia could escape the handling of international capitalism depends on one thing the subject matter i.e. realizing economic independence of the nation without much dependent on other countries.

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era. Already appropriately and reasonably that the supposed wealth is managed and controlled by the Government for the sake of realizing economic independence and is used most for the prosperity of the people.

There are a number of policies and laws that have to be changed to support the achievement of economic independence of the nation. Is the ACT of PMA No. 1 year 1967 the revision at this time became Act No. 25 of the year 2007. The Indonesian Constitutional Court (MK) stated that some of the provisions of article 22 of ACT No. 25 of the year 2007 on capital investment (law am) is it contrary to the Constitution. Authorizes the State to stop or not to extend the HGU, HGB, and foreign capital investment usage rights can no longer be done on the basis of the free will of the State. In fact, capital investment companies can be legally questioned the legality of the actions of the termination or cancellation of the right to land. So, for the COURT, granting an extension of the rights over the land at once in advance have been reduced and even undermine the sovereignty of the people in the field of economics. Conversion and affirmation rule for foreign investment in Indonesia must giving priority to the interests of the people of Indonesia as a whole. The Government should have control and a strong rights against foreign investment rules so that foreign investment is even more and strengthen this new type of colonialism. In Addition To the ACT Of Investing. There is more policy rules that have to be changed by the Government namely BP Oil and gas Act Act No. 21 of the year 2003. This rule is clear that the role of the State is very critical and weak in setting domestic oil and SDA. According to BKPM foreign capital ever more dominant than the entire investment in the country. Investment sectors such as oil and gas, a total of 85.4 percent of the 137 concession management of oil and gas field (oil and gas) in Indonesia are owned by multinational corporations (foreign). National companies have only a portion of about 14.6 percent. The latest data on oil and gas BP mentions, there are only about 20 of the national oil and gas company that manages oil and gas field in Indonesia. Its dominating foreign capital effect on the direction of the privatization of the public sector, the domestic economy and mastery of marketing of goods and services produced developed countries. The role of the international creditor institutions through various loan schemes abroad plays an important role pushing the agenda, through the discharge of various products such as ACT regulation water resources, oil and gas ACT, the Act electric power to the privatization of State-Owned Enterprises. This condition expresses the onset of shifting State responsibilities replaced his role by the Corporation. Whereas on the other side. The management and the control of SDA strategies mainly Mineral and Oil resources (petroleum, natural gas, coal, gold, copper, uranium) is the source of the country's foreign exchange. Natural resource-rich Indonesia already should be a source of attainment of economic independence that increasingly rise of national stability. Need for firmness of the Government against various foreign companies that master the SDA Indonesia. The Government can renegotiate or

even nationalization of corporations. For the sake of realizing this economic independence the Government by using the results of the SDA Indonesia the most capable pay foreign debt Indonesia. The authors think that freely Indonesia extensively from foreign debt was able to push national economic independence.

The strategy for achieving effective development is empowerment of potential economic actors involved in the economy. But in practice there are several stages one of empowerment. Basically, a number of more than Rp 400 trillion of assets (outside more than Rp 200 trillion that jammed total) that are in the hands of the Indonesian bank restructuring Agency (Ibra), the assets of its business activities is still running, but does not have the ability Restore bank lending, which is practically already replaced/exchanged by government bonds through the program and given to the national banking.

A new debt restructuring touches approximately 2.5% of all assets that are controlled by the Government, which in the weak is in has not been restructured, then the economy may not obtain the funds (not bankable). A political breakthrough to speed up the process of restructuring to do, among other things with models PMP temporarily (Temporary Government Capital Placement), which means that for a while the Government will have ownership in business activities. The essence of this effort is without adding costs incurred, i.e. by converting debt into a temporary capital, the company could be declared healthy and fit in the cycle of the economy.

With measurable requirements and transparency are applied it is expected that: a. the real Economy represented more than 50% of the economy soon came back to life and national banking can disburse more funds, without having struggled "just my assessment of" the loan to provide on the perpetrators of the new economy. b. in accordance with crisis management in which the element of control is very important, then through the majority of its temporary ownership, the Government can control the strength of the national economy toward a new vision of the national economy.

➤ *In the Concentration the Financial Sector*

The second stage is In the concentration the financial sector. A fact that national financial circulation focused on the nation's capital. With the authority and the support facilities, the Government through monetary authorities encouraged the formation of regional financial centres by means of shifting offices Banking Centre to the region/provincial capital. That way then it is expected that the decision-making process for financing the economy in an endorsement area becomes very fast and effective. Even the banking supervision system on the economy became increasingly attached. Furthermore, the occurrence of national distribution process human resources naturally, where manpower professional finance moves into new financial hub in the region. Later onset of accelerated development in the local area, given the growing power of local financial support.

V. CONCLUSION

The concept of development-based economic independence it needs to be done by involving a number of development components such as human resources, human resources so that a qualified then it would potentially create changes in various fields, especially in economic sectors, in addition to the Government's need to provide the infrastructure and also build synergy from all stakeholders so can you please help each other in building good economic potential of macro or micro scale.

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