

REST AFFAIRS IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY
OPTIONAL AFFAIRS OF BALI PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT, INDONESIA

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Abstract

To determine the priority of implementation of the Bali Provincial government affairs, some criteria and considerations are set: 1) How is the relationship of an affair with the potential and uniqueness of local resources (local genius); 2) The presence of affairs in relation to national and international strategic environment of competitive advantage (strategic environmental); 3) as well as How to contribute of certain business to the implementation of the strategy and policy of Bali Mandara, advanced, secure, peaceful and prosperous (efficiency and effectiveness).

From the analysis using a number of considerations and criteria, then the score for the priority level of the implementation of government affairs of Bali Province are: tourism and agriculture (300), trade (270), industrial (240), maritime and fisheries (200), forestry (190), energy and mineral resources as well as transmigration affairs respectively (100). Thus it appears that four of the eight matters that must be prioritized in the implementation in the province of Bali are the tourism, agriculture and industry / trade affairs.

Some types of affairs that can be proposed to the rest of the affairs of the province of Bali was Affairs of District Border Area Management, the Informal Sector Workers Affairs, Indigenous Conflict Resolution Affairs, and Complaints against Public Service Affairs (Ombudsmen).

Keywords: *residual affairs, choice priority affair, autonomy*

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I. Introduction

In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government, local authorities carry out government tasks under its authority, except in matters of government into the affairs of the central government. In conducting government affairs under the authority of the region, local authorities carry out broad autonomy to organize and manage their own affairs based on the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance.

Pursuant to Article 2 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2007, administration consists of fully government affairs into the government's authority and government affairs are shared between the level and / or structure of government (concurrent). Government affairs are shared between levels and / or the composition of these governments, are all administrative matters other than 1) foreign affairs, 2) land, 3) security, 4) justice, 5) monetary and 6) national fiscal, and 7) religion.

In every field of government affairs which are constantly concurrent there usually are department affairs under the authority of the government, provincial governments, and local government district / city. To realize the governmental affairs division of the concurrent nature proportionally between the government, the provincial government and district / city local government then it is defined some criteria for the distribution of government affair which includes *externalities, accountability and efficiency*. The use of the three criteria is set out cumulatively as a whole taking into account the harmony and justice relationships between levels and / or the composition of the government in order to minimize the negative impact in the implementation of the government affairs.

Externalities criteria based on the premise that the level of government authorities on a range of governmental affairs are determined by the impact caused in the implementation of such affairs. To prevent overlapping recognition or claim for that effect, then it is determined the accountability criteria namely the level of government closest to the impact that arises is the ultimate authority for the implementation of the government affairs. This is in accordance with democratic principles that encourage government accountability to the people. Efficiency criteria are based on the premise that the implementation of government affairs achieve as much as possible economies of scale. It is intended that all levels of government shall prioritize the achievement of efficiency in governance which are becoming an indispensable authority in the face of competition in the global era. With the implementation of the three criteria; externality,

accountability and economic spirit which is realized through efficiency criteria can be synergized in order to realize the welfare of society and democracy as basic essence of the decentralization policy.

Affairs of the regional authority in accordance with Article 6 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007, consists of obligatory functions and affairs of choice. Mandatory government affairs is the government affairs shall be convened by the regional government related to basic services (basic services) for the community, such as basic education, health, environment, transport, population and so on. While the government affairs which are optional are prioritized by the government affairs of local government to be held concerning the efforts to develop the potential seed (core competence) that characterize the area.

Given limited resources and sources of funds owned by regional government, the priority is focused on the implementation of government affairs and obligatory choice affairs that actually lead to the creation of public welfare adjusted to the conditions, potential and uniqueness of the area.

Outside of government affairs which is compulsory and the choice of all levels of government is also carrying out the affairs of government based on the criteria of government affairs division under the authority concerned on the basis of the implementation of the affairs of the rest. The whole affair into a permanent regional authority should be organized also by the local government to keep working to improve local capacity in order to meet the norms, standards, procedures and criteria as a prerequisite for the implementation of government affairs under its authority.

This study was conducted in Bali and focused on the implementation of the rest of the business and affairs of the priority choice provincial government of Bali to look at: What kind of business can be proposed as the rest of the affairs of the region? Which option affairs could be prioritized to achieve proportionality in conducting the affairs under the real conditions of Bali?

The aims of conducting this study are to search and find the kind of residual matters and priorities in the administration of the affairs of the Bali provincial government option. While the purpose of this study is to find the type of affairs that can be proposed to the rest of the affairs of the province of Bali, as well as reviewing the affairs of options that can be used as a priority to achieve proportionality in the administration of affairs under the conditions of the real Bali.

II. Material and Method

2.1 Context and Review of Literature

Government optional affairs as stipulated in Article 6 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2007 is a matter of priority by the local administration to be held concerning the efforts to develop the potential seed (core competence) that characterize the area. In addition, all levels of government is also carrying out the affairs of government based on the criteria of government affairs division under the authority concerned on the basis of the implementation of the affairs of the rest. The whole affair into a permanent regional authority should be organized also by the local government to keep working to improve local capacity in order to meet the norms, standards, procedures and criteria as a prerequisite for the implementation of government affairs under its authority.

Bali Provincial Government with the peculiarities of the region as a tourist destination needs to examine the affairs of the rest and matters become a priority choice considering the limited resources and funds owned by region. The study was focused on the affairs of the rest and options that actually lead to the creation of public welfare adjusted to the conditions, potential and uniqueness of the area.

Assessment instrument applied was developed based on the model studies that have been agreed upon by the academic and practical considerations. Further data collection during the conduct of the affairs and the remaining options, and the highest ideal value based on the theory and conventions as standard study. Furthermore, the process of calculating was done with the most appropriate model for each priority and the rest of the affairs of choice.

Thus through the implementation of the affairs of the rest of the study and the choice of Bali Provincial Government priorities, it will be known types of residual matters and a decent selection carried out in accordance with local circumstances.

Issuance of Government Regulation No. 38/2007 on the Division of Government Affairs gives impact in the implementation of regional autonomy. The issuance of the government regulation also means certainty for local governments to implement its authority. The authority is meant rights and obligations of local authorities to implement government affairs for the realization of public welfare. Prior to the issuance of Government Regulation No. 38/2007, the organization of local authorities still refers to Regulation No 25/2000 that the substance is still governed by Law No. 22/1999.

Prior to the issuance of Government Regulation 38/2007, local governments have not been able to carry out government functions as it should. Because in the implementation of government activity is still going on overlapping execution of affairs that affect the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms of coordination between the provincial and district / city. Bawdy relations between regional-central and inter-regional in the past prompted the government to make the arrangement of government affairs. So with the Government Regulation 38/2007 is expected to trigger the Local Government to improve its performance, especially in serving the community.

Government Regulation No. 38/2007 which regulates the distribution of government affairs has implications for governance. There are at least two implications of publishing the regulation on performance. First, the Government Regulation has redefined the relationship between central and local government units based public services. The spirit is changing the way the previous government affairs division which is more tinged political viewpoint, being a public service perspective to improve the competence of the government as a service provider. Due to the issuance of the regulation, the government must rearrange the organization and instrumentalities through Regulation No. 41/2007 to better suit the purpose of functional assignment based public services.

Second, the purpose of Regulation No 38/2007 is the need for accountability of all public institutions or any government organization. Clarity in inter government authority is necessary to clarify the duties and responsibilities that must be implemented by the central, provincial and district / city. The Government Regulation wants to photograph the actual conditions (existing condition) on the capacity map of each unit of government in order to promote the realization of the goal of regional autonomy, which is the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of local communities.

In this Regulation it is explained that the affairs of government composed of governmental affairs entirely the authority of each level of government and government affairs are shared between the level and composition of government. The divisions of government affairs are based on the criteria of externality, accountability, and efficiency with regard harmonious relationship among the level or composition of government. Provincial and District / Municipalities Government regulate and administer governmental affairs based criteria for governmental affairs division of authority. For the implementation of government affairs which

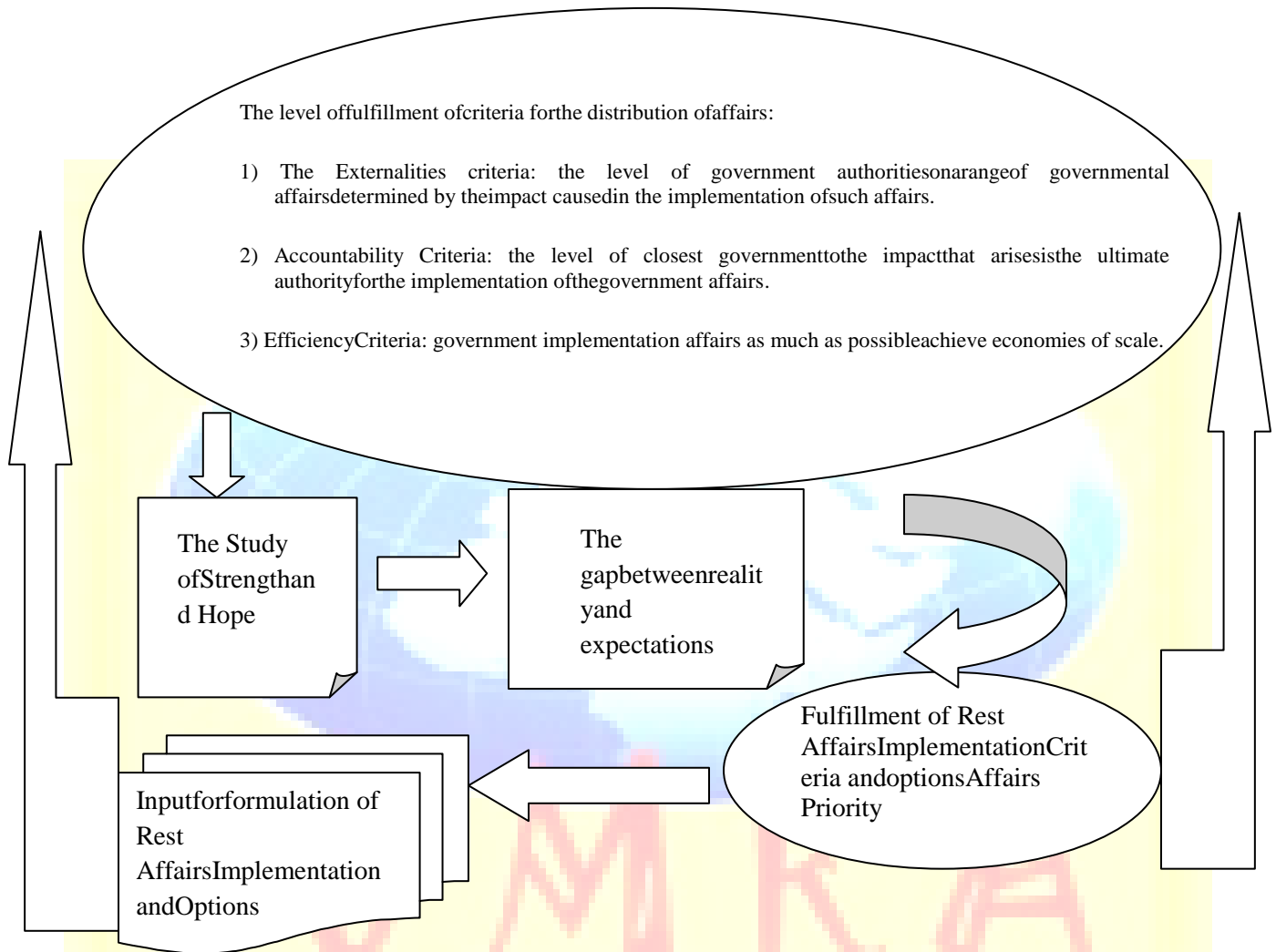
resulted in traffic impact area are jointly managed by the regions concerned. And for government affairs under the authority of Provincial implementation is assigned to the District Government / City based on the principle of co-administration, gradually be handed over to the affairs of Government of the District / Municipality concerned if the Government of Regency / City has demonstrated the ability to meet the norms, procedures, and criteria required.

As for government affairs that are not listed in the annex to this government regulation under the authority of each level or composition of government, the determination is using the criteria of governmental affairs division that has been set. Minister / head of non-departmental government institution set some norms, standards and criteria for the implementation of the affairs of the rest. In terms of the development of government affairs, the central government is also obliged to provide guidance to local governments to support the ability of local governments in conducting the affairs of government authority.

To benchmark the performance of the local government, Government Regulation 38/2007 provide a clear frame. The frame lies in the division of government affairs to 26 obligatory functions and 8 affair option. Implementation of the obligatory framed in the form of an obligation for the regions to carry out public services which directly concerns the lives of the people. That is because the matter required a government affairs directly related to the fulfillment of people's basic rights. Space for local content in local governance is shown on the right areas to carry out the affairs of choice. Matter of choice is the government concern that obviously exists and has the potential to improve the welfare of the community according to the conditions, peculiarities, and potential in the regions concerned.

To explain the conceptual relationship between the study based on the strengths and opportunities with the goal of decentralization or the provision of affairs by the central government to the regions, can be described as follows:

Figure 1
Relations of Rest Affairs Implementation and Priority Options Affairs
of Local government



2.2 Approach Method

Assessment approach used is a blend of qualitative and quantitative approach (Cassel and Symon, 1994; Mantra, 2004: 32). In consideration of the nature and scope of the problem of multidisciplinary studies, mingle and intersect with each other, then the presentation of the results of the analysis made in the form of an analytical description (Kutha Ratna, 2004, 46). In conducting the study, the exposure is made in systematic, factual and accurate information on the facts and the nature of society (Usman and Akbar, 2000: 4-5). The method used is the applied

methods of measurement and evaluation of the affairs of the Provincial Government of Bali which option will be prioritized according to resources owned.

The area of activity scope includes the province of Bali. Administratively, Bali Province currently consists of eight regencies and one city. The eighth districts are Jembrana, Tabanan, Badung, Gianyar, Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Buleleng, and Denpasar. The development of the district administration / city has not changed, but the change takes place in government under, especially at the district level. In 2004 the extension of the North Denpasar District so that the number of districts to 56 districts with 89 villages and 593 villages.

2.3 Research Instruments

The instruments used are the depth interview guides that are not structured in the form of open-ended questions that allow every question evolve toward more specific. Besides, it is also equipped with recording equipment and digital cameras, as well as field notes and an overview card that records what is seen, heard, experienced and thought during the data collection process. In addition to these instruments, to support the accuracy of study a set of computers, calculators, and other stationery are also used. Completeness of study instrument was intended to minimize the occurrence of possible errors such as chaos of information, gaps in information, and distortion of information.

2.4 The Technique of Collecting the Data

Based on the type and source of data to be searched, the data collection was applying techniques with interactive and non-interactive. With interactive data collection is done through observation (observation) and in-depth interviews. While the non-interactive way done with the use of the document.

2.5 Data Analysis Design

The data analysis consists of three main activities, namely the data presentation, data reduction and conclusion / verification of a series of activities are inseparable from each other. In this study data presentation is based on similarities, differences, relevance, category, key themes, concepts, ideas and logical analysis of the initial results, and weaknesses or gaps in the data. Once the data presented hereinafter described by building category which puts the behavior of the process is going on with organizing the data around the topic, or the main questions (Cassel and Symon, 1994: 220). This step is the selection of the data reduction, focusing on simplification, abstraction and transformation of raw data obtained from the field.

In the next stage, the data is compiled, selected basic points, focused on things that are important, look for a theme or pattern so as to help in providing the code to certain aspects. As a form of analysis, data reduction also sharpens, classify, direct, dispose of unnecessary and organizing data such that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified. Thus, the data reduced gave a sharper picture of the results of the observations made. Overall these measures were able to simplify the entire field data collected, presenting it in a systematic way, then processing, interpreting, and interpret the data.

Indicators of the measurement aspect of every aspect of the implementation of the rest of the affairs and the affairs of the priority selection process identified through field studies. The implementation of type of rest matters proposed is based on strategizing by their nature but not yet accommodated both in obligatory and optional affairs.

While the eighth affairs of the options are prioritized based on considerations or the following criteria:

Priority level Implementation of Government Affairs

Table 1

Criteria	A	B	C	Total Score
Affairs				
Maritime and Fisheries				
Agriculture				
Forestry				
Energy and Mineral Resources				
Tourism				
Industry				
Trading				
Transmigration				

Description:

- A. How is the relationship between an affair with the potential and uniqueness of local resources (local genius);
- B. The presence of affairs in relation to national and international strategic environmental competitive advantage:

C. How can a business contribution to the implementation of the strategy and policy of Bali Mandara, advanced, secure, peaceful and prosperous (efficiency and affectivity)

To determine a matter of priority selection is done with a number score shows the comparison of the relative value of the ability of the organization of the matter with average value capabilities.

Variables, Value and Scores

Table 2

No	Variable	Number of indicator	Value	Min score	Average score	Max score	Total Min score	Total Average score	Total Max score
1	The potential and uniqueness of Area resource	1	40	1	2	3	40	80	120
2	National and International Strategic of Environment	1	30	1	2	3	30	60	90
3	Strategies and Policies of Bali Mandara: Advanced, Safe, Peaceful, Prosperous	1	30	1	2	3	30	60	90
	Total	3	100				100	200	300

Value 1,2 and 3 of each indicator will be determined on the following criteria:

1. Whether or not there is the natural carrying capacity
2. Whether or not there is the carrying capacity of the facilities and infrastructure
3. Whether or not there is the carrying capacity of the political / legislative
4. Whether or not there is the perpetrator at the community level

5. The presence or absence of supporting institutions in the regional / central
6. Whether or not there is contributions THP budget
7. The performance of the existing agency / agencies

Affair of choice acquisition is prioritized based on highest ranked score, which is above the average score of 200 and is close to or equal to the maximum score of 300.

The proposed residual matters are outside of government mandatory or option affairs. As long as the affair is under regional authority of Bali Province, it remains to be organized also by the regional administration to meet the norms, standards, procedures and criteria as a prerequisite for the implementation of the residue of the affairs of government authority.

III. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

3.1 Discussion

Provincial Government of Bali held 26 obligatory and 8 option affairs. All 26 obligatory functions are 1) the education affairs, 2) health, 3) the environment, 4) public works, 5) spatial planning, 6) development planning, 7) housing, 8) youth and sports, 9) planting capital investment, 10) cooperatives and SMEs, 11) population and civil registration, 12) labor, 13) food security, 14), women's empowerment and child protection, 15) family planning and family welfare, 16) transportation, 17) communication and informatics, 18) land, 19) the unity of the nation and in home politics, 20) of regional autonomy, general administration, regional financial administration, the region, staffing and coding, 21) empowering communities and villages, 22) social, 23) culture, 24) Statistic, 25) archives, 26) library.

While eight affairs of the choices given are 1) the marine and fisheries, 2) agriculture, 3) forestry, 4) energy and mineral resources, 5) tourism, 6) industrial, 7) trade, 8) transmigration. Eighth affairs of such options will be analyzed and prioritized based on several considerations or criteria used in this study. Some considerations or criteria are:

- A. How is the relationship of an affair with the potential and uniqueness of local resources (local genius);
- B. The presence of affairs in relation to national and international strategic environment competitive advantage (strategic environmental);
- C. How is contribution of an affair to the implementation of the strategy and policy of Bali Mandara, advanced, secure, peaceful and prosperous (efficiency and affectivity)

To determine the level of affairs done with the selection of the priority conducted in score figures that show comparison of the relative ability of the organization of the matter with an average value capabilities. A value of 1, 2 and 3 on each indicator will be determined on the following criteria:

- 1) Presence or absence of the natural carrying capacity
- 2) Whether there is enough carrying capacity of facilities and infrastructure
- 3) Whether or not the carrying capacity of the political / legislative available
- 4) Whether or not there is the perpetrator at the community level
- 5) Presence or absence of supporting institutions in the area / center
- 6) Whether or not there any contribution toward regional budget
- 7) The performance of the agency / agencies that already exist

Thus there are three priorities determinant variables and 7 indicators used for prioritization by means of value and scored as follows:

Variables, Value and Scores

Table 3

No	Variable	Number of indicator	Value	Min score	Average score	Max score	Total Min score	Total Average score	Total Max score
1	The potential and uniqueness of Area resource	1	40	1	2	3	40	80	120
2	National and International Strategic of Environment	1	30	1	2	3	30	60	90
3	Strategies and Policies of Bali Mandara: Advanced, Safe, Peaceful, Prosperous	1	30	1	2	3	30	60	90
	total	4	100				100	200	300

Affair of choice acquisition was prioritized based on the highest score ranked, which is above the average score of 200 and is close to or equal to the maximum score, which is 300. The analysis

and discussion of the implementation of the eight priority choice affairs in Bali province is as follows:

Priority level Implementation of Government Affairs

Table 4

affairs	Criteria	Total Score	Priority Levels of Implementation Affairs
Maritime Affairs and Fisheries		200	V
Agriculture		300	I / II
Forestry		190	VI
Energy and Mineral Resources		100	VII / VIII
Tourism		300	I / II
Industry		240	IV
Trade		270	III
Transmigration		100	VII / VIII

Adapted from secondary data: Local Long-Term Development Plan Bali Province 2005-2025 year, Medium Term Development Plan Bali Province in 2008-2013, and Regional Device Work Plan Bali Province in 2009.

From the analysis, it appeared that the score for the priority level of the implementation of government affairs of Bali Province are: tourism and agriculture (300), trade (270), industrial (240), maritime and fisheries (200), forestry (190), energy and resources mineral and transmigration affairs respectively (100). Thus it appears that four of the eight matters that must be prioritized implementation in the province of Bali is the business of tourism, agriculture, trade and industry.

Outside of compulsory and choice government affairs as mentioned in Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007, all levels of government also conduct the affairs of government based on the criteria of the division of government affairs fall under the authority concerned on the basis on the principle of the rest affairs.

As long as the affair under regional authority of Province Bali remains to be organized also by the regional administration to meet the norms, standards, procedures and criteria as a prerequisite for the implementation of the rest of the affairs of government authority.

However, in the implementation of compulsory and elective of the affairs of Bali provincial government of as administration stated in the Bali Provincial Regulation No. 1 of

2008 have not been given opportunities for organizing the affairs of the rest. However, in the description section of Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007, the opportunities will be made possible. Based on the Government regulation and the regional regulation, then several alternatives on the rest affairs of that can be proposed as Bali Provincial affairs are as follows:

3.2 Affairs on Border of District Area Management

In developing the district boundaries, it cannot be separated from efforts to boost economic growth in the area of potential sites through increased investment in the productive sense to invite prospective investors to invest into this area. With the presence of the investors, the province and each district will have the opportunity to explore the natural resources and human resources as optimally as possible, so that the optimization of the resources intended to be a positive impact on the increase in regional revenue.

The observations show that the inter-district cooperation made possible by the Act and Regulations that applied can be carried out. The cooperation includes among others; waste reduction efforts, development of tourism in order to increase revenue, flood control, maintenance of watersheds, drinking water support, and so on.

All forms of cooperation showed that almost all sectors of the problems faced by each district can only be cooperated if, after being analyzed, it appears possible to realize mutual benefits for the regions concerned.

Similarly, provision of physical and infrastructure for the community, especially the increasingly complex needs of the city population, for example, market development, terminals, parking lots, housing typically require enormous costs and cannot be tackled from a source of budget revenues from the sector revenue.

3.3 Informal Sector Worker Affairs

The existence and survival of informal sector activities in the system of contemporary economic is not a negative phenomenon, but rather as a democratic economic reality that is quite an important role in the development of society and national development. At least, when the development program are less able to provide employment opportunities for the labor force, the informal sector with all its shortcomings is able to act as placeholders and alternative employment opportunities for job seekers.

Data from Statistical Center Board obtained from National Labor Force Survey noted that the population of Bali which is a working-age population (aged 15 years and above) in 2002

was 2,654,395 inhabitants which amounted to 66.98 percent of the labor force already employed 64.63 percent and 2.35 percent seek jobs and unemployment 3.51 per cent, while in 2006 the working age population is 2,607,821 inhabitants, of which 76.33 per cent of whom are labor force, which consists of people who have worked 71.72 percent and who are looking for jobs 4.61 percent to 6.04 percent rate of open unemployment.

Bali residents who work in the formal sector in 2004 as many as 622 935 inhabitants who work in the informal sector in the same year amounted to 1.21223 million and in 2006 the working population in the formal sector increased to 801 818 inhabitants, while the informal sector decreased to 1.06847 million inhabitants , this means that the informal sector still provide considerable opportunities compared to the formal sector, the informal sector is able to absorb the labor force by 67 percent, while the younger generation is less interested in the informal work sector.

Issues that arise during enforcement efforts are in the informal sector workers. No agency is specifically tasked to take care of and nurture them. Whereas affairs in informal sector is an inter-sector and cross-district field so that the need for a single agency, or whatever his name at the provincial level which carry out this task.

3.4 Indigenous Conflict Resolution Affairs

Custom cases especially *kasepekang* alias exclusion from indigenous villages still happens in Bali. Other indigenous peoples in the archipelago never know this model law. Many Balinese people who do not understand, who should protect these issues. They spilled everything to *Parisada* that is often thought not to do for the people so that they appear *kasepekang* case.

Indigenous affairs so far is tackled by Village *Pakraman* Assembly, an institution that is its staff from the village level, sub-districts (Lower *Pakraman* Assembly), district (Middle *Pakraman* Assembly) to provincial level (Main *Pakraman* Assembly). The Supreme Council of the congregation II in Traditional Hall of Samuan Tiga Temple, Gianyar, has actually resulted in the decision that the sanctions of *kasepekang* should not be implemented.

Custom cases that occurred in Bali is quite disturbing, especially *kasepekang* law. This law is outside the legal norms of modern society. In the modern society the prisoners are incarcerated. There is a term town prisoners, house arrest, and body custody. House arrest should not go out of the house. Town Prisoners may not go away from his own town but may go out of the house. Body custody is thrown into prison, and his life is dwelling there alone.

Apparently, although the *Pakraman* Assembly an institution that is its staff from the village level, districts (low *Pakraman* Assembly), district (Middle *Pakraman* Assembly) to the provincial level (high *Pakraman* Assembly) have long been formed but not yet optimal. Therefore, it would be suggested that the indigenous conflict resolution affairs be carried out as a translation in particular the division of government affairs and village community empowerment as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 8 of 2007. Similarly, the sub-field of indigenous empowerment and the development of social and cultural life of society, with the sub-areas empowerment of local customs and culture of the archipelago Regulation No. 1 Year 2008 Bali Province, it makes it possible that the affairs of indigenous conflict resolution is particular organized by an agency, such agency or any form under the Provincial Cultural Office.

3.5 Complaints against Public Service Affairs (Ombudsmen)

Based on empirical experience of public services in Indonesia in general and Bali in particular has not been optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to provide concrete recommendations in order to improve public services by making it as the affairs of the rest held by entities / provincial government unit, a kind of ombudsmen institutions in the area.

The institution in charge will enhance the public service aimed at aspects of responsiveness, accountability, and efficiency. Aspects of responsiveness require that public services respond to the needs and desires of customers. While the accountability requires that the public service is given by considering the equal access of all the people of Bali, transparency and certainty. Each Balinese should have equal access to obtain public services they need. Process and public service prices must be transparent, and supported by the certainty of the procedure and the time of service. Aspects of this efficiency cover both the perspective of providers and customers. Both sides wanted the public service that is fast, inexpensive, and energy efficient.

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

a) To determine the priority of implementation of the Bali Provincial government affairs before the establishment of criteria and considerations: 1) How is the relationship of an affair with the potential and uniqueness of local resources (local genius); 2) The presence of affairs in relation to national environment strategic and international competitive advantage (strategic

environmental); 3) How is the contribution of an affair toward the implementation of the strategy and policy of Bali Mandara, advanced, secure, peaceful and prosperous (efficiency and affectivity).

b) To determine the level of the selection of the priority affair to be carried out with score figures showing comparison of the relative ability of the organization of the matter with average value capabilities. A value of 1, 2 and 3 on each indicator will be determined on the following criteria:

- i. Presence or absence of the natural carrying capacity
- ii. Whether there is a carrying capacity of infrastructure
- iii. Presence or absence of the carrying capacity of the political / legislative
- iv. Presence or absence of actors at the community level
- v. Presence or absence of supporting institutions in the area / center
- vi. Whether there is a contribution to the budget
- vii. The performance of the existing agency / agencies

c) From the analysis using a number of considerations and criteria, then the score for the priority level of the implementation of Bali Province government affairs are: tourism and agriculture (300), trade (270), industrial (240), maritime and fisheries (200), forestry (190), energy and mineral resources as well as transmigration affairs respectively (100). Thus it appears that the implementation of four out of the eight matters must be prioritized in the province of Bali; the business of tourism, agriculture and industry / trade

d) Some types of affairs that can be proposed to the rest of the affairs of the province of Bali was District Area Border Management Affairs, the Informal Sector Workers Affairs, Indigenous Conflict Resolution Affairs, and complaints against public service affairs (Ombudsmen)

4.2 Recommendation

a) The term of the rest of the affairs should be replaced with of special affairs / creative areas to eliminate unimportant impressions of the affair.

b) It needs to be proposed additional setting of special affairs / creative in Bali Provincial Regulation No. 1 Year 2008 on Bali Provincial Government Affairs which only regulate the affairs of compulsory and optional, but has not set up this affair. While Regulation No. 38 of 2007 has set it clearly

- c) Because of tourism affairs and agriculture to get the same score in the implementation of priority, then both these matters should get the same attention from the government. No more difference in treatment as before, where tourism affairs are preferred.
- d) For the implementation of more optimal trade affairs, it needs to realize the establishment of trading centers in strategic places.
- e) In order to optimize the implementation of industrial affairs, the attention to groups of small and medium enterprises need to be increased.

Acknowledgments

We would like express praise and gratitude to Ida Shang Hyang WidiWasa, the Almighty God for His blessing that this study entitled “*REST AFFAIRS IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY OPTIONAL AFFAIRS OF BALI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, INDONESIA*” can be completed on time. In this occasion, we would like to thank those who have helped this research so that it runs well and smoothly including: our friends for their support, their contribution, their valuable input, and we expect this paper to be useful for all of us. Last but not least, we also thank to I Wayan Suryasa as advisor and editor in chief of IJMRA that has reviewed and approved to be published.

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