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The 3rd International Conference on Local Government
November 15-16, 2012, Khon Kaen, THAILAND

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

Conference Proceedings



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College of Local Administration
Khon Kaen University
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The College of Local Administration (COLA) at Khon Kaen University was founded with two overarching missions: to enhance the self-governing capacity of Thai local governments and to serve as a sanctuary of knowledge on government innovation and collaboration. At COLA, we offer 6 degree programs:

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5. The Master of Public Administration Program in Community and Police Administration, and
6. The Doctor of Public Administration Program in Public Affairs Management.

“We are part of the world and the world is our local community.”

Peerasit Kamnuansilpa, Ph.D.
Founding Dean of the College of Local Administration

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Scoring Local Economic Development Goals in South Africa: Why Local Government is Failing to Score

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Abstract

Local Economic Development entered the development lexicon in South Africa in the 1990s and from that time it has become not just an isolated local development initiative but an obligation for all local authorities according to a plethora of government policies and the South African Constitution of 1996. While this paper explicates the Local Economic Development episteme in South Africa, it also seeks to explore reasons for the demise of local economic development in South Africa. The paper is exploratory and descriptive in design and relies on an extensive literature review. It argues that LED in South Africa suffers from both conceptual imprecision and theoretical underdevelopment. The assumption of a local economy underpinning LED is also questioned in an era of globalization. Moreover, other challenges confronting the success of LED entail lack of local government capacity for implementation, funding for LED, lack of effective planning methodologies and failure to manage participation at the local level.

The Role of Local Government in Local Economic Development in South Africa

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Abstract

Local government literature purports this sphere of government to be the engine of Local Economic Development (LED) because of its close proximity to the people. Given the “goodness” of the integrated planning processes, local government should ably lead and provide for an enabling local development environment wherein jobs, income, market, and economic output opportunities are created. That is, local government can create conditions in which local people could take and use productive opportunities whilst simultaneously resisting the attendant risks and vulnerability to poverty and inequality. Therefore, local government’s ability to establish an enabling local development environment could be measurable through, among other things, its capacity to create productive opportunities accessible to the locales and to support people’s ability to resist threats.

This paper demonstrates that South Africa’s local government integrated development planning processes, notwithstanding the LED rhetoric, do not provide for measures necessary for the creation of an enabling local development environment. Instead, its local government has helped to deliver development to a passive citizenry. This paper concludes that the role of local government in establishing an enabling local development environment is compromised by the lack of measures for supporting local people’s ability to attain the three core values of development: a high standard of living, high self-esteem, and total freedom of choice.

The Impact Application of Asset-based Approach to Socio-Economic Challenges at Umzumbe Local Municipality: South Africa

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Abstract

This paper explores the potential application of the asset-based approach to socio-economic challenges facing the Umzumbe local municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, since the 2004-2006 Project Consolidate intervention. Umzumbe was among the 136 municipalities which the National Ministry of Provincial and Local Government Report identified as lacking expertise to discharge their mandates of providing basic services and socio-economic development effectively. Despite this intervention, Umzumbe remains among many vulnerable municipalities experiencing numerous similar service delivery challenges, poor infrastructure, escalating poverty, unemployment and HIV/AIDS.

The paper makes use of participant observation and face-to-face interviews with municipal officials, community leaders, councilors, development workers and community members as well as secondary data from municipal reports and a literature review. It argues that applying the asset-based approach might unlock people's potential to utilize their talents and skills and further instill a sense of responsibility and active citizenship.

Contrary to the myth that local people are vulnerable or lazy, the authors conclude that Umzumbe's people are resilient although they need the municipality to create a conducive socio-economic environment wherein they could maximally utilize their skills, talents, indigenous knowledge and networks to survive.

The Impact of Local Economic Development on Poverty Alleviation in the Eastern Cape of South Africa: The Case of Nkonkobe Local Municipality

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to establish the impact of Local Economic Development (LED) as a poverty alleviation strategy in the Nkonkobe Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. This is done by assessing the effectiveness of the LED initiatives implemented in the local municipality in alleviating poverty in Nkonkobe. The paper follows a qualitative research methodology and guided by secondary analysis research design.

The essential findings of this paper are that LED strategies have had some impact in improving infrastructure, agricultural activities, tourism, and enterprise development, as well as empowering local communities to take part in their own development initiatives. Arguing from a structural and historical perspective, the article shows that LED has a marginal effect on local economic activity and employment creation. LED activities in Nkonkobe are still not fully coordinated by the local municipality as the municipality is greatly affected by lack of funds and authority to independently make decisions. The article recommends a new pro-poor LED agenda which is holistic, and moves away from piecemeal project-based LED initiatives to adopt more meaningful economic programs, which incorporate major investment directed at economic growth and socio-economic development.

Role of Local Government on REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia: Case Study of Central Kalimantan as REDD+ Pilot Province

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Abstract

The world is racing to fight deforestation and forest degradation amidst the effort to reduce emission to mitigate climate change. REDD+ offers a new and more effective approach because it provides financial incentives for forest carbon storage. This approach is evidently different from the conventional forest conservation efforts. Simple, it might look. However, the practical implementation of REDD+ has proven to be cumbersome. In the context of Indonesia and its local autonomy policy, REDD+ presents both prospects and challenges. This study attempts to analyse the role of local government in the local autonomy framework in the implementation of REDD+. This study is a normative-juridical research using literature review to dissect secondary data. Among the secondary data that this study has dissected are statutory regulations, various legal documents, past studies, and other references which are relevant with the role of local government in the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia, under the context of local autonomy. Indonesia has seen the implementation of REDD+ inherently laden with prospects and challenges. On the one hand, REDD+ can empower communities living in and surrounding forests and can provide simultaneous forest preservation. On another hand, problem in sectoral regulations present considerable challenges. Consequently, a working strategy and design to adjust REDD+ implementation to Indonesia's nature as a decentralized unitary state is needed.

The Character of School Governance in South Sumatera, Indonesia

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Abstract

The goals of this research are (a) to explain the character of education decentralization governance at the school level; (b) to analyze the institutional factors that contributed to the character of school governance; and (c) to analyze the structural factors that compel the actors to optimize their role in school governance and this impact this has on the character of school governance. To attain this goal, two schools were selected for research samples. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with key informants, including the school manager, teachers, school supervisor, head of village office, and informal elite in the village community.

The study found that there is virtually no school governance. The schools were still dominated by state actors namely, school managers, teachers, and school supervisors. It is very difficult to eliminate this problem because the state actors are very powerful. They have authority to utilize money, process information, understanding of bureaucratic rule, professional judgment, and access to more authoritative power. Citizens' participation in school governance is low because the school committee has low performance; school managers are not innovative because of the *sungkan* culture which protects social harmony; and an anti-participation has followed the BOS (operational school fund) and Sekolah Gratis (free school) program. However, the external environment of schools has the potential to produce participatory power from village communities.

The Local Government Functions in Social Welfare of Neglected Children in Mataram

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Abstract

The local government's social welfare role is determined by the quality of its social policy regarding the target group. The phenomenon of neglected children in modern urban settings is a real social problem in the world. Nowadays, no country or city anywhere in the world is without the presence of social problem of neglected children. This study is an analysis of the issues of neglected children in the city of Mataram. From this study it can be concluded that the existing program should be evaluated in terms of the quality of social services. Moreover, the government needs to create regulations to implement new programs for neglected children in the future.

Trends in Municipal Services Marketization and Privatization: Lessons in Service Delivery Reforms in South Africa and Botswana

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Abstract

The paper examines commercialization and privatization of municipal or council services in South Africa and Botswana by focusing on selected case studies of urban municipalities. Commercialization and privatization of municipal/council services have been and still remain some of the major challenges in municipal service delivery reform. Municipal service delivery reforms basically aim at engendering efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and competitiveness in service delivery. However, the implementation of such brazen reforms has generated a plethora of socio-economic problems for the municipalities or councils themselves and the public in general. Privatization is associated with transfer of assets from the public to the private sector in terms of ownership, management, or control. Nevertheless, privatization does not necessarily culminate in complete transfer of ownership and control of the service to the private sector since municipalities continue to set a framework for their provision in particular, the pricing of the services to be rendered. Thus, the term marketization is preferable in that it takes into account the fact that provision of services such as water, energy, and waste management are merely contracted out to private entities to enable them to provide the same services using market-based concepts. This paper takes a closer look at these service delivery reforms and how they have impacted the delivery of services.

Ampersal (Jaminan Persalinan or Labor Warranty) as a Form of Public Health Service

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Abstract

Public services are one of the rights of every human being, as well as an obligation of the government of a state to provide them. Central government is not the only party to carry out these obligations. Each member of the government, as public servants, should provide excellent public services to the community. Public services here also include public health services. All members of society have an equal right to live a healthy life and the government also has an obligation to keep the health of society. For this reason the government should manage public services in the health sector in order to optimize health and social welfare. One of the government's efforts in carrying out public health services is the program known as Jampersal (Jaminan Persalinan or Labor Warranty). This provides an opportunity for pregnant women who are unable able to afford it with the help of medical personnel in order to reduce Maternal the Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia. The authors will share their thoughts about the kinds of practices included in this program as a form of local government public health service.

Social Participation in Policy Formulation of Developing the West Java International Airport Based on a New Public Service Perspective

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Abstract

The policy formulation process is formulating policy to solve social problems. The participants of the formulation process consist of the government, private organizations, and society. Many public participation issues affect the practice of strategic planning. These issues often relate to process and may include the need to clarify the purpose and scope of public participation. This paper will discuss the participation of the society in formulating the development of the airport. The area that will be used by the airport is fertile land which produces approximately 7 tons/hectares of rice. Most people in Kertajati are farmers who rely on the land. According to New Public Service (Denhardt, 2004), the government should involve society in formulating public policy. The society's position is in the owners and the government can work together with them to reach the aim of public policy.

Local Government and the Fragmented Developmental Mandate: A Case Study of Offender Rehabilitation in South Africa

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Abstract

Development, especially at the local government level, is complex and multifaceted. For this reason, approaches to development need to be integrated. Acceptance of this theoretical position is clearly demonstrated in a new South Africa where the integrated development planning approach was adopted and implemented. Hence, the local government in South Africa has a constitutional developmental mandate which requires an integrated development approach. But practice seems to suggest that development initiatives undertaken by local government have been fragmented. However, cooperative governance legislation provides the opportunity for different spheres of government to collaborate in addressing a variety of challenges that face South Africa's public service. One of the most neglected challenges at the local level is that of rehabilitation of offenders and support for their families. This paper asserts that the local government developmental mandate circumvents the rehabilitation of offenders and support for their families, amidst the fact that crime is one of the factors central to the challenges of poverty, deprivation and inequality. The paper argues, therefore, that the mandate of local government is not holistic because it hopes to provide for sustainable service delivery and development in isolation from other equally important determinants of a "better life." It concludes that the challenge of the local government attaining its developmental mandate will remain unaddressed if the approach continues to be fragmented and incomplete.

Analyzing the Quality of South Africa's Public Services at the Local Government Level Through the Batho Pele Principles

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Abstract

This paper evaluates the quality of South Africa's local government public services. Using the country's eight Batho Pele Principles (White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997), as a monitoring and evaluation framework, it critically argues that the low quality of public services at local government level fuels public discontent and exacerbates the challenges of poverty, unemployment, inequality and poor service delivery. Furthermore, the disconnection between the local sphere of government and local citizens undermines the potential of this sphere to fulfill its constitutional, democratic and developmental mandates. Even the heavy dependence of people on local government as the sole provider of essential services (water, sanitation, housing, electricity etc.) is worrisome since local government lacks financial resources and is weak at recruiting skilled, knowledgeable and competent human resources.

The paper relies on face-to-face interviews with academics and practitioners in local government and on secondary literature. It concludes that the failure of South Africa's local government to render sustainable basic services to its citizens emanates from the non-alignment of local economic development strategies to the strategic IDP within municipalities, cadre deployment, maladministration and mismanagement within local authorities including greed, corruption and a culture of self-enrichment among the officials.

Analysis of Theoretical Approaches to Shrinking Cities in Mexico

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Abstract

This paper is aimed at analyzing the theoretical approaches to shrinking cities in Mexico. The study of tendencies in economic and environmental shrinkage is tied to manifestations of substantive changes in the complexity of determinant contexts of internal and migration flows. Population mobility is the strategic rational survival response in an instable economic, social, and political environment. At the same time, it is important to analyze the tendencies according to economic changes using theories and models and not to fall down victim to simplistic projections and conjectures or unsound theories based more on speculation than on facts. In general terms, the situation of shrinking cities in Mexico does not follow the same patterns of highly-developed countries, where an increase in shrinking cities has been occurring since the mid-1950s and the use of incentives in some localities to attract economic growth has had modest success in turning around the shrinking process. Further research on shrinking cities should be done in Mexico. Finally, this paper analyzes some of the issues and problems which are important for setting an agenda for future research in Mexico.

Characteristics of the End of Regional Autonomy Era: A Lesson from Indonesia

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Abstract

Public policies are meant to solve problems of the public. Therefore they must be well formulated, implemented, and, of course, evaluated. Otherwise, the policies will not achieve their goals well. In Indonesia, especially in the regional autonomy era, some public policies tend to be used to cheat the people, to show power, and to abuse power for personal or group gain. This happen again and again on behalf of “democracy” and regional autonomy power.

Human Resource Competencies for E-Government in Local Government

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Abstract

E-government is a strategic medium for local governments to accommodate the global demand. E-government can be a gateway for local governments to produce services that can be accessed by various users not only from the local location but from anywhere else. Therefore, local governments must have good quality human resources that are competent in information technology (IT) to make their e-government have maximum benefit. This paper discusses the competence of IT specialist in managing e-government of Kebumen District, Central Java Province, Republic of Indonesia. A survey was conducted to explore the competence of IT specialists who manage e-government at the unit level. The results showed that the majority of IT specialist who work at the unit level did not graduate from IT schools. This phenomenon has implications on their competencies. The majority of IT specialists need to improve their IT capability. This study recommends that the process of recruitment and placement of IT specialists needs to be reformed based on e-government requirements. Some training to improve competence should also be conducted both for operators and for information system developers.

Electronic Government in Local Government Companies

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Abstract

Problems in local government companies include corporate profits not sufficient for the government target in corporate profit revenue, lack of marketing support systems, and enterprise management systems. This phenomenon is based on the government taking action to dissolve the company because it is very detrimental to the government. Such efforts by the government are include implementing electronic government (E-gov) in each local government. This action aims to create public enterprises able to adapt and compete with private companies in terms of information technology, especially in reaching the market and society. Managerial systems facilitate more effective and efficient performance of local government companies in terms of accountability. These efforts can maximize the function of state enterprises in improving the government's target as part of efforts in the new public management paradigm, and achievement of local autonomy can be realized.

Moderating Effects of SISP Approaches to the Relationship between SISP Practices and Performance

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Abstract

The notion that strategic information systems planning (SISP) approaches moderate the relationships between strategic information systems planning practices and organizational performance has been emphasized in the literature. Notwithstanding, a review of previous studies indicates that SISP approaches have attracted little research attention. This study attempts to address this issue by examining the moderating effect of SISP approaches on the relationships between SISP practices and performance of 54 government agencies.

Results of the analyses of the data gathered from 54 government agencies show positive relationships between SISP practices and performance. Furthermore, the results of the study also suggest that SISP approaches moderate the relationships between SISP practices and performance.

Information for Community Management of Local Administrative Organizations in Thailand

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Abstract

This study was aimed at compiling data related to information management for community management under the research project on the development of Information System for Community Management in Thailand. The researchers selected six local administrative organizations in Khon Kaen and Nakhon Ratchasima provinces. A documentary study and non-participation observations were conducted with 12 local administrative organization administrators and personnel in charge of information management of each local administrative organization.

The results showed that since local administrative organizations are closest to the population and are expected by other organizations in the country to compile information for them. This results in local administrative organizations having a lot of information storing systems. Examples include the local administrative organization baseline data by the Department of Local Administration Promotion, information on evaluations of public service standards of local administrative organizations by the Decentralization Committee. The said information systems differ in structure and information required by each system since it was developed at the central organization and transferred to local administrative organizations to further compilation work. However, the information management workload has not been assigned as the major mission of local administrative organizations. Thus, problems emerge in practice, i.e., there are no personnel appropriately qualified to take responsibility of information management. We therefore would like to propose that the central government should promote and strengthen the capacity of local administrative organizations in being the area information center for benefits of information usage.

Local Government's Autonomy and Effectiveness in Nigeria

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Abstract

Local government is an intermediary player between the federal authority and the grassroots in a given society. Adequate effective local authority is an indication that governmental policies and activities are well with the people. In other words, the smooth running of a society needs to be cemented from the grassroots through adequate representation, policy formulation and implementation, and equitable distributions of resources and services. Nigeria is one of the few countries in Africa that adopted a federal system of government, a system that envisages autonomy for every sector of its authorities. Unfortunately, to suit their political agenda and interests, federal and state governments have maintained a great level of control over local authorities. This paper will investigate the level of privilege empowered on the local authorities in the Nigerian constitution to discharge their duties, and the extent to which the federal and state governments have interfered with and influenced its effectiveness.

A Survey of Community Engagement in Australian Local Government

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Abstract

In the quest for both enhanced local democracy (Aulich 2009) and increased economic prosperity founded in “place-based” policy-making (Lyons 2007), community engagement has become an established technique of Australian local government planning and decision making. While several commentators have considered the normative validity of community engagement strategies (see, for example, Grant and Dollery 2011) and others have conducted detailed studies of particular jurisdictional contexts (Prior and Herriman 2010; Wiseman 2006), to date a comparative study of the different Australian local government systems has not been forthcoming. As an initial step toward undertaking this comprehensive empirical task, this paper examines the legislative and regulatory frameworks for community engagement in Australian local government jurisdictions. It is argued that the characteristics of Australia’s federal system are played out in this policy arena, such that differences between the state and territory frameworks enable the promise of place-based policy making to be felt at the local community level.

The Quest for Local Sustainability: How to Balance the Development Paradigm

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Abstract

Sustainability has been the main issue for strengthening both economic and social development of Thailand since 1961, when the 1st National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESP) was promoted. Since then the United States has been the main donor. Thai technocrats have rarely created and integrated traditional Thai wisdom to serve the ultimate goal of development. Moreover, local sustainability from public participation in any development process has been ignored despite being the root of democratization from the bottom up. In the age of oriental awakening with China rising in this region, the time has come for Thailand to use its own wisdom to serve both in the local and global context.

Local Fiscal Autonomy of Philippine Local Government Units

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Abstract

This research paper focuses on the fiscal autonomy of various local government units in the Philippines. Specifically, it discusses the supervision which is imposed by the Philippine national government over these local government units. It tries to show whether the supervision by the national government is actually beneficial for both the national and local government collectively. In addition, it also tackles current issues involving the shares of the local government units from the national government's budget. Consequently, it also includes the issue of how the effectiveness of local government units in providing basic services to the people under their jurisdiction is impacted by the amount of supervision imposed upon them by the central government. Thus, it shows whether the Philippine national government's supervision over the local government units is beneficial or not.

Local Government and Sustainability in Aotearoa New Zealand: The Te Ao Māori Research Approach

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Abstract

Nations are responding to their global context by recognizing the social and cultural capital inherent in indigenous communities. In Aotearoa, New Zealand, the guiding statute of local government is the Local Government Act 2002. Enacted by the Labour Government in December of that year, it is an enabling statute that describes aspirations for wide community participation in local governance, along with progress towards urban sustainability. The Act places specific obligations on New Zealand local authorities with respect to the participation of New Zealand Māori and recognition of the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Much of what is held true around governance and sustainable use of the environment can be explained through the cosmology, which has served as the philosophical foundation of Māori society. This paper describes an indigenous research approach, undertaken by a Pākehā researcher, in Aotearoa New Zealand. It drew on the kōrero of 15 Māori leaders who shared their views of governance and sustainability in a local government context. The research was undertaken as part of doctoral thesis, and describes how the application of four indigenous research methodologies contributed to the ultimate conclusion: that progress towards effective governance and sustainability in an Aotearoa New Zealand context needed to give expression to Te Ao Māori.

Local Government's Role in Economic Development, Preservation of Local Culture, Social Welfare, and Public Concerns Related to Sustainability, Energy Resources, and the Environment

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Abstract

Hiware Bazar village is situated in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state in India as a model village. The Government of Maharashtra launched the "Ideal village Scheme" program, which was to demonstrate how an individual family and village can become self-sufficient with sustainable use of environment. In the rain shadow area, Hiware Bazar has an annual rainfall about 277 mm. The areas of agriculture and yield have increased, and the groundwater level, which was 70-80 ft. down, came up to 20-25 ft. Hiware Bazar's per capita income has increased from Rs.832 in 1991 to Rs.28000. In 1995 out of 180 families 168 in BPL now out 216 families only 3 in BPL. The village adopted Panchsutri (five Gandhian principles) for sustainability. They are *nashbandi* (restriction of family size), *nashabandi* (ban on alcohol), *charaibandi* (ban on free grazing), *kurhadbandi* (ban on tree felling) and *sbramdan* (donation of voluntary labor for community welfare) has inculcated a whole culture among the local people, making Hiware Bazar a model for community development. The village has eco-friendly houses; Hiware Bazar Gramsabha (general meeting of villages) instituted a watershed program; Hiware Bazar has been conducting an annual water audit; and it has more than 150 bio-gas plants for daily cooking using animal waste.

Creating a New Ethical Culture in South African Local Governments

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Abstract

This article argues that the government is compelled to promote ethical decision-making in public organizations by establishing ethics guidelines that reflect the organization's well-defined value system. Ethical consideration is regarded as a public discourse aimed at curbing and correcting corruption and maladministration in the South African public service. Corruption and unethical behavior weakens democracy, impacts economies, and impedes public service reforms and development efforts in South Africa. Society looks upon the government to develop mechanisms for fostering an ethical culture that will restore public trust. Today's public managers face increasingly complex ethical dilemmas, having to respond to the expectations of the media and society while they conduct themselves. The South African Constitution and the law obligate public managers to conduct themselves in a manner that will meet ethical standards and refrain from the abuse of public trust.

This paper seeks to assess how public officials can create an ethical work environment in the South African public organizations. Using a qualitative approach, the article critically reviews and analyzes the mechanisms for creating an ethical environment based on legislative mechanisms, statutory guidelines and codes of conduct, guiding values and governance, awareness and training, and formal mechanisms. The findings and deliberations from this article contribute towards the practice of ethical considerations in local government.

Limitations of the Proportional Representation (PR) Electoral System in South Africa's Local Government Elections: The Case of the 2011 Local Election

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Abstract

As a plural heterogeneous society, South Africa adopted the Proportional Representation (PR) Electoral System to allow wider participation of citizens in decision-making processes. This paper argues that this system is only effective at national and provincial levels where citizens vote for political parties, which, in turn, appoint representatives in line with their party lists. At the local government level, citizens vote directly for their representatives through a simple majority system, since it is at this level that citizens interact directly with their representatives. This suggests that South Africa has two electoral systems, one applicable at national and provincial levels and another one at the local government level. This dual system is so for a number of reasons: (i) the PR system promotes titular leadership or leaders without real power, as the ultimate power to make decisions lies in the hands of political leaders, not political representatives; and (ii) in the PR system, political representatives serve the interests of the political parties which usher them into power rather than the electorate. The opposite, however, is true in the Simple Plural Majority System in which: (i) citizens vote directly for their representatives and hold them accountable for their actions; (ii) government officials meet citizens directly; and (iii) true democracy is practiced.

In short, the paper argues that in South Africa the PR system allows wider participation of citizens in decision-making processes at the national and provincial levels of government, while the Simple Plural Majority system at the local government level allows accountability of political representatives. The paper tests this argument in the context of the 2011 local government elections.

Reinventing Local Governance in Uganda: Current Governance Perspectives and Future Trends

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Abstract

Since the 1980's local governance in Uganda has adopted the New Public Management (NPM) approach with a business customer service model. Both local and central government agencies have been characterized by attempts to slow down government growth in terms of overt public spending and staffing, shift toward privatization and quasi-privatization and away from core government institutions. There has also been renewed emphasis on "subsidiarity" in service provision development of automation, particularly in information technology in service delivery, and adopting a more international agenda in decision styles and intergovernmental cooperation.

With a key aim of improving public services performance, a number of administrative reforms including decentralization, privatization, contracting out and public tendering, agencification, and user-charges became fashionable at the national as well as the local level.

While the NPM approach of ensuring efficiency in public services seems to have significantly improved the service delivery in local governments in Uganda, recent developments indicate waning performance of the applied reforms. Indications are that a notion of "community government" aimed at enabling or empowering groups and individuals to make a decision or to act may be preferred to the old NPM model. The idea of serving citizens and focusing on collective public interest rather than customers as envisioned in the New Public Service doctrines will be explored in this paper.

Devolution, Localism, and Good Governance in England

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Abstract

Globalization continues to raise questions about the future form of the nation state which has led to increasing academic interest in sub-national forms of government and governance (Hooghe, 2012, Rhodes, 1996, Putnam 1993). In Britain there was substantial popular disengagement from conventional national politics before the 2008 economic crisis (Power, 2006). Devolution and “Localism” have been themes espoused by all recent British governments though they vary in their interpretation, level of application and consistency of approach. The Labour Government (1997-2010) first embraced regional devolution to Scotland, Wales, and N. Ireland and attempted unsuccessfully to develop regional governance within England. Later it moved towards a New Localism agenda placing emphasis on sub-regional levels. The present Coalition Government, elected in 2010, also embraces Localism and has replaced the English regional structure with its own sub-regional approach based on Local Economic Partnerships. In this paper we review developments, consider some of the practical implications of “New Localism” in England, and make some recommendations, illustrating with our own data drawn from our study (2009, 2012) in which we interviewed members of regional and local elites including local council leaders, politicians, local authority CEOs, local business leaders, and representatives from the 3rd sector.

The State of Ethics in the South African Local Government

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Abstract

In recent years, the local government in South Africa has become a breeding ground for violent protests due to poor service delivery and governance issues which have reared their ugly heads. The hope of a stable and developmental local government has not only remained an overwhelming challenge but a fleeting illusion that needs vigorous pursuit by the national government. The major concerns are the degree of corruption, institutional incapacity constraints relating to appropriate skills and staff, lack of transparency, dysfunctional ward committees, lack of accountability by councilors and municipal officials, lack of public participation in issues of governance, failure to comply with municipal legislation and by-laws, and understanding and prioritization of community needs.

This paper will illuminate the negative impact of these issues on the functioning of municipalities. It will further highlight these issues and how they can be addressed by expediting local government transformation through robust ethical interventions. The need for these interventions is made urgent by the legal obligation of municipalities to deliver basic services which this paper will argue should be exercised by municipalities with due recognition of the ethical obligation of municipal officials which is to serve the communities and to meet their social and economic needs.

The Role of Local Governments in Building Democracy: A Study of the Akkaraipattu Municipal Council of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

This study focuses on the crisis of democracy in the Akkaraipattu Municipal council in Sri Lanka. The prime objective of this study is to give a brief account of the political and development role of Akkaraipattu Municipal Council since it was established. Meanwhile, it scrutinizes the decision-making process along with the achievements which have been gained through democracy in the area. The council, in turn, has become marginalized and insignificant in the public eye. The fundamental questions of this research are the following: under what conditions does a local body generate the capabilities that transform it into successful democratic governance; how are they generated; and what role can the municipality play in promoting democratic governance at the local level?

Several approaches are employed to analyze and interpret social phenomena. This study is based on an interpretive approach. The data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. In addition to primary sources, qualitative interviews were conducted with all representatives of council and a particular number of voters. Secondary sources such as published and unpublished records, both from different levels of government and from NGOs, were also consulted. Finally this study provides appropriate recommendations to build democracy in the studied area.

National Strategic Framework, Trans-boundary Institutions and Local Government: An International Defense Perspective

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Abstract

Defense and international administration are branches of public administration that offer the opportunity to examine service delivery as a local government imperative. This argument is based on the premise that contemporary international relations theories provide for the interaction between individuals, groups; and community, state and supra-state organizations at various levels of relationships. In the contexts of public administration, the relationships between these units of analysis find expression in the national strategic framework of governments. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of national strategic framework on local government in aspects of trans-boundary institutions with specific reference to human security. Specific focus is given to human security functional aspects of livelihood, survival and dignity. This study is intended to elucidate trans-boundary institutions that are important in the management of local community cross-border disputes in southern Africa. The study confines itself to the boundaries of decision-making processes and administrative practices. It further restricts itself to the ontological and epistemological frameworks defined in defense studies. The paper uses the qualitative approach and grounded theory methodological design. Data analysis and interpretation is based on descriptive information, concepts, categories, attributes, and dimensions developed in a Microsoft Access database.

Managers' Perceptions of the ASEAN Economic Community: A Case Study of a Company in Khon Kaen Province

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Abstract

Southeast Asia has provided ASEAN models of regionalism that also emerge in the sub-regional economics zone. ASEAN is setting up the ASEAN Economics Community in 2015 to cooperate in the region through such means as free tariffs, increasing foreign direct investment among ASEAN countries, and free movement of skilled labor within the ASEAN group. Admittedly, poor supervision will result in weak situations. ASEAN countries have differences in structural components such as economic development, politics, demographics, beliefs and behavior of people. It will be important for the managers to know how to respond and discharge their duties effectively.

Khon Kaen province is the center of business and economics in Northeastern Thailand and the 6th largest province in Thailand, with an important position in the strategic area of the East-West corridor and transportation facilities. The economics of Khon Kaen have been changing from agriculture to business, service, and manufacturing. The purpose of this research is to explore managers' knowledge and perceptions of AEC, and how these perceptions reflect management.

Market Success in Coping with Policy Failure over River Use: Industry, Local Government, Traditional Fishermen Conflicts, and Collective Action in Cilacap, Indonesia

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Abstract

Public policies concerning natural resources are frequently found to fail in handling conflicts of interest among their users. Using the case of Cilacap district in Central Java, we examine the conflict resolution initiated by industry as a response to local government ineffectiveness in regulating river uses both as conservation and shipping traffic zones. Applying a theoretical framework based on the concepts of collective action, we analyze the role of industry in coping with policy failure indicated by conflicts between local government, industry, and traditional fishermen.

Our analysis showed that collective action and bargaining between industry and traditional fishermen has effectively led to a potential solution for overcoming their conflicts in river use. In addition, we find that conflict resolution has diminished the transaction cost borne by industry in terms of shipping security costs.

Grassroots Planning – from Conceptualization to Institutionalization

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Abstract

There is growing acknowledgment that state interactions must take place in a democratic context. This has been accompanied by attempted to foster forms of democratic governance that can provide scope for citizen participation in the development process. However, due to vast inter- and intra-country differences, no single model has emerged for out countries to follow, even if each such effort has contributed to further deliberation and discussion.

Democratic reform efforts in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh have progressed from conceptualization to mobilization to institutionalization. For the first time in Madhya Pradesh development history, Madhya Pradesh's state government has shown the courage to interact with communities in making village-level development plans. The Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission has created a tangible plan for working more closely with communities. This paper outlines the nature of this initiative and analyses the adequacy of the framework for decentralization and the mechanism of governance adopted by the Madhya Pradesh government for achieving the desirable goal of participatory democracy. In particular, the paper assesses the state model of decentralization planning, its operational framework, and ongoing efforts. It also presents the status of village-level planning in the state, including how villages are interacting with one another and with governmental entities outside the state.

Consolidation of Thai Sub-District Municipalities and Sub-District Administrative Organizations, into One Organization: Suitable or Not?

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Abstract

This article examines whether it is suitable for sub-district municipalities and sub-district administrative organizations to be consolidated into one organization. It is based on documentary research and the use of primary data. In this study, the researcher distributed a survey questionnaire to 372 students of Local Administration, Khon Kaen University. The research question is whether it is suitable or not to consolidate sub-district municipalities and sub-district administrative organizations (SAOs) into one organization. The documents are analyzed by descriptive analysis.

The study found that the functions, duties and tasks of sub-district municipalities and SAOs are generally quite similar; only size and budget allocations differ. The research also found that 340 out of 372 samplings or 91.4 percent felt that SAOs should be dissolved and merged with sub-district municipalities. The article explains that consolidation is suitable because the public will gain a greater area, a larger population, and a larger budgeting allocation from the government. The public may also gain more opportunities to learn about local politics and democracy and participate in local activities.

Collaborative Governance in Community-Based Environmental Sanitation Programs in Banyumas, Indonesia

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Abstract

Sanitation is a basic need of society. Poor environmental sanitation is detrimental to people's health. One of the MDGs 2015 targets is increasing society's access to qualified basic sanitation. In 2010, sanitation and access to clean water are declared as human rights. This declaration holds that every citizen has a right to sanitation access, but in fact, this right has not yet been fulfilled. Sanitation is still a big problem in Indonesia, which ranks third in the world for the worst sanitation after India and China. This shows that society's awareness of sanitation and water pollution is still low. For that reason, the government organized the Community-Based Environmental Sanitation Program (CBES) for all regencies in Indonesia. In 2011 Banyumas received this program. This paper focuses on Mersi, one of the villages there where the program didn't run well. This failure should be a learning point for the next CBES. This paper will discuss the failures of the CBES program in Mersi with a collaborative governance perspective.

A Comparative Analysis of the System of Intergovernmental Relations in Botswana and South Africa: The Dynamics of a Two-Tier Versus a Three-Tier System

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Abstract

The paper examines intergovernmental relations in Botswana and South Africa. The term “intergovernmental relations” refers to relationships between different spheres of government. In the context of the Republic of South Africa, the constitutionally prescribed spheres of government comprise the national, provincial, and local government, whereas Botswana operates a two-tier system of government comprising the central or national government, on the one hand, and local government, on the other. In the case of the Republic of South Africa, the spheres are distinctive, interdependent, and interrelated, whereas in Botswana local government operates within the central government. In both countries the operations of the spheres and tiers of government are characterized by severe problems of a relationships nature. In most cases local government is the most disadvantaged especially as it is more dependent on the upper level (s) of government for its strategic and operational directions. Importantly, local government is charged with huge responsibilities of service delivery, social and economic development, and promoting local democracy, hence when there is failure in delivering on its mandate, it is often blamed. The authors argue that in both countries, a variety of policy frameworks have been initiated to create a legislative environment for intergovernmental relations. The legislative frameworks provided a sound foundation for efficient, effective, and cooperative relationships. In essence, this would imply a critical evaluation of existing instruments to ascertain their adequacy in terms of safeguarding the operational responsibilities of these entities. The main objective of this study is to provide a comparative practical analysis of the two countries.

A Comparison of Sanitation Case Studies in Three South African Cities - Service Delivery in Turmoil?

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Abstract

Service delivery in South Africa has been in the spotlight since the establishment of democratic rule in 1994. This situation has been made popular by the attention exerted by the electronic and print media. Practical realities such as access to basic public services and the concomitant rights to such basic services in relation to quality of services, governance related dynamics and socio-political challenges in relation to service delivery have also drawn attention. In the center of this debate, the City of Cape's Khayelitsha township in the Western Cape Province and Rammulotsi township in the Mafutsi Local Municipality in the Free State Province and Doornkop settlement in Middleburg Mpumalanga under the jurisdiction of Steve Tshwete Local Municipality have been identified by service delivery watchdogs as local municipalities that failed to provide toilet facilities that meet local and international sanitation standards. Partisan politics, lack of service delivery capacity, corruption, maladministration and inefficient administration have been singled out as possible hypothetical stimuli in shaping this debate. The City of Cape Town is under the political leadership of the Democratic Alliance (DA), while Mafutsi Local Municipality and Steve Tshwete Local Municipality are under the political leadership of the majority ruling party, the African National Congress. Are partisan politics and the afore-mentioned factors to blame or is it purely a matter of structural systems failure to deliver quality services at the local government sphere, or prioritizing political interests at the expense of community well being?

Transforming Development with Grassroots Planning: The Case Study of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Based on grassroots planning, the recent development in planning process of the state of Madhya Pradesh may be characterized as systematic efforts from conceptualization and mobilization to institutionalization. However, owing to the vast differences in the country, no single way has yet been set to act as a model for others to follow, though each such effort definitely contributed to further deliberation and evolution. This paper analyzes the adequacy of the framework for decentralization and mechanism of governance adopted by the state government to achieve the desirable goal of participatory democracy. In particular, it assesses the state model of decentralization planning, its operational framework and ongoing efforts along with the present position of village-level planning in the state.

Practices of Special Autonomy in Indonesia: Aceh and Papua

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Abstract

This paper examines the practices of special autonomy in Indonesia in two provinces, Aceh and Papua. Both areas received special autonomy due to their demand for independence through armed and non-armed movement. Papua and Aceh have more money, more authority, and more local institutions compared to other provinces. Both areas were analyzed to answer the question of whether special autonomy has increased local welfare. Three indicators were used, namely authority, institutions, and fiscal matters. In Aceh, the policy has successfully transformed ex-Free Aceh Movement members into democratic political institutions both in the executive and legislative branches. Authorities have been transferred to the government of Aceh except for some authorities related to sharing of natural resources. Aceh successfully resurrected local institutions that are important for local harmony. Money has been used for health and education. Special autonomy has a clear path to increase welfare. In Papua, problems with local identity exist and calls for independence continue. The central government has been reluctant to issues laws to implement special autonomy. There is no clear authority coordination between central-provincial and local government. Local institutions have transformed into political institutions with veto power. Money is not used for productive activities that increase local welfare. Special autonomy has not increased welfare.

Periodization of South African Local Government Reformation Since 1994: (Im)perfect Democratic Transition?

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Abstract

This paper, using social contract theory, critically traces the periodization of local government as part of transformation and democratization since democracy. Various epochs are analyzed ranging from the history of apartheid local government to the democratic era comprising the three-phased model which is underpinned by the pre-interim phase, interim phase, and final phase. Despite the constitutional mandate for local government to serve as an independent, distinctive, and integrated sphere of government, local government is burdened with multiple responsibilities, hence its imperfection transition. This imperfection transition manifests itself through democratic and service delivery deficiencies further aggravated by poor human and limited financial resources, including the corruption that has culminated in country-wide protests since 2005.

The paper is based on a study using face-to-face interviews with both academics and practitioners in local government as well as secondary literature. The study found that because of the persistent imperfect transition, local government is one of the most distrusted spheres of government. Poor leadership, especially in municipalities, as well as financial mismanagement were found to be the lead factors that sparked violent protests and demonstrations. The imbalance between demand and supply in terms of governance has not only contributed to the creation of the state dependency syndrome but also engendered people as subject (clients) rather than citizens with rights and responsibilities alike.

Local Government and Development Administration in Nigeria: Issues and Cases

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Abstract

This paper examined the issue of local government within the context of “development administration” particularly as to whether and how local government can generate and manage socio-political and economic development in their local areas. It revealed that: (1) Only those local government systems that are development oriented and designed on the basic principles of development administration can really further the aims of objectives of development administration.; (2) Through the local governments state governments can penetrate to the local levels through their own deconcentrated agencies with highly qualified civil servants to plan, analyze and execute what they considered to be development programs; (3) The present local government system in Nigeria is actually development oriented, possessing structural, institutional and organizational prerequisites and capacities for socio-political and economic development; (4) In spite of its proven structural and organizational adequacy and capacity, local governments in Nigeria have, in varying degrees, woefully failed to really generate and manage socio-political and economic development in their areas; (5) The factors accounting for the failure of local governments in Nigeria are corruption, lack of adequately informed and committed leadership, and lack of adequate personnel possessing the managerial or administrative executive capacities and technical expertise.

This paper recommends that state and federal governments should introduce more financial discipline in the local government system to curb the endemic problem of corruption. In addition, employment into the local government service must be restricted to only those persons possessing development-related skills and proven expertise.

Community Participation Inhibiting Factors: A Community Development Prospective

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Abstract

Can public participation and public assets management can be enhanced with decentralization initiatives in country, The World Bank and other donor agencies appreciate as well as promote Community based development for sustainable development. New good governance practices have taken initiatives to involve citizen in decision making process for public asset management, aim to wider the citizen representation in society because consumer need base development is more preferred than politically imposed development. This paper addresses the external factors which segregate the citizen involvement in development. To test the claim that decentralization and good governance may be widening the horizon of citizen participation, this paper uses the case study of Citizen Community Boards (CCB's) in Pakistan. Results shows that the segregating factors resist the community empowerment. The current system fails to address the basic needs of local community. Involvement of minorities may improve the situation, if these groups are provided an opportunity to participate in decision making. Recommendation provided to policy makers to lessen the political intervention and elite community members for true participation of local citizens

The Effects of Municipal Policies on the Livelihood of the Different Demographic Groups or Local Communities in South Africa

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Abstract

One of the pressing needs of service delivery in South Africa is to develop Acts that are applicable to different demographic groups of the public. This is highlighted by the capacity of Acts or policies failing to address all the problems because they are formulated in ways that will only suit a certain group of people. A survey conducted in rural and urban areas of the eastern and northern parts of South Africa has revealed serious livelihood problems, especially concerning public finance. People are complaining about administrative fees, municipal rates that are not uniform for all the citizens, poor service delivery, unequal treatments among the citizens, etc. This paper seeks to unpack all those social and economic development issues for the benefit of the public and to help municipalities understand the role they have to play in the livelihood of the public in terms of the constitutional mandate of local government.

Changes in Gender Role among Hair Manufacturers Workers' Families in Purbalingga, Central Java, Indonesia

Dyah Retna Puspita, Rin Rostikawati, Lilis Sri Sulistiani and
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Abstract

The number of wig and artificial eyelash companies in Purbalingga, absorbing thousands of female laborers, has made it difficult for males to get jobs. This fact has tended to have emerged from changes in gender roles of labor household placing wives in economically dominant positions. Through interviews and focus group discussions with 13 family planning agents at the village level, this research project asks three questions: (1) to what extent have gender roles changed?; (2) what is the impact of this phenomenon on labor household life? and (3) what is the need for family planning extension for such households?

Our analysis finds that (1) changes in gender roles of labor household actually take place in their environment, (2) this phenomenon has impacted the division of duties between husbands and wives, and (3) there is a need for family planning information for husbands' groups.

**Dynamics of Regional Autonomy in the Context of Regional
Arrangement: An Evaluation of the Impact of the
Poliferation of Administrative Region in Banjar City,
Indonesia for Enabling Greater Prosperity
Among Local Residents**

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Abstract

Issues of proliferation of administrative region sticking back accordance with the extension of moratorium policy on the proliferation of administrative region until 2012 by Ministry of Home Affairs. Since promulgation of Act No.22/1999 concerning Regional Administration, subsequently amended by Act No.32/24, the willingness to create new autonomous regions are strong, and stronger when the central government published Government Regulation No.129/2000 concerning Requirements for Establishment and Criteria for Division, Dissolution and Merging of Regions, subsequently amended by Government Regulation No. 78/2007. In the period of 1999-2012, there have been 7 provinces 164 regencies, and 34 cities. Its mean Indonesia has 205 new autonomous regions were established and Banjar city as one of the splitting areas from Ciamis Regency, West Java Province. The aims of this study to analyze and evaluate performance in regard to the local economy at improvement of the local population prosperity in Banjar City. During the last nine years Banjar city splitting from Ciamis Regency, the level of local populations prosperity could not simply ignore. The sampling technique used in this study is nonprobability judgment sampling techniques (Purposive) sampling, with consideration of respondents who selected are the people who have contributions in regional development.

The Specter of Leviathan in the Central-Local Relations: A Comparative Historical Analysis of the Decentralization Reform in Thailand and the Philippines

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Abstract

Social and economic changes in the international community in recent decades have diminished the authority and legitimacy of national government in many countries. In Southeast Asia, several countries have experimented with the decentralization reform that aims at reducing the national government prerogatives and transferring administrative responsibilities and functions to the local level. Despite the New Public Management (NPM) philosophy underlying the reform efforts, there is a variety of the implementation processes and outcomes in the Southeast Asian countries (World 2000). In this essay, the main argument is that the political autonomy of a country's national bureaucracy plays an instrumental role in determining the decentralization reform outcome. This degree of political autonomy is contingent upon the power configuration of national government institutions surrounding the time of modern state founding (Riggs 1966; Hutchcroft 2000). With this fundamental argument, this essay offers a comparative analysis of the decentralization reforms in Thailand and the Philippines to demonstrate the role of national bureaucracy in the relationship between central and local governments.

Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat: Urban Terrorism and Political Violence in Southern Thailand

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Abstract

Sustainable security is vital to resolving issues in the problematic areas in Pattani Province. The intention of this paper is to highlight the challenges and prospects of promoting sustainable security in Pattani as a model for implementing sustainable security in the southern provinces. The paper proposes a security framework where developments and reforms in local government can be achieved over a five-year period.

Women's Empowerment through Panchayati Raj Institutions in West Bengal, India

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Abstract

Women in India constitute about 50 percent of the country's total population but are the largest excluded category in all spheres of life in our patriarchal society. This perspective could be changed if women were given a proper platform for becoming empowered. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 of India aims to decentralize power and eliminate gender imbalances and biases in the institutions of local self-governance and focus on collective empowerment of rural women to participate as elected representatives in the democratic process to raise their voices. It is now the prime need of contemporary times for the development and welfare of our society as well as the nation. For this, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) could be the foundation stone and a platform for the empowerment of women where they shall participate in the decision making process, leadership development, and other daily activities on a par with men. This paper examines women empowerment and Panchayat and also highlights how PRI emboldens women's empowerment through a case study related to women in Panchayat in Nadia District of West Bengal.

An Assessment of the Fiscal Autonomy of Local Governments at the Third-Tier Level in a Federation with Particular Reference to Nigeria

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors responsible for the lack of independence and fiscal autonomy of local governments with a view to using these factors to justify the existence or duplicity of decentralization and inter-governmental relations in Nigeria federal system. The author reviewed relevant literature and highlighted pertinent issues. The author embarked on definitions of relevant concepts such as federalism, fiscal federalism, fiscal decentralization, fiscal autonomy, inter-governmental relations as well as other associated terminologies. The paper also highlights, analyzes, and examines the factors responsible for lack of independence and fiscal autonomy by local governments. The author further assessed the extent of decentralization and inter-governmental relations in Nigeria. In conclusion, the author pointed out that lack of independence of the local governments is as a result of lack of fiscal autonomy which in turn explains the duplicity of decentralization and inter-governmental relations in Nigeria.

The Possibility of Budgetary Process Reform by Residents' Participation

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Abstract

In Japan, the central and the local government have immense debts. Although NPM was introduced as an administrative and fiscal reform, the debt is increasing every year. There is lack of sufficient discussion about reform of the budgetary process which is important in the decision-making of local governments and the residents' participation the budgetary process of municipal affairs. This paper investigates voluntary budgeting reforms as residents' participation in Japan. It also reports some difficulties that two advanced cities, Sapporo and Kita-Kyushu city in Japan, have faced in the budgetary process. Both are advanced local governments which survey residents' opinions in the budgetary process. However, these opinions have little or no impact on the two cities' budgets. Based on this observation, we have developed our "double feedback loop" model to overcome these difficulties.

The Local Government System in Pakistan: A Focus on the Musharraf Era

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Abstract

The struggle of the Indian peoples gave birth to the nations of India and Pakistan in August, 1947. The British colonial power left numerous impacts on the local environment including life, literature, culture, and numerous operating systems. The local government system was not an exception in this regard because the colonialist rulers bridled the locals mainly through this system. Pakistan adopted the same system after the independence until Military Chief General Pervez Musharraf imposed martial law in Pakistan. He introduced several reforms including Local Government System 2001. Powers snatched from the members' provincial assembly and Parliament were given to the local government headed by Nazim. This system could have been a good model but corruption, and nepotism proved havoc and the next government did not go for fresh elections. In this way, the system became ineffective. Pakistan requires major changes in its systems but political and financial interests are the main hurdles to any positive change.

The Implementation of Manpower Service Policy in South Sumatera, Indonesia

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Abstract

Manpower affairs is currently an urgent policy for local government in Indonesia. South Sumatera, as one of the richest provinces, has many problems in implementing a pro-job policy. First, the man power regulation was to develop capitalistic values. Second, according to a survey of employers, local autonomy bringing job growth should continue to outpace the state and nation during the autonomy decade in Indonesia. Third, Manpower Temporary Services in South Sumatera produces a quarterly employment outlook. A survey of corporate confidence in the economy shows most companies plan no change in employment during the last three months of the year. The survey says 60 percent of employers in many industries nationwide said they planned neither layoffs nor new hires during the autonomy authority. This article will explain the paradox of the biggest authority of government and the implementation pro-job policy done by local government in South Sumatera.

Traditional Leadership in Botswana: Opportunities and Challenges for Enhancing Good Governance and Local Development

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Abstract

There are varying perspectives regarding the role of traditional leadership in modern societies particularly in the delivery of services to local communities. One school of thought is the view that traditional leadership as a system that is anchored on hereditary leadership is incompatible with democracy and should become extinct. The other school of thought holds that traditional leadership legitimizes participatory democracy at the local level. Despite these sharp differences, there seems to be a common appreciation that traditional leadership plays an important role in many aspects of rural life. The Botswana government sees the system of traditional leadership as a stumbling block towards greater democratization but also concedes that it plays a critical role in unifying society. In this respect, on the one hand the government is averse to traditional leadership because it has the potential to counteract progress especially in such areas as political organization, women's empowerment, and economic advancement. On the other hand, the government sees traditional leadership as an institution that has to be utilized to support government in facilitating development at the local level and legitimizing the government of the day. This paper explores this paradox and examines the extent to which traditional leadership could be adapted to enhance good governance and local development. For this paper, literature review and interviews with selected key informants were used as research techniques.

Toward Open Government: A Study of Gerakan Desa Membangun

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Abstract

Democratic governance is a pre-condition for the realization of a clean and transparent government. Democratic government requires community participation. Citizens not only become the object of policy, but the subject is actively involved in policy formulation. This practice can also be constructed at the village level of government. Gerakan Desa Membangun (Village Develop Movement) is one recent example of the paradigm of open government. Based on the use of information technology, the movement is pushing bureaucracy reform. Open government departs from the assumption of openness will encourage bureaucracy reform. Thus, Gerakan Desa Membangun, which emerged in Banyumas, Central Java, Indonesia, may be one alternative solution to bureaucracy reform at the local level.

Understanding Discretionary Service Behavior in the Public Sector: The Role of Organizational Justice, Satisfaction with Supervisors, and Organizational Commitment

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of organizational justice, satisfaction with supervisors, and organizational commitment in determining discretionary service behavior for the improvement of public service quality. The research was carried out in the regency government of Karanganyar, Indonesia. A total of 123 employees interacting directly with the public in their jobs completed the survey. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is used to test the relation among variables.

The results showed that there were significant relations among several variables, but some of the relations were insignificant. Procedural justice did not have an impact on affective commitment, and discretionary service behavior did not have an impact on satisfaction with public service. However, interpersonal justice was significantly related to affective commitment through the mediation of satisfaction with supervisors. Affective commitment was also significantly related to the satisfaction with public service and discretionary service behavior. Based on the results, it is recommended that leaders in the public sector should assure the existence of organizational justice since it has been proven to have an impact on employee work behavior. Leaders of the organization should also develop discretionary service behavior so as to motivate the employees to provide optimum service to the public.

Human Resource Management in Local Governments: An Analysis of Recruitment and Selection Practices in Uganda

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Abstract

Over the past several decades, decentralization has been a worldwide trend. Unfortunately, scholarship on decentralization is biased towards the fiscal concerns of reforms. Consequently, the human resource management aspect of decentralization is paid less attention compared with the fiscal concern of the reform (Gramlich, 2003; Turner, 2009). This paper is intended to make a contribution to the limited scholarship on the HRM dimension of decentralization reform by focusing on recruitment and selection practices with particular reference to Uganda. These studies have made a significant scholarly contribution by identifying the problem of lack of merit in recruitment and selection in LGs. However, they tell us little about the cause(s) of the problem. Hence, we know little about what sustains patronage, nepotism, and sectarianism in recruitment and selection in LGs of Uganda. We therefore intend to make a contribution by identifying the drivers of lack of merit-based recruitment and selection in LGs of Uganda by using primary and secondary sources of data.

Organizational Puzzles of Agencification: A Kampala City Council Authority Case, Uganda

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Abstract

Considered as a core element of New Public Management (NPM), the concept of “agencification” has been widely embraced in Uganda like in many other countries, being perceived as a panacea to governance pathologies. In Uganda, a case of Kampala City Council Authority has been singled out as outstanding area for exploration owing to its uniqueness as an agency emerging from a former local government structure - Kampala City Council. The purpose of the paper is therefore to analyze the latent organizational puzzles facing Kampala city given its transformation to an Authority. Under the new law, Kampala Capital City Authority Act, 2010, the authority over the management of Kampala City Council is placed in the hands of the central and not local government. Although the new structural arrangement is perceived to address enormous institutional challenges, it has brought about tension amongst workers and confusion between the leaders relating to powers and roles. This paper raises eyebrows of policy analysts of NPM tenets and emphasizes a great deal regarding contextualization in the event of adoption of agencification, as the existing literature connotes great gaps in its applicability. The paper heavily relies on secondary analytical information materials and will clearly delineate the organizational dilemmas that the new regulatory regime has stimulated.

Perceptions of Local Government in Thailand: Views of People and Local Administrators

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Abstract

The objective of this research project was to study perceptions about local government and administrators in local administrative organizations (LAOs) in Thailand. Data were collected from three categories of individuals: (1) local political officers; (2) government civil servants assigned to the LAO; and (3) the local populace. This study was conducted in the provinces of Khon Kaen, Chiang Mai, Chonburi and Songkhla.

The study found that the political officers and the civil servants viewed the LAO as responsible for supporting the mission of the Bangkok-based, centrally controlled provincial administrative system. By contrast, the general population had the view that the LAO has the responsibility to solve all that problems that arise in the locality. Regarding the line of command, the local political officers felt that the population is their boss, while the civil servants saw the high-level government officers of the Ministry of Interior as their commanders. The local populace viewed the elected political officers as representatives of the community who have volunteered to serve and are, therefore, not in a position to boss the local electorate. Concerning the benefits of local government, the three groups of respondents see the LAO as being highly beneficial for the local population, especially in the following three areas: (1) developing the physical infrastructure; (2) improving the quality of life; and (3) instilling a democratic mind set in the population

The Right Man for the Right Job: Do Local Regulations Support It? Empirical Evidence from Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

The implementation of decentralized local governance is a reflection of the demands on the governance which previously practiced a centralized system. According to the World Economic Forum, during the period of 2001 to 2005, public trust in the government declined in some countries, including Indonesia. Inefficient bureaucracies have contributed to the decrease in local investment. Consequently, it is necessary to formulate local regulations which reflect local aspirations. The objective of this study is to describe and explain local laws which regulate changing positions as well as formulate a strategy for the establishment of regulations suitable to local needs and conditions. The study utilized empirical data with the normative approach for answering the study objectives. Interviews were also held with relevant stakeholders.

The research verified that most of the local governments in Central Java Province have a set of requirements, local regulations, material content, and mechanisms and procedures related to local conditions. However, the law might reduce the problem of filling structural positions, and produce professional officers within the capacity field to realize good governance.

The Search for “Common Ground” in Kenora, Northwest Ontario, Canada

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Abstract

Kenora is a small city in northwest Ontario, Canada. No longer a forestry center of note, moves are afoot to develop a more diversified and sustainable economy, driven by local needs and local decision-making. Yet any collective desire to enjoy a prosperous future is set against a backdrop of historical conflict, discrimination and misunderstanding among local First Nation, Metis and Euro-Canadian populations. Using a range of qualitative data, we discuss the philosophy and vision behind common ground, a term used to front a collaborative land management initiative in Kenora. The common ground lands encompass just over 400 acres of heritage property that lie close to the heart of Kenora and are to be collaboratively managed by local First Nation and city governments. We discuss whether the powerful rhetoric invoked by common ground will likely be reflected in the forging of more equitable and productive relations among the multiple cultural groups that define life in this region and in the context of the varying visions people hold for the future of the land.

Creative Tourism in Phuket Province: A Case Study of Sino-Portuguese Historical Areas

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the availability of cultural tourism resources, especially Phuket's historic Sino-Portuguese sites. The data was collected using in-depth interviews and a survey questionnaire from 477 subjects who were working in Phuket's tourism business. The data analysis was conducted by analyzing the results of the interviews on the levels of the interviewees' satisfaction and the questionnaires using the SPSS program. It was found that the availability of the cultural tourism resources and the architectural forms and living quarters represented the history, traditions, and the lifestyles of local Phuket people, especially those living on the following roads: Rassada, Yaowaraj, Krabi, Dibuk, Thalang, Romanee, and Phang Nga. It was also found that the buildings remained strong and beautiful after having been improved and preserved through collaborative administration and management by government and private sectors for the promotion of the tourism industry. Moreover, the analysis of the types of tourism activities indicated that culturally diverse activities where tourism, commerce, and learning are properly combined have taken the form of participatory tourism, which has resulted in creative tourism.

The Isan Culture Maintenance and Revitalization Programme

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Abstract

This paper introduces the Isan Culture Maintenance and Revitalization Programme, a four-year 540,000 euro project 90% funded by the European Union and designed to aid the culture of Isan people in Northeast Thailand through local government projects. The paper describes issues affecting the situation of the Isan people, including literacy in Isan and the Isan people's appreciation of their culture, together with the main issues involved, and how these relate to local government agencies (the ICMRP's partners) and globalization. After describing the conceptual framework, the paper describes the partners in the project, all municipalities in Khon Kaen Province, together with the associated action plans, such as traditional clothing, multilingual signage, Isan language as a formal subject, and cultural performances ranging from lullabies to popular music and shadow plays. Finally there is a discussion of how the actions help the municipalities' stakeholders, followed by a discussion and conclusion.

Promoting Proactive Citizens in order to Disseminate Academic Knowledge and Promote Community Strength: A Case Study of Klongpon Subdistrict, Klongthom, Krabi

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Abstract

Social capital promotes people's participation, so an abundance of social capital should be good for democratic development. Citizens can utilize social capital in planning the development of their own communities together with the state sector. However, communities and other sectors are generally deficient in knowledge and forgetful of the importance of social capital. Hence, the study, "Promoting Proactive Citizens in order to Disseminate Academic Knowledge and Promote Community Strength: a Case Study of Klongpon Subdistrict, Klongthom, Krabi," was conducted to study and promote community planning by using the social capital that communities have in their own hands. The research methodology comprised a review of relevant literature; training according to the course for promoting proactive citizens in communities so good things can be sought with proactive citizens; surveys; focus group discussions; interviews; meetings; and planning for practice aimed at participatory community development, including summary, analysis and synthesis of the data. The process is a model for community development of proactive citizenship so community members can lead change to identify and benefit from valuable assets based on their existing social capital. The research findings revealed that Klongpon Subdistrict has a variety of structural and relationship social capital. Furthermore, the people have applied the social capital identified through the survey to participatory community development planning. Moreover, the people have learned about channels for creative participation, which has enabled the community development plans jointly designed by the people to be carried out easily and sustainably because the development is based on a foundation of the people's genuine needs. The case serves as a model for local government agencies that have used the techniques to generate public participation in forming community development plans for their own communities.

Will Khon Kaen Become “Sinsai City”? Using an Ancient Lao Epic to Inspire a Modern Thai Municipality

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Abstract

Khon Kaen, a bustling, prosperous city in Thailand’s northeast region and the capital of Khon Kaen province, is currently undergoing a housing, hotel, and retail boom as it asserts its increasingly important role as a modern educational and commercial hub and major ASEAN center. Unlike some other major Thai cities, Khon Kaen has never been known as a center of culture, despite being surrounded by rural communities rich in traditional knowledge of local music, art forms, and literature. This in part is due to the fact that it is relatively new, having been founded only a little over two hundred years ago. It is also due to previous disparaging attitudes toward the local ethnic Lao populace by the central Thai government.

Several years ago community leaders, led by the mayor, made a concerted effort to find a symbol that would establish the city’s identity and inspire its populace. It should be noted that the mayor and his municipal council members are ethnic Sino-Thai descendants of migrants from southern China who married local Isan woman three generations ago.) Working with a group of Khon Kaen University professors of Lao descent and the abbot of a nearby temple (all of ethnic Lao descent), they chose the heroes of the traditional Lao epic *Sinsai*, an intricate story of both high adventure and ethical teachings. For reasons involving national politics and policies, such a choice would have been unimaginable even as recently as thirty years ago.

This paper will explore the collaboration between the major local institutions – governmental, educational, and religious – that made the adoption of *Sinsai* possible. It will also address the implications of this symbol, its potential impact on the future of Khon Kaen and its people.

Public Participation Methods: A Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation at the Local Level in South Africa

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Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the synergy between public participation and monitoring and evaluation at the local level in South Africa. There is a growing need for the establishment of stakeholder participation in the Government Wide Monitoring and Evaluation (GWME). A variety of public participation methods should recognize the inclusion of stakeholders at the local level in evaluating and monitoring service delivery and budget allocation. Desirable methods of participation include public forums, reviews, panel discussion, *izimbizo*, media and briefings, central information contact, survey polls, telephone hotlines, e-governance and survey and polls. This paper argues that public participation methods can be strategically employed to make the GWME become accepted nation-wide by a variety of stakeholders. A number of theoretical and empirical evaluation criteria are essential for effective participation. This paper suggests that the synergy in the practice of monitoring and evaluation at the local level and public participation can assist in addressing gaps from resource allocation and service delivery in South Africa. Findings from this study contribute towards monitoring and evaluating policies, programs, and projects in the field of public management.

The Politics of Public Culture in Khon Kaen Municipality

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Abstract

The administration of Khon Kaen Municipality has utilized public space for producing the city's place identities to establish the dominant cultural power not only through public policy administration but also via the city's cultural trends. The municipal administration's operational outcomes have been exhibited in accordance with the government's directional guidelines for local governance organizations, with the use of rituals as a meaningful means of signifying the propriety of setting up the dominant cultural power.

Sixth Schedule: Negotiating Ethnic Autonomy Discourses in Northeast India

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Abstract

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is termed a contrivance embedded with the idea of decentralization from the existing state structure with certain autonomy provisions. The aim of this constitutional schema was to see that the ethnic aspirations of this part of the region are met and to integrate the region into the mainstream.

Marked by diversity in customs, cultures, traditions and languages, the region is a home to over 200 of the 635 tribal groups in the country, speaking a variety of Tibeto-Burman languages and dialects with a strong tradition of social and cultural identity. Divided by language, religion and ethnicity, Northeast India has been passing through a series of predicaments explicitly exemplified by competing ethno-nationalist dissents. Of late, identity mobilization and counter-mobilization by various groups seems to spill into the political arena and deepen the sense of separation and self-identification in the region. The result has been cycles of mobilization and counter-mobilization which eventually aggravate ethnic relations.

Thus, granting of territorial autonomy appears unfeasible to address the region's myriad ethnic aspirations. This paper intends to argue how this non-territorial autonomy (Sixth Schedule) can be appreciated as a suitable mechanism to paper address ethnic minorities' aspirations against their struggle from the dominance of the majority.

Decentralized Governance in Multi-Party Systems in Developing Countries: Challenges to Service Delivery in Uganda

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Abstract

Political parties are believed to play an essential role in the functioning of modern democracy. Political parties are central actors in a democratic system that organizes and articulate interests and ensures political participation and competition, which are major features of local governance and thus, democracy. They perform several roles critical to the functioning of a democracy as they are the central means to aggregate interests and thereby on service delivery. The multi-party politics and systems are yet be integrated in the decentralization framework. Political parties lack both institutional mechanisms and internal democracy to translate mass preferences into public policy. Uganda's case has been an ambitious decentralization policy with real power transfers to sub-national governments. The country has also transitioned from a non-party "movement system" to a multiparty system. Surprisingly, the country is still grappling with the challenge of deepening democracy under a new multiparty system. The functioning of local governments is yet to have a positive impact to inspire service delivery. This trend threatens good governance and suffocates effective service delivery. This study adopts a cross sectional survey to analyze the challenges of local governance in a multi-party situation in Uganda. Findings, conclusions and recommendations are presented.

Analyzing Decentralization and Local Government's Role in Development in South Africa

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Abstract

This paper contributes to debate on decentralization and effectiveness of local governments. It investigates recent studies conducted on decentralization and the development role of local governments in the context of developing countries and South Africa. Overall, it deals with the significance of the decentralized approach to prop up local governments' role in social and economic development initiatives at the grassroots level. To that end, factors related to the effectiveness of decentralization processes will be analyzed to determine how local governments' roles in development can be further strengthened in the context of South Africa.

The paper starts off by exploring the conceptual framework of decentralization. The general approach of the analysis is to investigate theoretical background on the relationship between decentralization and local government's role in development. It further assesses development-oriented decentralization in South Africa, in particular to the developmental local government approach adopted by government during the post-apartheid era. Finally, the current status of developmental local governments in South Africa is examined in connection with the realization of their developmental mandates such as the following: increased popular participation in local development, improved services to the community, improved local economy, and sustainable development works.

Unlocking Democracy through Active and Responsible Citizenship: Towards the Convergence of Demand-Supply Side Governance in South Africa

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Abstract

This paper explores people's and institutional perceptions including perspectives regarding the notions of democracy and citizenship at the local government level. It argues that the agenda to unlock democracy should be based on active and responsible citizenship. The demand and supply side of governance is used as an analytical framework to determine people's passive or active exercise of citizen-centered governance. Case studies such as Abahlali baseMjondolo (ABM or shack-dwellers' movement), Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), the Landless Movement, etc. are used including, selected interviews with ordinary community members, government officials and experts in the field. The paper found that in most cases, the involvement of people, especially in protests, reflects only the demand side of governance without taking into account their responsibilities as active citizens. In addition, where there is an interface between the demand and supply sides of governance, people become conscientized of their rights and responsibilities as South African citizens. It could be argued that placing citizens at the heart or center of local governance has a directive protocol that is challenged to mobilize and engage people as both citizens and change agents in bringing democratic change and sustainable development within the context of globalization. The creation of local governance requires active, conscientized and empowered citizens and local states that are committed to upholding the democratic ideals of freedom and equal rights, transparency, accountability, participation and service delivery in partnership with the people.

Redundancies, Competition, and Inefficiencies in Decentralized Education Planning: A Case Study of District Khairpur under Decentralization in Pakistan

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Abstract

This paper is a case study of educational planning in Khairpur district in Pakistan under the decentralization initiative launched in 2001 by General Pervez Musharraf's regime. In 2001, local governments were created at the district and sub-district levels. Education delivery, along with 11 other functions, was devolved from provincial to district governments.

The study analyzes multiple education planning initiatives that were implemented by federal, provincial, and local governments as well as international development institutions during the decentralization initiative. The paper analyzes the planning sub-activities that were executed under each education planning initiative and the influence of various stakeholders. The paper discusses linkages between these education planning initiatives and education delivery at the local level. The paper presents findings and lessons learned in local education planning and delivery that are relevant for local government and decentralization scholars and practitioners across international development institutions, governments, non-government organizations, and academia. Recommendations for removing redundancies in planning, enriching the planning capacity at the local level, and improving education delivery are identified.

Program Schedule
November 16, 2012 – Friday

Room A Local Socio-Economic Development Chaired by: Judith Stallmann	
Time	
09:00-10:30	Scoring Local Economic Development Goals in South Africa: Why Local Government is Failing to Score <i>Costa Hofisi and Roland Mbeba</i>
	The Role of Local Government in Local Economic Development in South Africa <i>Johannes Tsheola, Phophi Nembambula and Matshidisho Ledwaba</i>
	The Impact Application of Asset-based Approach to Socio-Economic Challenges at Umzumbe Local Municipality (South Africa) <i>Ndvakbhulu Tshibonga and Kealeboga J. Maphunye</i>
	The Impact of Local Economic Development on Poverty Alleviation in the Eastern Cape of South Africa: The Case of Nkonkobe Local Municipality <i>Stephen Mago, Costa Hofisi and Ronald Mbeba</i>
	Role of Local Government on REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia (Case Study of Central Kalimantan as REDD+ Pilot Province) <i>Dian Agung Wicaksono and Wahyu Yun Santosa</i>
	The Character of School Governance in South Sumatera, Indonesia <i>Alamsyah Alamsyah and Mardianto Mardianto</i>
Room B Quality of Public Service under Urban Growth Chaired by: Hirofumi Ando	
	The Local Government Functions in Social Welfare of Neglected Children in Mataram <i>Chairun Nasirin</i>

Time	Room B (Continued) Quality of Public Service under Urban Growth Chaired by: Hirofumi Ando
	Trends in Municipal Services Marketization and Privatization: Lessons in Service Delivery Reforms in South Africa and Botswana <i>Nyavo Gumede and Kenneth Dipholo</i>
	Ampersal (Jaminan Persalinan or Labor Warranty) as a Form of Public Health Service <i>Vita Marwinda Retnaningsih and Dyah Retna Puspita</i>
	Social Participation in Policy Formulation of Developing the West Java International Airport Based on a New Public Service Perspective <i>Fanny Dwipoyanthi and Slamet Rosyadi</i>
	Local Government and the Fragmented Developmental Mandate: A Case Study of Offender Rehabilitation in South Africa <i>Michael Nkosinathi Khwela</i>
09:00-10:30	Analyzing the Quality of South Africa's Public Services at the Local Government Level Through the Batho Pele Principles <i>Kealeboga J. Maphunye, Ndwakhehulu Tshishonga and Eve D. Mafema</i>
	Room C City Planning and Zoning Information Technology Chaired by: James Scott
	Analysis of Theoretical Approaches to Shrinking Cities in Mexico <i>Jose G. Vargas-Hernandez</i>
	Characteristics of the End of Regional Autonomy Era: A Lesson from Indonesia <i>Andy Al Fatih</i>
	Human Resource Competencies for E-Government in Local Government <i>Ali Rokhman, Rawuh Edy Priyono and Rahab</i>
	Electronic Government in Local Government Companies <i>Nur Soim Isnanto and Ali Rokhman</i>

Time	<p align="center">Room C (Continued) City Planning and Zoning Information Technology Chaired by: James Scott</p>
09:00-10:30	<p>Moderating Effects of SISP Approaches to the Relationship between SISP Practices and Performance <i>Hisyam Harun and Mohd Khairuddin Hashim</i></p>
	<p>Information for Community Management of Local Administrative Organizations in Thailand <i>Phadet Jinda and Lampang Manmart</i></p>
	<p align="center">Room D Public Concerns Related to Sustainability Chaired by: Andrew Sancton</p>
	<p>Local Government's Autonomy and Effectiveness in Nigeria <i>Abdullabi Ayoade Ahmad</i></p>
	<p>A Survey of Community Engagement in Australian Local Government <i>Bligh Grant, Brian Dollery, Michael Kortt and Boyd Blackwell</i></p>
	<p>The Quest for Local Sustainability: How to Balance the Development Paradigm <i>Prateep Chayalee</i></p>
	<p>Local Fiscal Autonomy of Philippine Local Government Units <i>John Robert Eleccion</i></p>
	<p>Local Government and Sustainability in Aotearoa New Zealand: The Te Ao Māori Research Approach <i>Karen Webster</i></p>
	<p>Local Government's Role in Economic Development, Preservation of Local Culture, Social Welfare, and Public Concerns Related to Sustainability, Energy Resources, and the Environment <i>Sunil Kavade, Sudhir Wadekar, Vilas Nabde and Firoj Shaikh</i></p>

Time	Room E Discussion of Best Practices of Local Government
09:00-10:30	<p><u>Session 1: “Strengthening Good Local Governance by Sharing Best Practices – The DELGOSEA Network”</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The DELGOSEA Network and Its Replication Methodology by <i>Mr. Min Munny</i>, National Coordinator for DELGOSEA for Cambodia• Best Practice Example: The Marikina Eco-Savers Project, Philippines, by <i>Ms Gloria Buenaventura</i>, City Environment Management Office (CEMO), Marikina City, Philippines• DELGOSEA Pilot City Wakatobi: Efforts to Maintain the Clarity of Sea Water that Contribute to the Public Welfare, by <i>Mr. Hugua</i>, Head of Regency, Wakatobi, Indonesia• Best Practice Example: Governance through Partnership between the Municipality and the Community, Thailand, by <i>Mr. Suriya Yeeebun</i>, Mayor of Prik Municipality

Room A Developments in Reform and Good Governance Chaired by: Charles L. Sampson	
11:00-12:30	Creating a New Ethical Culture in South African Local Governments <i>Noluthando Matsiliza</i>
	Limitations of the Proportional Representation (PR) Electoral System in South Africa's Local Government Elections: The Case of the 2011 Local Election <i>Alexius Amtaika</i>
	Reinventing Local Governance in Uganda: Current Governance Perspectives and Future Trends <i>Stella B. Kyohairwe and Gerald K. Karyejja</i>
	Devolution, Localism and Good Governance in England <i>David Smith and Enid Wistrich</i>
	The State of Ethics in the South African Local Government <i>Tadi Daniel Rampai and Vusi Nicholas Mgwanya</i>
	The Role of Local Governments in Building Democracy: A Study of the Akkaraipattu Municipal Council of Sri Lanka <i>Seeni Mohamed Aliff</i>
Room B Collaboration and Networking Chaired by: Richard C. Pratt	
	National Strategic Framework, Trans-boundary Institutions and Local Government: An International Defense Perspective <i>Shadrack Baleseng Ramokgadi</i>
	Managers' Perceptions of the ASEAN Economic Community: A Case Study of a Company in Khon Kaen Province <i>Jarun Bootdachi</i>
	Market Success in Coping with Policy Failure over River Use: Industry, Local Government, Traditional Fishermen Conflicts, and Collective Action in Cilacap, Indonesia <i>Slamet Rosyadi and Erwin Riyanto Ardhi</i>

Time	Room B (Continued) Collaboration and Networking Chaired by: Richard C. Pratt
11:00-12:30	Grassroots Planning – from Conceptualization to Institutionalization <i>Yogesh Mabor and Ramgopal Singh</i>
	Consolidation of Thai Sub-District Municipalities and Sub-District Administrative Organizations, into One Organization: Suitable or Not <i>Supaluck Suvarnajata</i>
	Collaborative Governance in Community-Based Environmental Sanitation Programs in Banyumas, Indonesia <i>Rridiyah Septiyani and Pawrtha Dharma</i>
	Room C Benchmarking and Comparative Studies Chaired by: Steven C. Deller
	A Comparative Analysis of the System of Intergovernmental Relations in Botswana and South Africa: The Dynamics of a Two-Tier Versus a Three-Tier System <i>Kenneth Dipholo and Nyawo Gumede</i>
	A Comparison of Sanitation Case Studies in Three South African Cities - Service Delivery in Turmoil? <i>Barry Hanyane</i>
	Transforming Development with Grassroots Planning: The Case Study of Madhya Pradesh <i>Ram Gopal</i>
	Practices of Special Autonomy in Indonesia: Aceh and Papua <i>Bayu Dardias</i>
	Periodization of South African Local Government Reformation Since 1994: (Im)perfect Democratic Transition? <i>Ndvakbulu Tshibonga and Kenneth Dipholo</i>
	Local Government and Development Administration in Nigeria: Issues and Cases <i>Oyetola Oninide</i>

Room D Interdisciplinary Studies Related to Local Government Chaired by: Barton Wechsler	
Time	
11:00-12:30	Community Participation Inhibiting Factors: A Community Development Prospective <i>Muhammad Shakil Ahmad and Noraini Bt. Abu Talib</i>
	The Effects of Municipal Policies on the Livelihood of the Different Demographic Groups or Local Communities in South Africa <i>Tintibane Thamaga</i>
	Changes in Gender Role among Hair Manufacturers Workers' Families in Purbalingga, Central Java, Indonesia <i>Dyah Retna Puspita, Rin Rostikawati, Lilis Sri Sulistiani and Slamet Rosyadi</i>
	Dynamics of Regional Autonomy in the Context of Regional Arrangement: Case Study Evaluation the Impact of the Poliferation of Administrative Region in Banjar City, Indonesia for Enabling Greater Prosperity Among Local Residents <i>Qurrotul A'yuni and Simin</i>
	The Specter of Leviathan in the Central-Local Relations: A Comparative Historical Analysis of the Decentralization Reform in Thailand and the Philippines <i>Tatchalerm Sudhipongpracha</i>
	Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat: Urban Terrorism and Political Violence in Southern Thailand <i>Antonio Rappa</i>
	Women's Empowerment through Panchayati Raj Institutions in West Bengal, India <i>Sanjoy Roy</i>

Time	Room E Discussion of Best Practices of Local Government
11:00-12:30	<p><u>Session 2: “The Role of Local Government Associations in Promoting Reforms and Innovations,”</u> Moderator: Dr. Paul Chamniern</p> <p>Panel Member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Mr. Dendy Borman</i>, Executive Director, Association of Indonesian Regency Legislative Councils (ADKASI)• <i>Mayor Hernani Braganza</i>, League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), Philippines• <i>Mr. Lon Seangly</i>, The National League of Communes and Sangkats (NLC/S), Cambodia

Room A Local Government System and Management Chaired by: Larry Berman	
13:30-15:00	An Assessment of the Fiscal Autonomy of Local Governments at the Third-Tier Level in a Federation with Particular Reference to Nigeria <i>Woleola Ekundayo</i>
	The Possibility of Budgetary Process Reform by Residents' Participation <i>Naoki Ogawa and Yuji Mori</i>
	The Local Government System in Pakistan: A Focus on the Musharraf Era <i>Akhtar Sandhu</i>
	The Implementation of Manpower Service Policy in South Sumatera, Indonesia <i>Andries Lionardo</i>
	Traditional Leadership in Botswana: Opportunities and Challenges for Enhancing Good Governance and Local Development <i>Kenneth Dipholo, Ndwakbulu Tshibonga and Eve Mafema</i>
	Toward Open Government: A Study of Gerakan Desa Membangun <i>Firdos Putra Aditama and Andi Antono</i>
	Room B Human Resource Management and Development Chaired by: Melissa Gibbs
Understanding Discretionary Service Behavior in the Public Sector: The Role of Organizational Justice, Satisfaction with Supervisors, and Organizational Commitment <i>Sinto Sunaryo and Joko Suyono</i>	
Human Resource Management in Local Governments: An Analysis of Recruitment and Selection Practices in Uganda <i>Lazarus Nabaho and Alfred Kijza</i>	
Organizational Puzzles of Agencification: A Kampala City Council Authority Case, Uganda <i>Gerald Kagambirwe Karyeija and Stella B.Kyobairwe</i>	

Time	<p style="text-align: center;">Room B (Continued) Human Resource Management and Development Chaired by: Melissa Gibbs</p>
13:30-15:00	<p>Perception of Local Governments in Thailand: Views of People and Local Administrators <i>Sarunya Ruangwicha</i></p>
	<p>The Right Man for the Right Job: Do Local Regulations Support It? Empirical Evidence from Central Java, Indonesia <i>Retno Mawarini Sukmariningsih</i></p>
	<p>The Search for “Common Ground” in Kenora, Northwest Ontario, Canada <i>John Sinclair and Jim Robson</i></p>
	<p>Room C Promotion and Preservation of Local Culture Chaired by: Direk Patmasiriwat</p>
	<p>Creative Tourism in Phuket Province: A Case Study of Sino-Portuguese Historical Areas <i>Duangjai Panitcharernkit</i></p>
	<p>The Isan Culture Maintenance and Revitalization Program <i>John Draper</i></p>
	<p>Promoting Proactive Citizens in order to Disseminate Academic Knowledge and Promote Community Strength: A Case Study of Klongpon Subdistrict, Klongthom, Krabi <i>Thanilwadee Bureekul and Nittaya Ponok</i></p>
	<p>Using an Ancient Lao Epic to Inspire a Modern Thai Municipality <i>Bonnie Pacala Brereton</i></p>
	<p>Public Participation Methods: A Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation at the Local Level in South Africa <i>Noluthando Matsiliza</i></p>
	<p>The Politics of Public Culture in Khon Kaen Municipality <i>Kaeota Chantranuson, Keeratiporn Jutaviriya and Farung Mee-Udon</i></p>

Room D Decentralization and Political Development Chaired by: Gayl D. Ness	
13:30-15:00	Sixth Schedule: Negotiating Ethnic Autonomy Discourses in Northeast India <i>Ch. Sekholal Kom and Chintu Brahma</i>
	Decentralized Governance in Multi-Party Systems in Developing Countries: Challenges to Service Delivery in Uganda <i>Michael Kiwanuka</i>
	Analyzing Decentralization and Local Government's Role in Development in South Africa <i>Aklilu Asha</i>
	Unlocking Democracy through Active and Responsible Citizenship: Towards the Convergence of Demand-Supply Side Governance in South Africa <i>Ndwakhulu Tshibonga</i>
	Redundancies, Competition, and Inefficiencies in Decentralized Education Planning: A Case Study of District Khairpur under Decentralization in Pakistan <i>Mohammed Rehan Malik</i>
	Room E Local Accountability in Action: Tools and Practices for Citizen-Centered Service Delivery
	A Discussion Panel Organized under the Auspices of the World Bank

15:30-16:00 **Wrap-up Session**

16:00-16:15 **Closing Ceremony**

**Program for
The Third International Conference on Local Government
Organized by the College of Local Administration,
Pullman Khon Kaen Raja Orchid Hotel, Khon Kaen, Thailand
November 15-16, 2012**

November 15, 2012 - Thursday: Plenary Sessions

Time	Event
08:00-08:30	Registration
08:30-09:00	Conference Overture - Celestial Blessing Dance - Video Presentation Introducing the College of Local Administration, the host institution.
09:00-09:30	Opening Ceremony Welcoming Remarks Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kittichai Trairattanasirichai, President, Khon Kaen University Conference Overview Assoc. Prof. Dr. Peerasit Kamnuansilpa, Chairman, Conference Organizing Committee Opening Speech Minister of Education
09:30-10:00	Keynote Address Chancellor Brady J. Deaton, Chief Executive Officer, University of Missouri
10:00-10:20	Special Lectures: - Thailand's Decentralization: Global Forces and Local Conditions <i>Gayl D. Ness, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan; and currently Professor, COLA</i>

Time	Event
10:20-10:40	- Decentralization: Theory and Practice <i>James Scott, Associate Professor, Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs and Director of International Office, University of Missouri</i>
10:40-11:00	- Developing Local Government Capacity <i>Barton Wechsler, Dean and Professor, Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs, University of Missouri</i>
11:00-11:20	- Values, Coalition Modification, and Regime Replacement in Local Governance <i>Charles L. Sampson, Professor of Public Affairs, Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs, University of Missouri</i>
11:20-11:40	- Keeping HOPE Alive: The State of Georgia Government and Georgia State University's Role in Maintaining Educational Opportunities <i>Larry Berman (Presenter), Professor and Founding Dean of the Honors College, Georgia State University</i> <i>Beth R. Jones, Associate Vice President for Finance and Administration, Georgia State University</i>
11:40-12:00	General Observations and Questions from the Floor
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-13:50	- Jurisdictional Spillovers and Decentralized Local Governments <i>Judith Stallmann, Professor, Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs, University of Missouri</i>
13:50-14:10	- University Contributions to Local Government in Canada <i>Andrew Sancton, Professor, Social Science Center, University of Ontario</i>
14:10-14:30	- Universities Working with Local Governments in Australia: The Experience of the Australian Centre of Excellence for Local Government <i>Melissa Gibbs, Assistant Director, Australian Centre of Excellence for Local Government, University of Technology, Sydney</i>

Time	Event
14:30-14:50	<p>- Use of Fiscal Impact Analysis as a Tool for Local Government Educational Program. <i>Steven C. Deller, Professor, Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison</i></p>
14:50-15:10	<p>- Knowledge and Relevance: An Experiment in Joining Global Perspectives to Local Government Practices <i>Richard C. Pratt, Professor of Public Administration, University of Hawai'i at Manoa</i></p>
15:10-15:30	<p>- Fiscal Inequality and Grant Allocation: Provincial Analysis of Thailand's Local Government Finance <i>Direk Patmasirawat, Professor, National Institute of Development Administration</i></p>
15:30-15:50	<p>- Establishing and Developing a Network among Medium Sized Cities in Asia: A Case Study from the City of Kobe <i>Hirofumi Ando, Professor, Adjunct Professor, COLA</i></p>
15:50-16:10	<p>- Local Governance Theory and Practices (part 1) <i>Mr. Klaus Viktor Kleebaum Executive Director, Training Institute of CDU for local politicians and local officers</i></p>
16:10-16:30	<p>- Local Governance Theory and Practices (part 2) <i>Mr. Christoph Sommer, Mayor of Lippstadt</i></p>
16:30-17:00	<p>- General Observations and Impressions from the Audience</p>
17:00-18:30	<p>Free Time</p>
18:30-21:00	<p>Reception Dinner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Welcoming Remarks by the Dean, College of Local Administration- Cultural Performance

Organizing Committee

Dr. Peerasit Kamnuansilpa, Chairman, ICLG 2012 Organizing Committee
Dr. Supawattankorn Wongthanavas, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Dr. Alexius Amtaika, University of the Free State, Republic South Africa.
Dr. Bonnie Brereton, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Dr. Gayl Ness, University of Michigan, USA
Dr. Richard C. Pratt, University of Hawaii, USA
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Dr. Supachai Yavaprabhas, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

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Dr. Udorn Tantusunthorn, Local Administration Foundation, Thailand
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Dr. Vanchai Vattanasapt, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

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Mr. Nattapong Wattanabut

Message from the Chairman of the Organizing Committee

It is a great privilege and pleasure for me to welcome all of you to the “Third International Conference on Local Government: Local Governments in a Global Context,” being held at the Pullman Khon Kaen Raja Orchid Hotel, Khon Kaen, Thailand, on November 15-16, 2012.

Almost exactly two years ago, on November 18-19, 2010, the first International Conference on Local Government (ICLG) was convened here by Khon Kaen University's College of Local Administration (COLA) – a leading institution that provides education on local government and development administration in Thailand. In the following year, the second such conference was organized, under the leadership of Dr. Alexius Amtaika, and was hosted by the University of the Free State in Durban, South Africa on October 26-28, 2011. Both events assembled leading scholars, researchers, and practitioners from around the globe to share and expand current knowledge on administrative innovations and research findings in public administration and policy, local development, and good governance.

The main interest of the First Conference was how to achieve effective decentralized management. We learned from the conference that fiscal disparity and lack of fiscal autonomy create a barrier to the responsiveness and effectiveness of local government services, at least, in Thailand. We also learned that the recipes for effective decentralized management include, in the ingredients, delegating and empowering sovereign powers to the people at the local level.

The second conference went further and looked into various topics that have ramifications for effective decentralized management. Issues that were examined include local elections, intergovernmental relations, effective service delivery, financial management and funding, good governance, leadership, human relations in local government, citizen participation, civic education, the impact and implications of population growth and urbanization on local government, and e-local government.

Seeing the importance of maintaining the annual occurrence of the ICLG as a forum where both academicians and practitioners of the perplexing and all-embracing discipline of local government come together to exchange some of the innovations and research findings, COLA has organized the Third International Conference on Local Government (ICLG 2012). This year's theme differs from that of last year to the extent that we not only look at how local governments in many countries are managed, but we also move and forge ahead into the trans-disciplinary nature of the field of socio-economic development at the local level. The concept behind this conference is that effective decentralized management must also embody the goal of improving the well-being of people. It is a goal that can be more effectively achieved when people at the lower level have the power to make their own choice regarding the course of development they want to embrace.

Peerasit Kamnuansipa, Ph.D.

Chairman