

Model Relationship Officers of Bureaucracy and Political Officials in the Government of Papua (A Study on the Placement of Officials Structurally Echelon II)

Untung Muhdiarta^{*}, Sangkala^{**}, H. M Tahir Haning^{**}, Badu Ahmad^{**}

^{*}Graduate Student Phd, Study Program : Science Of Public Administration. Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

^{**}Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract- This study aims to clarify the relationship model of bureaucratic and political officials Which dominant force in the study site in the placement of structural position echelon II. This study uses a qualitative case study. Data collected by documentation, interviews, and participant observation conducted obstrusif. Data were analyzed using the "explanation building", and interpreted by using the "verstehen". The results showed that the model of bureaucratic and political relations Executive Acendency more dominant force in the placement of officials from echelon II. That is, the dominant political factor. The indication is the political dominance can be seen from the strong political intervention KDH bureaucratic officials.

Index Terms- relationship of political and bureaucratic officials

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's public bureaucracy, tend to be interactions among public bureaucracy that is represented by the public administration and political sphere are represented by political actors. It is as a result of the clash of values and interests in the administrative decision making as the implementation of a policy. Therefore, it demanded the need for role /activity politics of public administrators to reconcile the opposing interests by interacting with the external environment, especially the bureaucracy with political actors, who by Peters (2001) referred to the bureaucratic politics (*the politics of bureaucracy*).

Officials bureaucracy always be on the work area simultaneously, so that every moment is always ready to receive the highest leadership of the organization, which alternated and have the program and the type of leadership are different from each other, and often contradictory. In such conditions, the official bureaucracy prone to engage in emotional connection with the new political officials served, so sometimes a situation arises which leads to a tendency, or personal bias of the bureaucracy to political officials that carries a political officer in question. In these circumstances, there arises a personal political relationship between political and bureaucratic officials who then ushered bureaucracy in a situation that no longer correspond to the expectations of bureaucratic neutrality.

Alignments bureaucratic officials against personal political officials in power, will cause to negative sentiment from the political groups that are not in line with the program of the ruling political officials. So that the at politicians in power were replaced by politicians from different political parties, so the first

time carried out by officials of the new political power is to change the position of the previous bureaucratic officials. The replacement process often occurs outside signs law rules concerning the structuring and career coaching bureaucracy. Such conditions rife throughout Indonesia, especially after the implementation of decentralization policies, including in Papua Province through Law No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province. Almost every completed election of Governor / Deputy Governor and Regent / Mayor is always followed by the turn of the regional secretaries as follows highest bureaucratic bureaucratic career underneath.

This condition, on one side tend to cause a lot of frustration among the career bureaucrat below, as well as career bureaucrats who do not have a relationship and do not want to get involved in practical political activity directly or indirectly. On the theoretical side of the debate, the state is increasingly convincing theoretical claims advanced by Karl Marx that bureaucracy might not be in a neutral position. But bureaucracy is part of the interest groups that are not neutral from practical politics. Such bureaucratic conditions, will obviously create conditions where bureaucracy will be a lot of irregularities, since a career system is not laid out properly. In the next process will deteriorate public services as its main task. The bad conditions of service bureaucracy is increasingly widespread complaints by the people. In order to be good service bureaucracy, the bureaucracy should be in a neutral position. To put the bureaucracy in the neutral position, then the legal umbrella of the arrangement of the career bureaucracy must be clear, and guaranteed to be respected and not infringed by Politicians Easily. Based on that belief, then it is important the research is on the premise that the bureaucracy should as a *public service neutrality*, as described by Max Weber as an ideal bureaucracy.

In line with the current situation, Indonesia as a big country with a population of many and wide yag region as well as natural resources are abundant, require serious attention of government (bureaucratic) to manage optimally as rapid global environmental change. Besides, it had completed the regulation in the form of the Law on Public Service. Some of the factual condition of public services is low can be demonstrated through several research results : Dwiyanto (2002) refers to the results of these studies, the research it was found that the majority of the people sampled in areas of research (ie, West Sumatera, South Sulawesi, and DI Yogyakarta) complained about the poor quality of public service bureaucracy in the region.

In addition, in some studies on bureaucracy and public service (the bureaucratic institutions) in Indonesia shows that the

Indonesian bureaucracy as the spearhead of public service has not shown any significant change of the condition before the reform. Even today compounded by issues such as the rampant nepotism in the recruitment and promotion of bureaucracy by relying on the strong mental or tribal locality.

Also found that the process of recruitment or placement bureaucratic loaded with political interests of the regional head of the ruling. Substitution bureaucratic officials as the provincial secretary, heads of departments, heads of agencies, as well as the echelon below so rampant carried out post-implementation economic policy and more specifically the area occur after the implementation of the local elections.

The phenomenon of recruitment or placement in a structural position of the bureaucracy that tends political nuance is very clear even tend to be extreme to do in Papua Province. At the time of Governor JP Salosa (2001 - 2005) thick with the term SOS (Everyone Sorong). This term to describe that the ranks of the bureaucracy structural officers in Papua province mostly from ethnic communities Sorong, an ethnicity derived from the Bird's Head region. Then Lukas Enembe period (2012-2017), thick with *lead sheath term time for children of Papua*, a term that describes that indigenous children of Central Mountains region of Papua many positions bureaucracy in the province of Papua. The term nor the *hour SOS children sheath led Papua* done by transferring the majority of positions in the echelon II and III, and partly to echelon IV. Mutating positions that do Governor Lukas Enembe, for example, in the first reshuffle on May 27, 2013, and the second inauguration on March 5, 2014. is the inauguration of echelon II portion of the Central Mountains. What is surprising is that the officials who will be sworn in the new out its position as an officer in the regional work units (SKPD) what after the decree was read.

Placement of civil servants in positions of structural reform should be part of the staffing system to produce profesionalisme bureaucracy as expected in the reform of the bureaucracy. Officials placement new phenomenon in a structural position after the election of the new Regional Head of less taking into consideration the professionalism will impact the performance of the bureaucracy in the public service was not optimal. Normative guidelines referenced Government Regulation Number 13 2002 on Amendment of Government Regulation No. 100 of 2000 On Appointment of Civil Servants in structural positions, which include (1) Education: basic education, general education and higher education; (2) Education and training in the following positions: dikl a TPIM; (3) The period of employment; (4) rank and class; (5) Position: is the status that shows tasks, responsibilities, authority right of an employee; (6) DP3 include: loyalty, work performance, responsibility, honesty, cooperation and leadership practices; (7) List Sort Ranks (DUK) higher employee rank is given the opportunity first to occupy the vacant position. While career development based Job Analysis include: (1) the job descriptions of physical condition of health, education, work performed; (2) Specifications positions: education, experience, ability, qualifications emotions and health requirements.

The phenomenon of structural official placement normative guidelines often ignore the civil service system and further consider political factors. Why do these conditions occur? Is not bureaucracy as the State apparatus who was appointed to serve

the public work is an executive organ neutral from political interests and career on the basis of *merit system* that puts the expertise and experience? As a neutral institution, bureaucracy should have the ability to defend its interests before political officials who act not based on the norms and standards-based staffing mechanisms. Or did political officials authorized to conduct bureaucratic reshuffle in accordance with the will and desire of their own without the need to explain why such action is decided? Board consideration of position and rank which should provide technical input to the governor also can not give any meaning to the subjective whim of political officials. Why Advisory Board Position and Rank institutions so easily interfered by political officials? This question is all closely related to the position of political neutrality of the bureaucracy against officials.

Thoha research results (2012) shows that the number of regional heads of promoting employees in positions with more use of political considerations rather than competence, yet staffing rules do not allow it. While research LIPI in Agustino (2009) on The local elections in three areas, Kutai, reeds and Gowa, shows that the involvement or the use of civil servants (the bureaucracy) in the elections can not be avoided, as most civil servants are still siding with the heads of certain regions, PNS wedged in the position of being "power tool" local political elites in exchange position and its own profit and loss calculations. This threatens the promotion of career civil servants who try to work professionally (neutral) with the uncertainty of their promotion of employee career for himself. Employees who are not supporters of candidates winners, moved into did not have a position or move the path of duty. Even inactive in politics any barriers, cutting the career ladder if exposed to civil servants who are actively involved into a successful team. Saraha (2012) with a case study in North Maluku, explained that the atmosphere is not healthy between the civil servants who would not want to involve themselves into supporters or teams successful one prospective partner KDH. Purba (2010) analyzed the causes of the non-neutrality in the elections partly because of internal factors of individual interests (*vested interest*) Civil Servants are insurgents to the mobility of his career, and the strong culture of *patron-client* so that civil servants who will be loyal to defend all-out boss who became kandidat in the elections. Wahyudin (2013) saw the politicization of structural officer Muna Southeast Sulawesi, due to the civil servants who are not neutral in the elections. This inequality do family and tribal ties.

Involvement of civil servants in politics (elections) in recent years, according to Prasojo (2009), became a regular thing, because the relationship is in addition advantageous for political actor, is also needed by the employee for promotion and career forward, because it proved that promotion of career positions does not longer determined by the competence and performance, but by political affiliation.

Some of the above phenomenon indicates that the bureaucratic and political relationships have influenced the realm of employment, especially in the sale or placement of bureaucratic positions. This is a political accommodation that characterizes the direct election process that has led to filling positions in the organizational structure was completely determined by a person affiliated with the regional head. Hence

the attention to the arrangement with the placement of the staffing system relation bureaucratic career positions are important in the reform of the bureaucracy (Thoha, 2012).

Importance of paying attention to the staffing problems of State at least based on the fact that: (1) the successful development of several Asian countries (such as China and Korea) lies in a systematic and earnest to improve the system of civil service; and (2) employment of State is the factor of dynamic bureaucracy that plays an important role in all aspects of public services and governance (Prasojo, 2009). Therefore, as a follow-up of some of the results presented above, it is necessary to conduct research on the relationship of bureaucracy and politics in the context of the management of State personnel in the region, especially in the recruitment process or bureaucracy placement public officials in order to realize better performance effectiveness.

During this ongoing relationship between the political authorities with enforcement officials and policy controller is not arranged properly and systematically. During this taking place is the ruler and implementing relationship, the relationship between superiors and subordinates. This kind of relationship brings influence on the functioning of the bureaucracy as subordination, as the political machine, and as a complement and the existence of political officials (Thoha, 2012). As a complement to the presence of subordinates and not bureaucracy should participate in the process of public policy. Models such relationships according to Carino (1994), and Thoha, 2012) in a theoretical model called *Executive Ascendancy*. In this model, the role and function of bureaucracy is highly dependent on the power inherent in the political office of public policy makers.

If the bureaucratic system because of background expertise and profesionalisme become important and are considered important by political officials, the other models can be used as an alternative, namely the *model Birocratic Sublation* (Carino, 1994: 7 and Thoha, 2012: 157). In this model the expertise and professionalism bureaucratic note, that the bureaucracy is not considered as a subordinate officer of power politics.

Related to the interaction or relationship bureaucracy and politics, there are some models like Svava (1994) in Fredrickson & Smith (2003), which explains the theory of political and administrative control. Next is the theory of political relations and the bureaucracy of Carino (1994); then the theory of bureaucratic politics of Peters (2001). From these theories are essentially a separation between politics and public administration at this time is difficult. Such separation is something that can not be avoided (Kumorotomo, 2008).

This study will be conducted using two models of bureaucracy and political relations expressed Carino (1994), resulting from this study can be obtained illustrate the relationships bureaucracy and politics in the recruitment or public placement of bureaucratic positions. The choice of the bureaucratic recruitment is done for the recruitment of an *entrypoint* which determines how the quality of bureaucrats who will carry out the bureaucratic wheels while also placing bureaucratic recruitment as a moment where nepotism of political Officials began by entering the closest people either by birth and family as well as the relationship "cronism" and friendship (*spoil system*). While nepotism in the bureaucracy is the initial entrance of corruption in the bureaucracy as well as the

foundation beginning of the bad service public bureaucracy in that country. If nepotism in recruiting candidates for bureaucrats has run rampant then it is also a picture of widespread promotion of the *spoil system* in positions of political bureaucracy.

Through this research will be disclosed bureaucracy and political relations, specifically why the intervention of political authorities so easy to enter the realm of the career bureaucracy in Indonesia, especially in the Provincial Government of Papua. Furthermore, from the disclosure of these facts will then be elaborated based on the theoretical concepts concerning the relationship should be between the political and bureaucratic officials.

This study aims to clarify the relationship model of bureaucratic and political officials Which dominant force in the study site in the placement of structural position echelon II.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative case study. Data collected by documentation, interviews, and participant observation conducted obtrusive. Data were analyzed using the "*explanation building*", and interpreted by using the "*verstehen*".

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Model Relations Officer Bureaucracy and Political Officers in the placement of Structural Echelon II and the factors that influence it.

Through *explanation engineering building*, where the cases were found in the placement of echelon II officials in the Government of Papua Province which shows the relation Carino models. Political and bureaucratic officials relation is shown by the dominant political dimension performed by an executive officer of the Governor. It can be seen at the official inauguration of the first on August 29, 2013, known as the First Cabinet Luke Enembe, and the inauguration of the second cabinet on March 5, 2014. Twice inauguration in the placement of the second echelon less attention to competence and personnel management considerations that apply, although hope in his inaugural speech is rational.

The dominance of political considerations can be seen from the strong position of governor supported by legislators from the Democratic Party of 16 people, and a legislative coalition that carries as many as 26 people. This amount is decisive in determining the political process and the implementation of policies in the Provincial Government of Papua. In addition to political support in the legislature, the political support of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP), which is a cultural representation is also high, at 17 the members are from ethnic and cultural unity of the central mountainous region. Then there are 15 districts out of 29 districts / municipalities as a political base of the Democratic Party, where the regent and vice regent from the Democratic Party. They have a relationship other than as a political party official, is also a member of the family in kinship *pm* and *waya*. Governing Democratic party that has a strong influence is Carolus Kia Kelen Boli. Carolus Name Boli

already very attached since the school term in Unsrat Manado as a fellow activist student organization and the organization's management Papuan students in Manado. This closeness brought up in a political party and government.

Furthermore, in addition to political intervention of political institutions DPRP and Papua People's Assembly (MRP), found that interventions were not fully Mauk in the model *executive acendency*, namely the intervention came from elements outside the political machine of the official (supra local political structure DPRP and MRP), comes from the support group / team success mostly officials in the district who has the authority bureaucracy and politics, but also representing tribal and territorial integrity culture, and the influence of religious leaders Lipius Binilux. Pastor Lipius Binilux, were religious leaders who have influence of religious institutions and personal life are very strong. Figure pastor in this religious organization GIDI ingrained in the social life of society the central mountains, and even obedience to religious leaders and religious organizations is higher than the state organization. Groups in the political system is an element of political infrastructure, is not categorized as a political actor, but as pressure groups (*pressure groups*), because not members of the DPRP and MRP members, and they have no authority in the policymaking process. But in the process of policy implementation, have the same strong intervention by the legislators of DPRP and Papua People's Assembly (MRP).

Political intervention came also from ethnicity and territorial integrity of culture, both sitting in the DPRP and the legislators who sit as members of the Papua People's Assembly (MRP).. Although coming from different political parties in the DPRP and the different working groups within the MRP, the factor of ethnicity and cultural unity of the region into *the political behavior* characteristic of *domination* for the people of Papua's central highlands. At first glance this intervention is categorized as political intervention, but rather as a factor in the relation that is based on their union in the local political system and the local political culture of Papua. As a member of local political bodies (DPRP and MRP) but also a family of fellow tribal and territorial integrity cultures of *the big man war*, as the characteristics of the communities in the Central Mountains of Papua. Relationships among tribal and territorial integrity of this culture is built from the bottom *pm* and *waya*, which is a blood relation family or close relationships with family (relationship expanded), so they joined in supporting the Governor has intervention policy placement or promotion of officials from echelon II in the neighborhood The government of Papua Province. This group can be divided into several types, namely 1) political party official bearer; 2) parliamentarians of the bearer party; 3) The successful teams and volunteers (party administrators, employers, community leaders, families and civil servants).

Political intervention in the promotion or placement echelon II officials in the Provincial Government of Papua boils down to the local political culture factors, namely *the dominance of political behavior*, ethnicity and socio-cultural unity of *the region Bigman war* in the central mountainous region of Papua. Political intervention can be categorized into two kinds:

A. Political intervention of political authorities or political actors:

(1) Intervention parliamentarians as the core committee of political parties and the positions of the fittings council to propose the names of certain civil servants in the structural position echelon II.

(2) Intervention chairman and MRP members who come from the central mountainous region selection culture (La-Pago-Pago and Me);

(3) Intervention support group / team success, religious leaders, and volunteers who are not categorized as political officials, but gives a strong influence.

B. Politics political intervention application of value representations with regard representation of ethnic and territorial unity of culture in Papua and outside Papua. This intervention becomes a kind of "shield", that the governor wants to get the impression of wanting to embrace all components of the existing potential, in accordance with the political jargon campaigned, the Coalition-Kasih Nusantara Penetrate difference.

From the findings described above, it can be said that the strength of the local political culture system form strong bonds of ethnicity and cultural unity of the region to give a new color in the relationship of political and bureaucratic officials. But seeing that the political official figures governor inherent in *the position Bigman war*, where in addition as Regional Head, he is chairman of the Provincial Board of the Democratic Party. As the highest party officials Democratic in Papua province he determines candidates-candidates promoted and legislators who sit on the board of fittings. Chairman of the DPRP, Yunus Wonda, a close relative *pm* (law and successful team members). Meanwhile, Chairman of Papua People's Assembly (MRP), Thimotius Murib are a close family and became a partner in the regional administration in Puncak Jaya regency as the Chairman of the Parliament. inherent status as political officials and tribal family base on relationship is the dominant factor that characterizes the relationship model and biokrasi political officials in the sale or placement of structural officials echelon II.

In general, the relationship model bureaucratic and political officials in the province of Papua appropriate model is proposed that *executive acendency* Carino. Because the executive is very dominant in regulating bureaucracy, while the power of the bureaucracy as officials career can not be found as a result of coaching is very loose. The time required for promotion is not according to the rules, which is essential to achieving the willingness of political officials, experience, education level and stratification according to rank can be arranged, and the officials who preferred not be removed or non job without notice and rational explanation. Therefore, by looking at the findings and the above phenomenon if it is associated with the relationship model Carino is ideal on the model *executive acendency* less than ideal, or less fit, because the policy of bureaucratic management lies in one person is on the figure of Governors, which is the personification and representation agency other political, DPRP and MRP and reflect the representation of the culture as a whole Bigman cultural zone in the Central Mountains of Papua region. So the authors provide a new term *acendency executive domination*. That model of political and bureaucratic officials relationship that rests on the power of individual the figures very strong politically and culturally.

Placement in structural echelon II positions in the Government of Papua province, if the observed intends to use the value judgments of political representation. That puts officials from various ethnic representatives in the Papuans and non-Papuans. This policy is done with the intention that the governor this time more accommodating, reflecting the nature of a democratic and pluralist.

Political considerations are more dominant this is done because the local regulations mandated by the Special Autonomy Law for Papua (Papua Special Autonomy Law) is not made. Based on Article 27 of the Papua Special Autonomy Law, Papua Provincial Government can make the Provincial Regulation in the field of personnel who do not yet meet the norms, standards and procedures in the implementation of the management of national civil servants (PNS). So when the provincial government can not meet the norms, standards and national procedures, then in accordance with the needs and interests of each region can arrange them in Provincial Regulation. The absence of local regulations to carry out the mandate of the Special Autonomy Law was used to carry out policies can likes and dislikes (*like and dislike*), a region that is highly political policy and subjectively even tend to be discriminatory.

From the model of the relationship, it can be explained that the practice of government bureaucracy in the placement or promotion of structural normative no concern, but rather on political considerations, namely the existence of political intervention and influence of local political culture. Politically, from the perspective of systematic and local political culture, there is value put forward a value representative of putting structural echelon II officials who describe the representation of ethnic Papuans and non-Papuans. This policy is positive and psychologically reduce the negative judgment and jealousy of society Papua Special Autonomy era. Bureaucratic practices described above, should be supported by the establishment of such local regulations Special Local Regulation, which is supported by the mandate of the Special Autonomy Article 27, to give priority to indigenous Papuans, so every year is not stuck spending the energy to argue about the formation of Papua and Non-Papuans.

Based on the research findings above, it can be said that theoretically separates the political and administrative it can be done. But this separation is due to the tendency of people to interpret politics and administration based on their own interests and not based on political understanding in theoretical. when interests met by separating politics and administration, the people tend as if the scientific objective of political and administrative that does not have to be separated be confused. However when interest disturbed by separating politics and administration, then people tend to say that it is very difficult to separate between politics and administration.

Political interpretation clearly to distinguish the political sense in the practice of public management of politics in the sense of political politics and electoral and political in the sense of public policy. This is where the importance of understanding the political in the sense of which must be separated from public administration, and politics in the sense of where it should be complementary to public administration. Rosenbloom (2008) says that the core of the theory dichotomy of politics-administration actually wanted to release public management

applied in the administration public from political politics and *patronage systems*.

Theoretically the management of personnel in the placement of structural officials echelon II in Papua province is still on the variant of *bureaucratic-authoritarian* or *executive acendency*. However, in practice less suitable (less ideal) put on one of the group *executive acendency* are there, so researchers give a new name in accordance with the conditions personnel management in Papua Province governor with a background dominated political support and political culture are used as the values and behavior, which is a model executive acendency variants *acendency executive domination*.

The practice of governance which occurred in Indonesia in general and in the province of Papua in particular suggests that the practice of government bureaucracy that had occurred in the United States during the 7th president Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). Bureaucratic practice at that time was the prelude to lift bureaucratic officials who come from the party and fellow neighborhood this without considering the competencies possessed by bureaucrats concerned (*spoil system*). This bureaucratic conditions occur during the *pre-Wilsonian*. One hundred and seventy years (one half century) have occurred in Indonesia, even Indonesia noted the practices more severe than the condition of public administration *pre-Wilsonian* in the United States Andrew Jackson era. At this time there is dominance of politics to the administration, but in Indonesia there are currently political dominance over the administration exacerbated by the intervention of the relationship of tribal and territorial integrity of culture as a hallmark of political culture of local behind political relations and administration in the implementation of the policy, which is in the placement / promotion in structural position. Empirical findings show that modern concepts adopted in governance often not necessarily suited to the conditions and mindset to think of society as well as the officials who still traditional.

From the description above description, Can be said that relationship model bureaucratic and political officials of the Model Carino acceptable in this study with a new variant or modification. The results of this study indicate that the *model of executive acendency* applies even if not ideal fully in the placement office structural by integrating the intervention of tribal and unity of kinship in the political culture of the local people of Papua (*the Bigman war*), where a culture of local politics is in addition attach to themselves figure of Governors as *the Bigman*, dominate the local political system in the DPRP and MRP and give a strong intervention in the implementation of policy positions in the placement of structural positions.

Proposition 3:

Factors that lead to political dominance in the placement of structural officials of Echelon II in Papua Province Government is very dominant, therefore the placement of structural officials professionalism and competence appropriate not materialize.

So the proposition to be made based on the research findings in the form of verification of the relationship of political and bureaucratic officials in the placement process echelon II positions in the Provincial Government of Papua are:

Proposition Mayor

Consideration of professionalism and competence and the role of local legislation in carrying out the functions of legislation and political control in the placement of structural officials echelon II in Papua Provincial Government Officials relationship produces Model Bureaucracy and Political Officers acendency executive.

2. Model relationships bureaucratic and political officials suggested.

Relationship model of political and bureaucratic officials that empirically occur in the study site resulted in the domination of political power support group of Governors to be very effective in implementing regional policy. But if there is no control, in the long term this would produce a government that is not democratic. Therefore, political institutions Governor, DPRD and MRP run in accordance with the mechanism of local political system based on special autonomy law. Factors local political culture becomes an important part in the implementation of government policy that accommodated and executed by the MRP. MRP agency is protecting the basic rights of indigenous Papuans. As for implementing employment policy, especially in the placement of structural officials formed the Regional Employment Commission is the independent nature of professionals and academics Higher Education which will provide information and objective consideration to the governor, including assessing the structural performance of officials to serve as Governor of the policy.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This research results lead to the conclusion that the study sites' political officials and officials relationship is a model of bureaucratic relations *executive acendency*, where the model of the relationship of political intervention in the placement process echelon II positions the dominant partner. Based on more in-depth analysis of the political intervention in the relationship is not only done by officials of the political governor, but was also done by local political bodies DPRD and MRP. Both institutions are politically dominated by members who sit in it are derived from tribal and territorial integrity culture of *the big man* from Central Mountains region of Papua. They became successful team at the General Election and supporting policy implementation The local elections governor post. Political pressure from which the most powerful came from figure of Governors that reflects domination, namely *the big man*, from

the tribal and cultural zone, as Chairman of the Board Provincial Democrats leading and controlling members who sit on the DPRD, the political party coalition Nusantara "Penetrating Love difference" which is also largely supported by indigenous children from ethnic and cultural region of Central Mountains, and institutions that sit MRP elements therein customs, religions and female elements of ethnic and cultural regions of the Central Mountains of Papua. The strength of this domination as the authors describe a new variant in the model relationship of political and bureaucratic officials with the term *domination executive acendency*.

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AUTHORS

First Author – Untung Muhdiarta: Graduate Student PhD, Study Program : Science Of Public Administration. Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. Email : u.muhdiarta@gmail.com
Second Author – Sangkala : Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar
Third Author – H. M Tahir Haning : Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar
Fourth Author – Badu Ahmad : Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar.