

AAPA

Asian Association for Public Administration

2014 ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

In Partnership with
The Philippine Society for Public Administration



AAPA

Asian Association for Public Administration

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“The Study and Practices of Public Administration in Asia and the Rest of the World: Trends, Nuances, and Challenges”



*Mandarin Plaza Hotel
Cebu City, Philippines*

February 6-8, 2014

About the Conference

The AAPA Annual Conference aims to create a dialogue among scholars and practitioners of Asian public administration and public policy to address various challenges in the field of public administration.

Scholars, researchers, and practitioners in the field of public administration are invited to the conference with the theme “The Study and Practices of Public Administration in Asia and the Rest of the World: Trends, Nuances, and Challenges.”

The international conference will focus on the following set of issues, which include (but are not limited to):

- (1) exploring the public administration disciplinary agenda - theoretical and methodological issues;
- (2) public administration across borders - comparative trends and practices;
- (3) public sector reforms and innovations; and
- (4) public administration, public governance, and international cooperation.



Professor Pan Suk Kim, Acting President of AAPA addressing the 2013 Conference in Seoul, Korea.

Welcome Message



Welcome to the 5th annual conference of the Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) in Cebu, Philippines on February 6-8, 2014. The 1st inaugural conference of AAPA was held in Tokyo in 2010, followed by the 2nd in Jakarta in 2011, the 3rd in Hong Kong in 2012, and the 4th in Seoul in 2013.

“The Study and Practices of Public Administration in Asia and the Rest of the World” is the theme of the 2014 AAPA conference and it is to discuss the recent trends, nuances and challenges in public administration and possible innovative measures in the emerging Asian countries. This year’s conference brings together an international community of public administration professionals, scholars, and students to learn about major theoretical and practical issues in public administration around the world and in Asia.

The Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) was established in 2010 with the aim to expand and improve research and academic exchange on public administration and public policy in the Asian region. Prior to it, a number of Asian scholars formed the Asian Management Forum and have had annual meetings since 2001, which paved the way for the establishment of AAPA. With the formation of AAPA and the recent launch of the Asian Group of Public Administration (AGPA) under the aegis of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) in 2011 as well as the long-standing Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA), Asian public administration has now become more prominently featured on the world stage so that we need to demonstrate a world-class quality of public administration in Asia to all levels of actors and stakeholders.

Therefore, I strongly believe that AAPA can provide great opportunities for networking with scholars and practitioners, as well as scholarly activities that will encourage the development of new professional relationships in the field of public administration in Asia and the rest of the world. Once again, I thank you for your participation and contributions to AAPA. Your support and dedication have ensured AAPA’s influential role in public administration for many years to come.

Pan Suk Kim

Acting President, Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA)
Dean, College of Government and Business, Yonsei University, South Korea

Professor Pan Suk Kim is currently the Dean of the College of Government and Business at Yonsei University in South Korea. He is a lifetime fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration in Washington, DC. He was the President of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) in Brussels and a Vice Chairperson of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNCEPA) in New York. After completing his Ph.D. degree in public administration at the American University in Washington, DC, he was an assistant professor at Old Dominion University in Virginia and Austin Peay State University in Tennessee. He was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar in the Department of Government at Georgetown University. He has broad experience as an expert in governmental affairs. He was Secretary to the President for Personnel Policy (Presidential Appointee) in the Office of the Korean President. He is currently the Editor-in-Chief of the Asian Review of Public Administration (ARPA) and editorial board member of several major international journals. He has published several books and many scholarly articles in major domestic and international journals. He has received several awards including the International Public Administration Award in 2009 and the Paul P. Van Riper Award for Excellence and Service in 2012 from the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) in Washington, DC.



Message



Congratulations for the Successful AAPA Cebu Conference in 2014!!



Economic Profile and Public Management:
Future Prospects of Asian Countries

By

Akira NAKAMURA, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus
Meiji University
Tokyo, Japan

One of the major objectives of this presentation is to highlight a growing discrepancy between economic performance and political development among many countries in Asia. Some of them formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967. Ever since, the organization has steadily increased its economic stature and become one of the major economic centers of the world. Recently, several leading states in the Asia and Pacific region including China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea have been making overtures to these member states with different propositions: By collaborating with the ASEAN members, they hope to expand the economic scale of the region.

The ASEAN members have thus been on a good stead in the economic terrain; however, they have been engulfed by awesome political issues. In some, political stability has not yet been consolidated, while in others, corruptions remain rampant. A ‘good governance’ agenda has stayed way off the mark. Against these backgrounds, the presentation will explore a number of practical ways by which to entrench and enhance the quality governance of the countries in the area. Such eminent issues as ‘capacity building’ and improving quality of leadership will be the focal points of the discussion.

Akira NAKAMURA was the first president and one of the founding members of AAPA. He was a Professor of Political Science in both the School of Political Science and Economics and the Graduate School of Governance Studies at Meiji University until 2010. During these years at Meiji University, he served as both University Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School of Meiji University for six years until March 2008. He is currently the special advisor to the President of the University, while he is designated as Professor Emeritus in May, 2010. In addition, he is also the special advisor to the Local Autonomy College of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication. Likewise, Nakamura served as the vice president of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences until 2011. Currently, he is the president of numerous numbers of academic associations of the country including the Japanese Association for the Development of Local Autonomy.

Message



To our Colleagues and Friends in the Region and in the Philippines,



It is with great honor that we welcome all delegates to the 5th International Conference of the Asian Association of Public Administration. We had the privilege to be among the founding members of the AAPA when it was launched in Tokyo in 2010 under the leadership of Professor Akira Nakamura of Meiji University, Professor Pan Suk Kim of Yonsei University and Professor Anthony Cheung of the Hongkong University of Education. Subsequent AAPA conferences were held in Hongkong, Jakarta and Seoul. This year, the conference was supposed to be held in Bangkok but with the untimely demise of our dear colleague founding father Professor Bidhya Borthwanna, it was proposed that it be held here in the Philippines, particularly in Cebu.

The Philippine Society for Public Administration is therefore very grateful to partner with the AAPA in this very important event. We extend our appreciation to our Cebu based PSPA organizers and board members headed by Dr Al Derecho and Dr Roselle Ranario of the Cebu Normal University, and also to PSPA board member Dr Helario Camenero, Executive Director for their hard work on the ground in organizing this very important event for public administration scholars and practitioners not only in the Philippines but in the region as well.

We look forward to a very engaging conference with the theme "The Study and Practices of Public Administration in Asia and the Rest of the World: Trends, Nuances and Challenges." We have over 60 papers to be presented in this International Conference and we look forward to the dialogues, discussions, disagreements, debates and discourses that our conference will trigger.

Our warmest welcome to all our participants, especially our international colleagues who travelled all the way to Cebu to share their talents with us.

Finally, may I propose that we dedicate this Conference to our departed colleagues in public administration Raul de Guzman of the Philippines, pioneer and trailblazer of the study of PA in the Philippines, and Dr Bidhya Borthwanna of Chulalongkorn University.


DR. ALEX B. BRILLANTES, JR.
President
PSPA

Dr. Brillantes is currently a Commissioner of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) on secondment from the University of the Philippines, National College of Public Administration and Governance (UPNCPAG). He was one of the founding members of AAPA. He earlier served as Executive Director of the Local Government Academy of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). He earned his Ph.D and MA from the University of Hawaii, and AB and MPA from the University of the Philippines.

Message



Dear Colleagues and Guests,



On behalf of the Officers and Members of the Philippine Society for Public Administration (PSPA), it is our distinct privilege and honor to host the International Conference of the Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) in Cebu City.


We take pleasure in welcoming the officers and members of the AAPA, as well as our speakers, convenors and moderators, participants and guests to this 2014 International Conference which explores the theme "The Trends and Practice of of Public Administration in Asia and the Rest of the World: Trends, Nuances and Challenge."

I also take this opportunity to express our sincerest appreciation and gratitude to our sponsors and patrons, our partner organizations, as well as the staff and volunteers who unselfishly devoted much time and effort to help stage an international conference of this magnitude. We also express our thanks to the City Government of Cebu City and the Provincial Government of the Province of Cebu for their uncompromising support to this Conference. We also express appreciation in particular to our colleagues in the PSPA Chapters of Cebu, as well as the Visayas, Mindanao and Luzon for their commitment and efforts in staging this important milestone for our field of study in the Philippines.

The theme that marks this year's AAPA Conference represents a vast area of concerns, trends and issues that capture the many formidable and overpowering challenges confronting the profession and our discipline. These issues strike at the heart of administrative practices regardless of nationality for they delve into common concerns of public sector reforms, the practice of good governance, citizens participation and a host of other relevant matters.

We are also grateful to our colleagues and students for responding enthusiastically to our call for papers, especially those from other countries who have come to share and exchange with us their studies and experiences on the array of issues that besiege the public sector profession and our discipline.

I am confident that we are all in solidarity in establishing new modes of administrative processes and practices, as we move forward to learn from each other. Again, please accept our sincerest thanks and appreciation for your continuing commitment and dedication to the cause of good public administration and good governance.


DANILO DE LA ROSA REYES
Conference Chair
2014 AAPA International Conference

Dr. Danilo de la Rosa Reyes is Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City where he has served as a full time tenured faculty for the past 25 years.

He is presently the Treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Society for Public Administration. He was also awarded the Centennial Professorial Chair of the U.P. Diliman for 2011-2012, and likewise held the Distinguished Professorial Chair for 2011 of the NCPAG-Raul P. de Guzman Foundation Inc.

Message




A decade ago, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) foreshadowed fundamental changes in the way in which public governance would be viewed in the future. The main messages that it identified were threefold. First, traditional forms of government had become ineffective. Secondly, new forms of governance that were expected to become important in the future would involve a wider range of actors. Thirdly, primary features of governance systems were expected to change, in particular, the permanency and power of organisational structures (OECD 2001b: 3).



In the current environment where change and complexity is the order of the day, it is important that institutions have to anticipate the future. Governance has to anticipate the opportunities and threats in the light of globalization and googleization. To be ready for any eventuality, it is necessary that policy options must be crafted in advanced by the institutions. The conference will definitely provide a lot of insights on the issues and challenges in public governance – which could serve as basis for future policy. Hopefully, the participants will take home significant gains from the conference paper presentations which they can use and apply in their respective institutions.

Let me congratulate the Officers of the Asian Association of Public Administration (AAPA) for bringing the Conference here in Cebu City.

It is indeed our pleasure and joy to host this conference.


DR. ALFREDO DERECHO
Conference Organizer - Cebu City
2014 AAPA International Conference
PSPA

Dr. Derecho is a Professor of Southwestern University Cebu City, Philippines.

He is currently one of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Society for Public Administration. He also heads the PSPA Cebu Chapter.

Message



Honestly, during the peak of the preparation for the forthcoming “2014 Asian Association of Public Administration (AAPA) International Conference”, there were attempts to further derail this activity, or to postpone indefinitely due to the Cebu-Bohol earthquake, then followed by the super Typhoon Yolanda and Zoraida.



Focal persons of the Philippine Society for Public Administration (PSPA) led by Dr. Alex Brillantes and Dr. Danny Reyes have decided to go all out in staging this February 6-8, 2014 AAPA International Conference in Cebu City, Philippines, thus proving to all and sundry that the Philippine partners are ever ready to take a challenge through thick and thin.

Though we have a very limited time for the preparation, with some major challenges that hounded us, but we still tried our best to offer our local and foreign delegates the kind of conference worth attending to. Hopefully, we can live up to your expectations.

Whatever details of the conference that are not fine-tuned, they may not deface any page of this another chapter of the history of public administration. Certainly, AAPA and PSPA will again lead their way to a global showcase of governance practices and innovations.

Personally, I may regret if I fail to commend the men and women who worked mysteriously defying the challenges just to stage here in the Philippines the 2014 AAPA International Conference.

To both our partners and delegates, please bear with us! Godspeed!


DR. HELARIO CAMINERO
Conference Organizer - Cebu City
2014 AAPA International Conference

Dr. Caminero is the Executive Director of Philippine Councilors League - Legislative Academy.

Dr Helario “LARRY” Caminero is both a politician and educator. He served as Municipal Councilor of the First Class Town of Kapalong, Davao del Norte for nine years; Board Member of Davao Del Norte for three years; six years as Municipal Administrator.

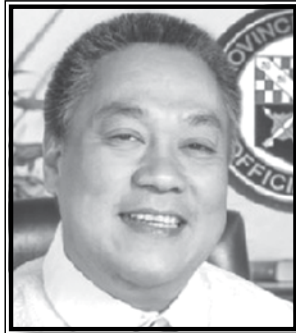
Dr Caminero is a Doctor of Education who also earned a Master in Development Management and Governance. He is instrumental in founding three local state colleges in Region XI: the Kapalong State College; Monkayo State College; and Governor Generoso State College.

Message



Greetings and Congratulations to AAPA and PSPA!

I believe that the office of the governor is a public trust and the Constitution requires its holder to be accountable to the people at all times. We must serve them with utmost responsibility, efficiency, loyalty and integrity. Public officials have to act with patriotism and justice and live a modest life. *



Hon. Hilario "Junjun" P. Davide III
Provincial Governor of Cebu

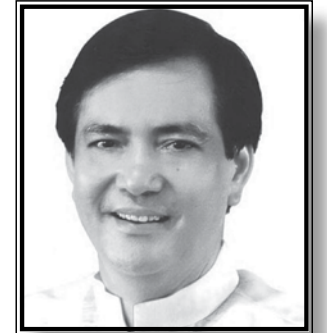
* Drawn from the official website of the Province of Cebu.

Message



Greetings and Congratulations to AAPA and PSPA!

While governance and the promotion of public welfare is by no means an easy task, I always believe that together, we can overcome these difficult challenges. The optimist that I always am, I know deep in my heart that when we do things together, our dreams and aspirations can be achieved. For Together, We can Make the Right Things Happen." *



Welcome to Cebu City!

Hon. Michael L. Rama
City Mayor

* Drawn from the Mayor's State of the City Address July 2, 2011.

Message




Together with the members of the CNU community, we welcome all the participants to the 2014 Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) Annual Conference here in Cebu City. We are honored by your choice of venue for a dialogue among scholars and practitioners of Asian public administration and public policy to address various challenges in the field of public affairs.



The trends, nuances, and challenges in the study and practice of public administration in Asia and the rest of the world are crucial to ensuring that public administration as a disciplinary agenda and as an organizational practice take center stage in the realization of the ASEAN mission of “One Vision, One Identity, One Community” by 2015. We are at a crossroads and we are glad that many of the people who should be speaking up and driving change have shown up now here in Cebu City.

Cebu Normal University is a proud provider of education, research and extension services on public administration at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Our public administration programs are consonant to the national development goals of accelerating poverty reduction and sustaining equal opportunities for all. We are indeed very pleased to take an active role in AAPA’s conference this year.


 Marcelo T. Lopez, RN, EdD, DPA
 President, Cebu Normal University

Program

Day 1 – February 6, 2013

TIME/LOCATION	ACTIVITY/THEME	RESOURCE PERSON(S)
8:00AM - 9:00AM Grand Ballroom	Registration	
	National Anthem	
	Ecumenical Prayer	
9:00AM-10:30AM Grand Ballroom	Opening Plenary Dr. Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. Moderator	
	Exploring the P.A. Disciplinary Agenda: Theoretical and Methodological Issues	Dr. Danilo DLR. Reyes University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG), Philippines
	Public Sector Reform and Innovation	Dr. Supachai Yavaprabhas Chulalongkorn University Thailand
	Public Administration, Public Governance and International Cooperation	Dr. Eko Prasajo University of Indonesia Deputy Administrative Reforms Minister, Indonesia
10:30 AM-12:00NN Grand Ballroom	Opening Program Dr. Roselle Ranario Cebu Normal University Master of Ceremonies	
	Welcome Messages	Dr. Pan Suk Kim Acting President, AAPA Dean, Yonsei University South Korea
		Gov. Hilario P. Davide III Province of Cebu
Overview of the Conference and Introduction of Speaker	Dr. Alex Brillantes, Jr. PSPA President University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG)	

	Keynote Speech Economic Profile and Public Management: Future Prospects of Asian Countries	Dr. Akira Nakamura Professor Emeritus Meiji University, Japan
12:00 NN -1:00 PM Grand Ballroom	LUNCH	
1:00 PM – 1:30 PM Grand Ballroom	Sharing of Best Practices on Local Governance: Cebu City's Innovations	Hon. Michael L. Rama City Mayor, Cebu City
1:30 PM - 5:00 PM	Simultaneous Sub-plenary Sessions	
Grand Ballroom A	Sub-plenary Session 1 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P.A. 1 Dr. Ma. Fe V. Mendoza Dean, National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines Moderator	
	Public Administration Discipline in India: An Exploratory Exercise for Making it More Relevant	Prabhat Datta Calcutta University, India
	Deliberative Governance and Democratic Consolidation: Under the Context of Asian Countries	Shiyin Chang Tianjin Normal University People's Republic of China
	Governance Reform and Innovation in the Asian Development State: Reading Industrial Policy Through Public Administrative Theory	Kristopher Wayne Hartley National University of Singapore Singapore
	MPA Education in the US and Arab Regions: A Comparative Analysis	Ayman Hussein American University of Beirut Lebanon
	Between Two Cultures : Civil Service Reform In Thailand And Indonesia	Prijono Tjiptoherijanto University of Indonesia

Crystal Room A	Sub-plenary Session 2 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P.A. 2 Dr. Danilo DLR Reyes National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines Moderator	
	Participation of Civil Society in the Local Special Bodies: Basis for Interventions	Anh Dao Vu Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
	Public Procurement Reforms in Japan: Local Challenges for Public Contract Regulations	Osamu Koike Yokohama National University, Japan
	Are Adhocracies a Necessary Evil for Bureaucracies?	Sreeja Nair National University of Singapore Singapore
	In Search of Minimum Standard: An Experience from Indonesia Decentralization	Dr. Agus Pramusinto Universitas Gadjah Mada Indonesia
	Public Administration to Public Administration: A Circular Journey	Nileshkumar B Joshie V.N. South Gujarat University, India
6:00PM - 8:00PM Venue: TBA	Welcome Dinner and Cultural Performance Welcome Dinner Messages	Hon. Hilario P. Davide III Governor, Province of Cebu Hon. Agnes A. Magpale Vice-Governor, Province of Cebu

Day 2 – February 7, 2013		
TIME/LOCATION	ACTIVITY/THEME	RESOURCE PERSON(S)
8:00 AM - 8:30 AM Mandarin Plaza Hotel	Registration	
8:30 AM - 10:00AM	Simultaneous Sub-plenary Sessions	

Grand Ballroom A	Sub-plenary Session 3 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P.A. 3 Dr. Ma. Oliva Z. Domingo National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines Moderator	
	Administrative Theory: Changing Strands and Crossing Boundaries	Pardasharadi Osmania University, Hyderabad India
	Institutionalizing a Knowledge-Based Capacity Development Framework Towards Continuous Innovations	Lizan E. Perante-Calina National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines
	Merit Pay Policy Implementation in Chinese Compulsory School Teachers: An Evaluation Framework and Implications for Action	Fanrong Meng Jiannan Wu Xi'an Jiatong University China
	A Cross-National Analysis of Government Reforms: The Type and Pattern, 1980-2010	Tae Hyung Kim Yonsei University, Korea
Crystal Room A	Sub-plenary Session 4 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P.A. 4 Atty. Marilyn Barua-Yap Secretary General, House of Representatives, Philippines Moderator	
	The Role of Higher Education in Helping the Philippines Achieve its Millennium Development Goals	Dr. Marcelo T. Lopez President Cebu Normal University, Philippines
	Framework for Civil Participation into Policy Process: the Case of New Rural Program in Vietnam	Ngo Hoai Son The National Academy of Public Administration, Vietnam
	Political Consequence of Encounter between Street- Level Bureaucrats and Client's Family from Care-Needs Certification of the Long Term Care Insurance in Japan	Dr. Reiko Arami University of Tokyo, Japan

Crystal Room A	Democratization, Welfare Reform, and Health Care in Korea	Dr. Sangho Moon Sungkyunkwan University, Korea
10:00AM - 10:30AM	BREAK	
10:30 AM-12:00 NN	BREAK-OUT SESSION 1	
Grand Ballroom A	Panel 1 Comparative PA and Country Experiences 1 Dr. Ferdinand Lamarca University of Northern Philippines Moderator	
	Indonesian Government Quality	Mandala Manurung University of Indonesia Jakarta-Depok
	Enabling Multi-Level Responses and Resiliency for Climate Change Adaptation: Adaptive Management and Adaptive Governance in Local Initiatives in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines	Dr. Cristina R. Salvosa Nueva Vizcaya State University Philippines
Grand Ballroom A	An Adaptation of the Quality Management Principles of TQM for Muslim Workers in the Philippines: A Conceptual Framework	Dr. Minalang Barapantao, Sr. Mindanao State University Philippines
	Water Governance- An Old Wine in a New Bottle	Aditi Raina National University of Singapore Singapore
Grand Ballroom B	Panel 2 Issues and Challenges in Public Sector Reform 1 Dr. Cristina R. Salvosa Nueva Vizcaya State University Moderator	
	Will Corruption Stay with Us in the Next 20 Years?	Dr. Roselle Ranario Precell Jay Recla Rose Ann Alvarado Cebu Normal University Philippines
	Revisiting Sta. Ana Davao Port: A Challenge to Local Government	Saidamin Bagolong Neil John Audan Angelica Faye Cameguing and Sunshine Cordero University of Mindanao Philippines

Grand Ballroom B	Public Service Empowerment Through Meritocracy System on the Assignment of State Apparatus	Amy Rahayu University of Indonesia, Indonesia
	Benchmarking for Public Sector Reform: Lessons from the Philippine Pre-War Era	Rachel Vincent Racelis Pompeyo Adamos III University of Makati, Philippines
Crystal Room A	Panel 3 Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 1 Dr. Ederlinda M. Fernandez Mindanao State University Moderator	
	Readiness and Intention to Early Retirement among Government Employees in Butuan City	Pilar Bulawin PAG-IBIG Butuan City, Philippines
	Public and Private Partnership (PPP): The Case of Marine Protected Area Conservation Project in Coastal Villages	Retsy Tomaquin Surigao State University, Philippines
	Optimizing Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in Procurement Reform in State-Owned Enterprises in Indonesia	Desy Hariyati Defny Holidin Universitas Indonesia
Crystal Room B	Panel 4 Comparative PA and Country Experiences 2 Dr. Alfredo Derecho Southwestern University, Cebu Moderator	
	Policy Change and Legislative Policy Entrepreneurship in Indonesia and the Philippines	Jan Seifert National University of Singapore
	The Need to Revise the Policy of Regional Development Planning Mechanism: To Synchronize the Absorption of Community Aspirations in Indonesia	Sri Juni Woro Astuti Wijaya Putra University Indonesia

Crystal Room B	Ethical Governance and Society	Tishyarakshit Chatterjee New Delhi, India
	Functional Partnerships of the Naga City along the Attainment of the Four Prioritized Millennium Development Goals	Ma. Filipinas Bana Ateneo de Naga University, Philippines
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Sponsor LUNCH	
1:00 PM-3:00 PM	Break-out Session 2	
Grand Ballroom A	Panel 5 Issues and Challenges in Public Sector Reform 2 Dr. Malu C. Barcillano Ateneo de Naga University Moderator	
	Optimal Collection of Revenue: A Rejoinder for a Clamor to Curtail Bureaucratic Indiscretion in the Bureau of Customs	Dr. Antonio Valdez Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Philippines
	Analyses of laws providing legal and regulatory framework in the management of toll expressways	Primer Pagunuran University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance
	Theory and Practice of quasi-judicial functions of public officers in HRMOs	Michael Roa Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines
	The Best Practice of Public Administration in the Cultural Conservation and Management of the UNESCO Heritage City of Vigan	Dr. Christopher Bueno University of Northern Philippines
	Grand Ballroom B	Panel 6 Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 2 Prof. Gary Ador Dionisio De La Salle University, Philippines Moderator
The Division of Camarines Sur: An Attitudinal Study on HB 4820		Ailen Marylou Bigay, Richard Martin Bautista, Stephanie Beatriz Valera Ateneo de Manila University Philippines

Grand Ballroom B	Church-Labor Conference on the Global Economic Crisis: Lessons and Prospects on Civil Society Partnership	Fidel Esteban League of Cities of the Philippines Quezon City
	Urban Governance of the City Locating Nuclear Power Station – Non Decision-making Process in Kashiwazaki City	Dr. Masatoshi Minowa Japan Association for Local Government Personnel Training
	Policy Analyst in Local Government of Indonesia	Sukarso Jenderal Soedirman University
Crystal Room A	Panel 7 Issues and Challenges in Public Sector Reform 3 Prof. Ma. Susan J. Lucero De La Salle University, Philippines Moderator	
	Building a Trojan Horse: Lessons Learned in Establishing an Effective Anti-Corruption Commission in Indonesia	Vishnu Juwono University of Indonesia Indonesia
	Moving Across State Borders: The Roles of International Environmental Organizations in the Popularization of Air Pollution Management in the Philippines	Rejene Lakibul Patrisse Bea Prospero University of San Carlos Cebu City
	Framework for Public Sector Reform: Consociational Politics in Southern Philippines	Pompeyo Adamos III University of Makati Philippines
	Sin Tax: A Reform Measure	Abigail Modino House of Representatives Philippines
3:00 PM-3:30 PM	BREAK	
3:30 PM-5:00 PM	Break-out Session 3	
Crystal Room B	Panel 8 Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 3 Dr. Prijono Tjiptoherijanto University of Indonesia Moderator	
	Municipal Convergence for Inclusive Habitat	Kamla Kant Pandey New Delhi, India

	Evaluation of Certificate of Land Ownership Program for the Poor in Rokan Hilir of 2008	Dr. Febri Yuliani University of Riau Indonesia
Crystall Room B	Policy Issues in a Government Resettlement Program: The Case of Southville 7 (Bayan ni Juan), Dayap Calauan, Laguna	Eileen Lorena Mamino UP Los Banos, Philippines
	Good Governance of the Local Executives in the Province of Quirino	Dr. Gilbert Eustaquio Isabela State University, Philippines
Grand Ballroom A	Panel 9 PA and Country Experiences Dr. Mandala Manurung University of Indonesia, Jakarta-Depok Moderator	
	The Philippine State Pension Fund: Reforms Towards a more member Focused Government Service Rewards System	Mario Aguja Mindanao State University
	New Concept and Strategy for Designing the New Indonesia's Science and Technology Development Strategy (2015-2019): An Actual Application of Public Administration Science	P.B. Putera, L.M. Jannah, Mustangimah, S. Zulhamdani and S. S Rahayu Indonesia
	Social Health Insurance in the Philippines: Issues, Concerns and Directions	Maricel Fernandez Abigail Modino, Danica Ortiz University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance
	Frameworks of and Paradoxes in Public Administration and Management Theories - Pendulums, Practice, Particularism - and What's Next	Charles Phua Chao Rong Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore

Grand Ballroom B	Panel 10 PA and Citizen Participation Dr. Ma. Fe V. Mendoza Dean, National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines Moderator	
	Participatory Approach in Mangrove Conservation: The Bayabas Experience	Ramel Tomaquin Surigao del Sur State University, Tandag City, Philippines
Grand Ballroom B	Participation of Civil Society in the Local Special Bodies: Basis for Interventions	Rosanna Sambile-Generato Bukidnon State University, Philippines
	Building Partnership in Two Selected Case Studies in Step-up: A Quick Assessment of PSBP's Role in Providing Assistance to Urban poor and Lessons for Local Governance	Dr. Maria Faina Lucero Diola Assistant Professor National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines
	Panel 11 Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 4 Dr. Ma. Oliva Domingo Moderator	
	Generation Capacity of the Cities in Region 1: An Assessment Property Tax	Dr. Ferdinand Lamarca University of Northeastern Philippines
	LGU Capacity Building Programs in the Philippines	Prof. Joan T. Carinugan Isabela State University Philippines
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System Implementation in the Third Congressional District of Pangasinan	Madlyn Tingco Dr. Zosima Sison Dr. Raquel Pambid Pangasinan State University Philippines
	Pasig Green City: Best Practice in Local Governance	Raquel Naciongayo Pasig City Government

DAY 3 – February 8, 2013		
TIME/LOCATION	ACTIVITY/THEME	RESOURCE PERSON(S)
8:00 AM - 8:30 AM	Registration	
8:30 AM - 10:00AM	BREAK-OUT SESSION 4	
Venue: TBC	Panel 12 PA and Education Dr. Helario Caminero Philippine Councilors League – Legislative Academy Moderator	
	High School Pilot Program at the Higher School of Umak (HSU) of the University of Makati (Umak): A Shift Toward Quality Education - Enhanced Curriculum Policy Review of Senior	Andrew Lou Mungcal Ericson Calata University of Makati, Philippines
	Catholic Social Teachings and Corporate Governance in the Philippines: Stakeholder Orientation and Public Policy in Perspective	Liberty Nolasco De La Salle University Philippines
	Empowering The People Through A Comprehensive Scholarship Program: The Case of Taguig City	Bootes Esden Lopus University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance
	The Role of Higher Education in Promoting Local Governance	Alex B. Brillantes Jr Joan T. Carinugan Maricel T. Fernandez Lizan E. Perante-Calina University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance
	Panel 13 Concerns in Policymaking and PA Dr. Faina Lucero Diola National College of Public Administration and Governance University of the Philippines Moderator	
Venue: TBC	Effective Public Administration and Governance of the Local Government As a Strategy for Tourism Development: the Case of the Local Government Unit of Naga, Philippines	Dr. Malu C. Barcillano Ateneo de Naga University Philippines
	Public Perception of City Parks Management and Policies in Bandung City	Tomi Setiawan Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung, Indonesia
	E-Governance in Davao Region: An Assessment of City Government Websites	Glenne Lagura Gladys Ortiz Davao del Norte State College University of Southeastern Philippines

Venue: TBC	Panel 14 Special Panel on the Peace Process in the Philippines Dr. Sukarno Tanggol Mindanao State University, Philippines Moderator	
	Mindanao Conflict Resolution MNLF, MILF and the Peace Process	Dr. Edwin Du Cagayan de Oro City
	Values of the Bangsamoro Mujihideen: Their Implications to the Dynamics and Politics of Autonomy in Southern Philippines	Dr. Samson L. Molao Maria Teresa L. Samonte Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology Commission on Higher Education, Philippines
	Indigenous Peoples and Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro: Issues and Challenges in PA and Local Governance	Miguel Musngi Atty. Ted Lorezco National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM	BREAK	
Closing Ceremonies		
10:30 AM – 12:00 NN Grand Ballroom	Message and General Assembly	Prof. Pan Suk Kim Acting President, Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA)
	Recap of the Conference	Dr. Danilo DLR. Reyes University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG) Philippines
	Message of Solidarity	Dr. Hae Young Lee President Korean Association for Public Administration
10:30 AM – 12:00 NN Grand Ballroom	Message of Next Conference Host	Dr. Fanrong Meng Lecturer and Ph. D. School of Public Policy and Administration, Xi'an Jiaotong University
	Message of Thanks	Dr. Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. PSPA President
12:00 NN – 1:30 PM	Lunch and Business Meeting	
1:30 PM – 5:00 PM	Optional Tour	Provincial Tourism Office Province of Cebu

Opening Plenary

GLOBALIZATION, SUPRANATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE DISARTICULATED STATE: EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION*

By Danilo de la Rosa Reyes
Professor
National College of Public Administration and Governance
University of the Philippines Diliman
Rev. February 2014

ABSTRACT

Globalization today has exerted remarkable impact on the ideological character and activities of nation-states and by extension, the theoretical agenda of the discipline of Public Administration. As governments and their bureaucracies adapt to the volatile currents and demands of a globalized milieu, the modalities of initiatives in the public service delivery are likewise subjected to drifts in trends and approaches. As a consequence, administrative thought is faced today with an emerging agenda of study that must be rendered compatible with developments relatively conditioned by the effects of the increasing deterritorialization of state jurisdictions as conditioned by multijurisdictional protocols and conventions imposed under a globalized environment.

The nation state and its bureaucracy has incarnated and reincarnated according to the drifts of its environment, from the nature of the big government at the turn of the 20th century as the centralized dispenser of public services to such modalities as the minimalist state, the hollow state, and quite recently, that of the disarticulated state, which has shaped as a result of a rapidly rising polycentric regime of supranational institutions operating in a globalized milieu. As a result, there is considerable effort to adjust to the realities of this globalized regime and which Public Administration as a discipline and as a field of study must begin to address. This paper seeks to provide discussion and analysis on the nature of the nation-state adapting to the demands of globalization, the problematic of how bureaucracies adjust to the temperament of these changes and the emerging agenda of study that the discipline must confront today.

Key words and Phrases: globalization; hollow state; minimalist state; disarticulated state; repositioning; multijurisdictional; polycentricity.

*A paper presented at the International Conference of the Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA), with the theme, "The Trends and Practice of of Public Administration in Asia and the Rest of the World: Trends, Nuances and Challenges," Feb. 06-08, 2014, Cebu City, Philippines. This paper is a revised and expanded from a paper previously presented at the 24th General Assembly and Conference of the Eastern Regional Conference for Public Administration (EROPA), 14-19 October, 2013, Tachikawa-City, Tokyo, Japan.



Dr. Danilo de la Rosa Reyes is Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City where he has served as a full time tenured faculty for the past 25 years.

Dr. Reyes has also published papers on public administration, public sector reform and other issues in different local and foreign publications. He is co-editor of Introduction to the Study of Public Administration in the Philippines: A Reader, 2003 and 1993 and Public Administration in a Changing National and International Environment, 1989. His more recent works include "The American and Philippine Administrative Traditions: Profiling Contexts, Parallelisms and Contrasts" (2011). He also co-edited the book "Reinventing a Local Government in the Philippines: The Makati Experience" (2011).

He is presently the Treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Society for Public Administration. He was also awarded the Centennial Professorial Chair of the U.P. Diliman for 2011-2012, and likewise held the Distinguished Professorial Chair for 2011 of the NCPAG-Raul P. de Guzman Foundation Inc.

THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THAILAND

Supachai Yavaprabhas
Dean and Professor
Faculty of Political Science,
Chulalongkorn University

ABSTRACT

The study of Public Administration in Thailand started with the founding of the "Civil Service College of King Chulalongkorn" on January 1, 1911. This college became Chulalongkorn University in 1917. Public Administration was one of the 4 first faculties. The western styled study of Public Administration started around 1960. At present there are about 200 programs that offer degree in Public Administration in Thailand. Most, if not all, taught "American" Public Administration. In the last 20 years, one can see that research on Thai Public Administration are gradually developed with the push from graduate program requirements as well as the recent world university ranking. Main Challenge for scholars in Public Administration in Thailand is to find the Public Sector System which fit well with the Thai political culture.

Professor Dr. Supachai Yavaprabhas was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University in 2010. Previously, he was a Director of SEAMEO Regional Institute of Higher Education Development (RIHED)(2006-2010) and an Executive Director of ASEAN University Network (AUN) from 1997-2005 and former Vice-President for International Affairs, Chulalongkorn University.

He has been conducting research on Thai public sector reform since 1985. His main focus is on public personnel system. The sectors of his interest are higher education, basic education, public health, and judicial system.



Prof. Dr. Eko Prasajo, Mag.rer.publ.
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Since October 2012, he is currently the Vice Minister of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Indonesia. Since 2003-2010, Eko Prasajo worked with the GTZ in the Ministry of Administrative Reform of the Republic of Indonesia, where he served and consulted public sector reform projects. Eko Prasajo was involved in several drafts of law on bureaucratic reform and decentralization in Indonesian. He was a member of an advisory council for local autonomy in Indonesia (2006-2011). He served as a member of Independent Team for National Bureaucratic Reform in Indonesia under the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia (2009-2011).

Dr. Eko Prasajo graduated from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at University of Indonesia. He received a Masters and Doctorate Degree in Public Administration from Deutsche Hochschule fuer Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer, Germany. From 2006, Eko Prasajo has been a professor of the Department of Administrative Science and served as Head of the Department from 2006-2009 and Board of Trustee University of Indonesia (2006-2011). He was Head of Postgraduate Program for Public Administration University of Indonesia (2009-2011). Eko Prasajo was also Chairman of Local Governance Watch (LOGOWA) Institute in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at University of Indonesia and Head of Editorial Board of Journal Bisnis and Birokrasi.



Eko Prasajo was a member of the Steering Committee within the executive council of the Eastern Regional Organization of Public Administration (EROPA), the Asian Group for Public Administration (AGPA), Chairman of the Indonesian Association of Public Administration (IAPA), Vice President of the Indonesian Administration Scholars (PERSADI), and Member of the Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA). Since January 2014 he is appointed as member of Committee Expert of Public Administration, the United Nation (UN CEPA). He was a visiting scholar in University of Freiburg (1998) and the Graduate Research Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) in Tokyo (2010), Freiburg (2011) and a participant in the Harvard Executive Education Program (2011). He has published 15 books (in the Indonesian Language and English), several journal articles and presented papers in many international conferences and seminars. His research interests include federalism and decentralization, democratization and local democracy, political economic in Bureaucracy, Administrative Reform, and Public Policy and Public Service Studies.

Sub-Plenary Session 1 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P. A. 1

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DISCIPLINE IN INDIA: AN EXPLORATORY EXERCISE FOR MAKING IT MORE RELEVANT

Prabhat Kumar Datta¹
Calcutta University, India

ABSTRACT

Public Administration as a field of study began its journey in India, as in many other countries, as a breakaway discipline in 1940s. In the initial years the primary objective was to create the base of the discipline as a result of which the balance was heavily tilted in favour of conducting descriptive studies.

DELIBERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION: UNDER THE CONTEXT OF EXPERIENCES IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

Shiyin Chang
Tianjin Normal University, People's Republic of China

ABSTRACT

Since 1980's, finished transformation of democracy, some countries in Asia has stepped in the stage of democratic consolidation. Not only has the emergence of new stage had the meaning of power transformation but also caused the reform of governance, that is, from dominant governance to collaborative governance.

GOVERNANCE REFORM AND INNOVATION IN THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENTAL STATE: READING INDUSTRIAL POLICY THROUGH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION THEORY

Kristopher Wayne Hartley
National University of Singapore, Singapore

ABSTRACT

With increasing globalization, countries face internal political and external economic pressure to reform institutions and policies that facilitate industrial growth. Despite productivity gains and ubiquitous availability of capital, the economic impacts of globalization have accrued unevenly; some countries benefit while others languish in developmental stagnation.

A CROSS-NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT REFORMS: THE TYPE AND PATTERN, 1980-2010

Kim, Tae Hyung
Yonsei University, Korea

ABSTRACT

Since the 1980s, governments around the world have continuously promoted government reform in response to rapidly changing circumstances and increased administrative demand. In the 1990s, an increased number of developing countries imitated and learned about government reform activities taking place in developed countries in their effort to cope with institutionalized pressure and the uncertainty of the world society and to seek legitimacy for their new governments.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: A CIRCULAR JOURNEY.

Dr. Nileshkumar B Joshi
V. N. South Gujarat University, India

ABSTRACT

Public Administration is as old as civilization and has remained an integral part of governance—both ancient and contemporary. Advances and complexities in civilization determined the role of Public Administration in development process. While the role of Public Administration has remained undisputable, different approaches to practice Public Administration has remained central to debate on Public Administration.

MPA EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ARAB REGION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Ayman Hussein
American University of Beirut, Lebanon

ABSTRACT

Questions about the state of public administration as a field of study are abound (Bouckaert, 2010; Fritzen, 2010; Hou et al, 2011, Moloney&Gulrajani, 2010; Pollitt, 2010). In the United States, themes like global and comparative studies, multidisciplinary approaches, collaborative management, public values, networks and competing conceptualizations of the public are starting to become dominant with almost no literature addresses the future of public administration as a field of study, as it applies to the Arab region.

Sub-Plenary Session 2 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P. A. 2

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN VIETNAM

Anh Dao Vu
Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

ABSTRACT

Of all the problems that plague Vietnam, rampant corruption is one of the most challenging problems, which the Vietnamese government is struggling grapple with. The primary objective of this paper is to highlight this gargantuan problem and the far-reaching economic implications in Vietnam.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REFORMS IN JAPAN: LOCAL CHALLENGES FOR PUBLIC CONTRACT REGULATIONS

Osamu Koike
Yokohama National University, Japan

ABSTRACT

The reform of public procurement has been a debate not only in the political dimension but also in the promotion of New Public Management (NPM). Since the 1990s, national and local governments in Japan have introduced a 'general competitive tendering system' to make public procurement fair, open, and competitive. It also became a fashion among public managers to introduce an 'E-tendering' system to purchase goods and services through electronic application.

ARE ADHOCRACIES A NECESSARY EVIL FOR BUREAUCRACIES?

Sreeja Nair
National University of Singapore, Singapore

ABSTRACT

With increasing globalization, countries face internal political and external economic pressure to reform institutions and policies that facilitate industrial growth. Despite productivity gains and ubiquitous availability of capital, the economic impacts of globalization have accrued unevenly; some countries benefit while others languish in developmental stagnation.

RECONSIDERING THE APPLICATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR MOTIVATION IN TAIWAN: AN EMPIRICAL TEST

Milan Tung Wen Sun and Keng-Ming Hsu
National Chi Nan University, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

Government reform in Taiwan has achieved its tentative objectives by partially restructured the Central government in 2012. However, citizen's confidence on the governing capacity remains low. In addition of many controversial political issues, one emerging reform topic is concerning with the quality of civil servants, particularly their motivations to serve the public. Perry and Wise (1990) proposed a Public Service Motivation (PSM) scale which has been widely applied and debated in many parts of the world, including Taiwan. Kim (2008) and many others had argued that the validity of PSM should be questioned.

IN SEARCH OF MINIMUM STANDARD: AN EXPERIENCE FROM INDONESIA DECENTRALIZATION

Dr. Agus Pramusinto
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the implementation of the minimum service standard in Indonesia. After decentralizing most governmental functions to local government, the central government has tried to make public services work at the local government by introducing Government Regulation No. 65/2005 on minimum service standard. There are 26 compulsory functions that have to be delivered by local government and there have been 15 functions that have been followed by a more technical minimum service standard.

Sub-Plenary Session 3 Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P. A. 3

ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY: CHANGING STRANDS AND CROSSING BOUNDARIES

Prof. Y. Pardhasaradhi
Department of Public Administration
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ABSTRACT

Modern state is characterized as an administrative state, signifying the predomination of administration in the management of governmental functions. Public administration is in a state of constant churning and is expanding its boundaries.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE REFORM IN THE POST-SUHARTO INDONESIA: THE TALE OF AID EFFECTIVENESS

Ida Widianingsih
Universitas Padjajara, Bandung, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This paper highlights how international donors' community establishes relationships with Indonesian government in supporting Governance Reform Programs in the Post-Suharto Indonesia. The discussion developed within the notion of aid effectiveness that formally recognised after the Paris Declaration agenda 2005 and also the fact that Indonesian government and its development partners declared 'Jakarta Commitment' to make aid effectiveness real in the Post-Suharto Indonesia.

INSTITUTIONALIZING A NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN AN INNOVATIVE WAY: A KNOWLEDGE ASSET FOR ORGANIZATIONAL ACTION

Lizan E. Perante-Calina
National College of Public Administration and Governance
University of the Philippines

ABSTRACT

This paper centers on the public sector's human resources capacity development and outlines the country's development plans and mechanisms on capacity enhancement as integral to development. Human resources development in the public sector is one of the pillars of public administration. An efficient and effective civil service is critical for high capacity and legitimate government which good governance also seeks to achieve" (Burns, 2007). High capacity government is usually associated with bureaucracies that are competent, committed and coherent, and where bureaucrats have relatively high prestige and integrity (Weiss, 1998).

Sub-Plenary Session 4
Disciplinary Issues and Challenges in P. A. 4

MERIT PAY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN CHINESE COMPULSORY SCHOOL TEACHERS: AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

Fanrong Meng and Jiannan Wu
Xi'an Jiatong University, China

ABSTRACT

Merit pay policy has been extensively practiced in Chinese public institutions since 2009. Although the establishment of policy may be an important step in building effective incentive systems, the impact of the policy may be minimal unless there is an effective implementation.

**BETWEEN TWO CULTURES :
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THAILAND AND INDONESIA**

Prijono Tjiptoherijanto
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the bureaucratic norms and values of Thailand and the issue of morality and corruption in the bureaucracy of Indonesia. The paper proposes for a bureaucratic reform to reduce corruption in both countries.

THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN HELPING THE PHILIPPINES ACHIEVE ITS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Marcelo T. Lopez, RN, EdD, DPA
Cebu Normal University

ABSTRACT

As reported, the Philippines country is on track to meet its 2015 targets on reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation. However, it needs to increase its efforts to meet universal primary education and maternal health goals. These twin goals are very much within arm's length of the goals of higher education institutions that produce teachers and health professionals like Cebu Normal University.

**FRAMEWORK FOR CIVIL PARTICIPATION INTO POLICY PROCESS:
THE CASE OF NEW RURAL PROGRAM IN VIETNAM**

Ngo Hoai Son
The National Academy of Public Administration, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

New Rural Development Program started in 2008. This program focuses on pushing development in rural areas in 11 dimensions i.e. rural planning; infrastructure development; economic structure transition, economic development and income increase; poverty reduction and social welfare promotion; innovating and developing efficient socio-economic models; education and training in rural areas and health care; and clean water, etc. This is one of national wide programs and receives the efforts of the whole political and administrative system in Vietnam.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCE OF ENCOUNTER BETWEEN STREET-LEVEL BUREAUCRATS AND THE CLIENT'S FAMILY: EVIDENCE FROM CARE-NEEDS CERTIFICATION OF THE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE IN JAPAN

Reiko Arami, Ph. D
University of Tokyo, Japan

ABSTRACT

Japan became a super aging society most rapidly in Asian countries. In the implementation of the long-term care insurance (LTCI) in the local government in Japan, it is important and big challenge that citizens as welfare clients feel the equity of the Care-Needs Certification.

DEMOCRATIZATION, WELFARE REFORM, AND HEALTH CARE IN KOREA

Dr. Sangho Moon
Chairman, International Relations
Korean Association for Public Administration

ABSTRACT

The welfare regime in East Asia is understood as productivist in the sense that "all state policies are subordinate to economic or industrial priorities (Holliday, 2000). The economic policy has been frequently set as fundamental goal of the national policy, with social policy being one of the instruments for the economic achievement (Kwon H., 1999, 2005a, 2005b; Gough, 2001).

Panel 1

Comparative PA and Country Experiences 1

Indonesian Government Quality
Mandala Manurung
University of Indonesia, Jakarta-Depok

The paper explores the dynamics of Indonesian government system and the impact of social welfare along decentralization and the role of civil servants in improving government quality.

An Adaptation of the Quality Management Principles of TQM for Muslim Workers in the Philippines: A Conceptual Framework
Dr. Minalang Barapantao, Sr.
Philippine Society for Public Administration

The paper develops a conceptual framework derived from Quality Management Principles intended for Muslim workers.

Water Governance- An Old Wine in a New Bottle
Aditi Raina
National University of Singapore

The paper draws out key elements of water governance to develop and describe the six pillars of water governance.

Enabling Multilevel Responses And Resiliency For Climate Change Adaptation: Adaptive Management And Adaptive Governance In Local Initiatives, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines
Cristina R. Salvosa
Professor, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines

The study ventures into the realm of examining local institutional and social responses across various levels vis-à-vis real and compelling localized manifestations of climate change in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

Panel 2

Issues and Challenges in Public Sector Reform 1

Will Corruption Stay with Us in the Next 20 Years?
Dr. Roselle Ranario, Precell Jay Recla and Rose Ann Alvarado
Cebu Normal University, Philippines

The paper establishes that with an aggregate of 28% probability, corruption level in the Philippines will decrease and decentralization will increase in the next 20 years.

Revisiting Sta. Ana Davao Port: A Challenge to Local Government
Saidamin Bagolong, Neil John Audan, Angelica Faye Cameguing and Sunshine Cordero

The study revisits Sta. Ana Davao Port from the time it was devolved to the local government of Davao.

Public Service Empowerment Through Meritocracy System on the Assignment of State Apparatus
Amy Rahayu
University of Indonesia

The paper focuses on the conditions of Indonesian public services and the need for professionalism.

Benchmarking for Public Sector Reform: Lessons from the Philippine Pre-War Era
Rachel Vincent Racelis and Pompeyo Adamos III
University of Makati

The study provides a benchmarking of the good practices in the administrative system of the American colonial Philippines.

Panel 3

Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 1

Readiness and Intention to Early Retirement among Government Employees in Butuan City
Pilar Bulawin
PAG-IBIG Butuan City, Philippines

The study determines the readiness and intention to early retirement among government employees in Butuan.

Public and Private Partnership (PPP): The Case of Marine Protected Area Conservation Project in Coastal Villages
Retsy Tomaquin
Surigao del Sur, Philippines

The paper determines the socio-demographic profile of fishers in Cortes, Surigao del Sur and presented the problems they encountered in governance of marine protected areas.

Optimizing Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in Procurement Reform in State-Owned Enterprises in Indonesia
Desy Hariyati and Defny Holidin
Universitas Indonesia

The study aims to analyze the implementation of good corporate governance in procurement of state-owned enterprises in Indonesia.

Panel 4 Comparative PA and Country Experiences 2

Policy Change and Legislative Policy Entrepreneurship in Indonesia and the Philippines

Jan Seifert

National University of Singapore

The study reviews the role of policy entrepreneur and looks into strategies legislative policy entrepreneurs choose to achieve policy change in Philippines and Indonesia parliaments.

The Need to Revise the Policy of Regional Development Planning Mechanism: To Synchronize the Absorption of Community Aspirations in Indonesia

Sri Juni Woro Astuti

Wijaya Putra University
Indonesia

The study stresses that five approaches in local that need to be considered in local development planning cannot be applied effectively and simultaneously.

Ethical Governance and Society

Tishyarakshit Chatterjee

New Delhi

The study examines ethical governance with focus on recent initiatives in India.

Functional Partnerships of the Naga City along the Attainment of the Four Prioritized Millennium Development Goals

Ma. Filipinas Bana

Ateneo de Naga University, Philippines

The paper determines the functional partnerships of Naga City along the attainment of the four prioritized MDGs and efficiency and relevance of these partnerships.

Panel 5 Issues and Challenges in Public Sector Reform 2

Optimal Collection of Revenue: A Rejoinder for a Clamor to Curtail Bureaucratic Indiscretion in the Bureau of Customs

Dr. Antonio Valdez

Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Philippines

The paper aims to bridge the gap between performance and expectations of the Bureau of Customs.

Analyses of Laws Providing Legal and Regulatory Framework in the Management of Toll Expressways Primer Pagunuran

University of the Philippines

National College of Public Administration and Governance

The paper analyzes laws providing legal and regulatory framework in the management of toll expressways.

The Best Practice of Public Administration in the Cultural Conservation and Management of the UNESCO Heritage City of Vigan

Dr. Christopher Bueno

University of Northeastern Philippines

The paper discusses the challenges of the 21st century in the conservation and management of old architectural buildings and on the coordination between the national and local governments.

Theory and Practice of quasi-judicial functions of public officers in HRMOs

Michael Roa

Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines

The paper discusses practices of local government units on administrative justice and the socio-demographic characteristics of Human Resource Offices.

Panel 6 Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 2

The Division of Camarines Sur: An Attitudinal Study on HB 4820 Ailen Marylou Bigay, Richard Martin Bautista and Stephanie Beatriz Valera

Ateneo de Manila University Philippines

The paper presents the reactions, political motivations on the proposed division of Camarines Sur of the groups that will be included in the new district and those excluded.

Church-Labor Conference on the Global Economic Crisis:

Lessons and Prospects on Civil Society Partnership

Fidel Esteban

League of Cities of the Philippines, Quezon City

The study documents the experience of the Promoting Procurement Transparency and Efficiency to achieve the MDGs funded by the UNDP implemented by the League of Cities.

Urban Governance of the City Locating Nuclear Power Station – Non Decision-making Process in Kashiwazaki City

Dr. Masatoshi Minowa

Japan Association for Local Government Personnel Training

The paper looks at the bidding and building process of Kashiwasaki-Kariwa nuclear power station, world's largest electric energy producing station in Niigata Prefecture.

Policy Analyst in Local Government of Indonesia

Sukarso

Jenderal Soedirman University

The study provides an analysis of third parties in procurement activities in Igu in Indonesia using the new policy analysis.

Panel 7

Issues and Challenges in Public Sector Reform 3

Building a Trojan Horse: Lessons Learned in Establishing an Effective Anti-Corruption Commission in Indonesia

Vishnu Juwono

University of Indonesia

The paper discusses the establishment of Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission from the drafting of the law and the succeeding institution building processes.

Moving Across State Borders: The Roles of International Environmental Organizations in the Popularization of Air Pollution Management in the Philippines

Rejene Tan Lakibul and Patrisse Bea Prospero

University of San Carlos (Cebu City)

The study theorizes that international environmental organizations have the potential to act as effective agents in the popularization of air pollution management policies.

Framework for Public Sector Reform: Consociational Politics in Southern Philippines

Pompeyo Adamos III

University of Makati

Philippines

The study aims to provide a theoretical and conceptual discourse on the prospects of applying in the Philippine situation, the framework of "Consociational Politics" which was advocated by Lijphart in the 1960's and other authors in the case of Malaysia and other selected countries.

Sin Tax: A Reform Measure

Abigail Modino

House of Representatives

The paper looks at the recently enacted Sin Tax law both as a revenue and regulatory health measure.

Panel 8

Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 3

Municipal Convergence for Inclusive Habitat

Kamia Kant Pandey

New Delhi, India

The paper discusses need to mobilize resources in a participatory manner at the municipal level to promote inclusive habitat with focus on the urban poor.

Evaluation of Certificate of Land Ownership Program for the Poor in Rokan Hilir of 2008

Dr. Febri Yuliani

University of Riau Indonesia

The study shows that evaluation of certificate program for the poor in district of Rokan Hilir requires reliable human resources and regulation.

Policy Issues in a Government Resettlement Program: The Case of Southville 7 (Bayan ni Juan), Dayap Calauan, Laguna

Eileen Lorena Mamino

UP Los Banos, Philippines

The paper documents dynamics of relocation with focus on settlers profile and assesses impact of NGO participation in provision of necessary amenities.

Good Governance of the Local Executives in the Province of Quirino

Dr. Gilbert Eustaquio

Isabela State University, Philippines

The study assesses, evaluates and analyzes governance of local executives in the province of Quirino.

Panel 9

Concerns in Policy Making and PA

The Philippine State Pension Fund: Reforms Towards a More Member Focused Government Service Rewards System

Mario Aguja

Mindanao State University

The paper highlights reforms by the GSIS under the Aquino Administration.

New Concept and Strategy for Designing the New Indonesia's Science and Technology Development Strategy (2015-2019): An Actual Application of Public Administration Science

PuteraMustangimah, L.M. Jannah, S. Handoyo, M. Zulhamdani and S. Rahayu

Indonesia

The study aims to elaborate a new concept and strategy to build a better policy for science and technology in Indonesia.

Social Health Insurance Program in the Philippines: Issues, Concerns and Directions

Maricel Fernandez, Abigail Modino and Danica Ortiz

National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines

The paper presents an analysis of the National Health Insurance Act and other social health insurance programs in the country and provides a guide on possible reforms relating to social health insurance.

Frameworks of and Paradoxes in Public Administration and Management Theories - Pendulums, Practice, Particularism – and What's Next

Charles Phua Chao Rong

Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore

The paper discusses theories in public administration and management.

Panel 10

PA and Citizen Participation

Participatory Approach in Mangrove Conservation: The Bayabas Experience

Ramel Tomaquin

Philippines

The study determines the socio-demographic profile of fishers in Cortes, Surigao del Sur and presented the problems they encountered in governance of marine protected areas.

Participation of Civil Society in the Local Special Bodies: Basis for Interventions

Rosanna Sambile-Generato

The paper investigates participation of civil society organizations in the local special bodies of Malaybalay City Government in 2008 and identified their demographic characteristics.

Building Partnership in Two Selected Case Studies in Step-up: A Quick Assessment of PSBP's Role in Providing Assistance to Urban Poor and Lessons for Local Governance

Dr. Maria Faina Lucero Diola

Assistant Professor, National College of Public Administration and Governance
University of the Philippines

This paper is based on a study conducted by the author from November 2010 to March 2011 in two sites of the STEP-UP Project (Malabon and Muntinlupa). It aimed to quickly assess the importance of PBSP in providing assistance to the poor and to extract implications of the STEP-UP project of the PBSP as bases for formulating a possible model for collaboration in assisting the urban poor.

Panel 11

Trends and Innovations in Local Governance 4

Generation Capacity of the Cities in Region 1: An Assessment Property Tax

Dr. Ferdinand Lamarca

Real University of Northeastern Philippines

The study looks into the revenue collection and efficiency of the Real Property Tax in Region I for the last five years.

LGU Capacity Building Programs In The Philippines

Joan T. Carinugan

Asst. Professor II, Isabela State University, Echague, Isabela Philippines

This study examines capacity building programs in the Philippines which seek to assist local government units (LGU) in their efforts to improve local government administration.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System Implementation in the Third Congressional District of Pangasinan

Madlyn Tingco, Dr. Zosima Sison and Dr. Raquel Pambid

Pangasinan State University, Philippines

The study determines risk reduction management system implementation as perceived by beneficiaries of the 3rd district of Pangasinan.

Pasig Green City: Best Practice in Local Governance

Raquel Naciongayo

Pasig City Government

This paper discusses the International award-winning program of Pasig City in terms of the promoting and sustaining a Green Environment.

Panel 12

PA and Education

Policy Review of SeniorHigh School Pilot Program at the Higher School of Umak (HSU) of the University of Makati (Umak): A Shift Toward Quality Education - Enhanced Curriculum

Andrew Lou Mungcal and Ericson Calata

University of Makati, Philippines

The study evaluates preparation and pilot testing of Senior High School Program in University of Makati and viewed these within the lenses of the 4 streams of governance reform developed by Dr. Alex Brillantes.

Catholic Social Teachings and Corporate Governance in the Philippines: Stakeholder Orientation and Public Policy in Perspective

Liberty Nolasco

De La Salle University, Philippines

The paper endeavors to use Catholic social teachings to examine policy framework of the Philippines corporate governance.

**Empowering The People Through A Comprehensive Scholarship Program:
The Case of Taguig City
Bootes Esden Lopus
UPNCPAG**

The paper explores the following questions: 1) What is development and what is the role of education in development? 2) What is the role of public administration in education and development in a governance context? 3) How can a local government unit serve as an empowering and enabling institution? The paper then presents the Taguig City Scholarship Program and discusses how it is serving as a public administration tool for development and how the local government unit serves as an empowering and enabling institution through this Program.

**The Role of Higher Education in Promoting Good Local Governance
Alex., Brillantes, Jr Joan T. Carinugan, Maricel T. Fernandez and Liza Perante-Calina
National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines**

In most general terms, this paper explores the linkages between higher educational institutions (HEIs) and local governments. More specifically, within the context of the "town and gown" principle, the paper explores ways, avenues and modalities by which HEIs can be of service to their host local government units (LGUs), including municipalities, cities, provinces, in terms of teaching, research and extension.

**Panel 13
PA and Country Experiences**

**Effective Public Administration And Governance Of The Local Government As A Strategy For
Tourism Development: The Case Of The Local Government Unit Of Naga City, Philippines
Malu C. Barcillano, Ph.D.**

Director, Center for Local Governance and MPA and MBA Cluster-Graduate School
Ateneo de Naga University, Naga City, Philippines

The governance practices of the Local Government promote tourism development. As the Local Government works toward the setting of conditions for ordered rule and collective action and development of governing styles, it promotes tourism.

**E-Governance in Davao Region: An Assessment of City Government Websites
Glenn Lagura and Gladys Ortiz
Davao del Norte State College, University of Southeastern Philippines**

The study evaluates resources and services available in official government websites in Davao to determine extent of implementation of e-governance.

**Public-Public Collaboration In Traditional Markets Waste Management
Tomi Setiawan
Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia**

This study emphasizes the analysis of analyze the implementation of the collaboration between local market companies with local sanitation companies. Analytical framework using the theory of collaboration described Huxham and Vangen comprising: Managing aims, Compromise, Communication, Democracy and equality, Power and Trust, and Determination commitment and stamina.

**Panel 14
Special Panel on The Peace Process in the Philippines**

**Mindanao Conflict Resolution MNLF, MILF and the Peace Process
Edwin Du
Cagayan de Oro City**

The paper presents an overview of Bangsamoro quest for peace and avenues for conflict resolution.

**Values of the Bangsamoro Mujahideen: Their Implications on the Dynamics and Politics of
Autonomy in Southern Philippines
Dr. Samson L. Molao and Maria Teresa L. Samonte
Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology
Commission on Higher Education**

This paper discusses a major - but often overlooked - concern confronting local autonomy in the southern Philippines: the imperative to consider values.

**Indigenous Peoples and Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro:
Issues and Challenges in PA and Local Governance
Miguel Musngi and Atty. Ted Lorezco
National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines**

The study identifies issues in local governance in the Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro through the lens of indigenous peoples.

AAPA Profile

The Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) was established in 2010 with the aim to expand and improve research and academic exchange on public administration and public policy in the Asian region.

Prior to it, a number of Asian scholars formed the Asian Public Management Forum and had annual meetings for several years since 2001 which paved the way for the establishment of AAPA.

The 1st inaugural conference of AAPA was held in Tokyo in 2010, followed by the 2nd in Jakarta in 2011, the 3rd in Hong Kong in 2012, and the 4th in Seoul in 2013. The 5th annual conference will be held in Bangkok in January of 2014 and the 6th conference will be held in the Philippines in January of 2015.

The List of the Past AAPA Presidents

The 1st President (2010-2011): Akira Nakamura, Former Vice President, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan

The 2nd President (2012): Anthony Bing Leung Cheung, Former President, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong, China (Resigned due to his new position in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Regional Government)

The 3rd President (Acting President, 2013): Pan Suk Kim, Dean of the College of Government and Business, Yonsei University, Wonju Campus, Korea

2001

First Asian Forum on Public Management held in Hong Kong, initiated by Professors Akira Nakamura (Japan), Pan Suk Kim (Korea), Jon Quah (Singapore) and Anthony Cheung (Hong Kong)

2001-2009

Annual conferences of Asian Forum on Public Management held in different Asian cities and hosted by university institutions in Hong Kong, Tokyo, Seoul, Singapore, Bangkok and Puli (Taiwan). By 2009, 7 countries/jurisdictions are included in the Asian Forum on Public Management; namely, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Indonesia.

2009

Eighth Asian Forum on Public Management held in Puli, Taiwan, decided to make this Asian platform a more permanent group. Professor Akira Nakamura was tasked to organize an inaugural meeting and draft a charter for the proposed Asian Association for Public Administration which will be a membership organization.

2010

At the Ninth Asian Forum on Public Management as well as the inaugural meeting of Asian Association for Public Administration held in Tokyo during 29-30 January 2010, AAPA was formally established and a charter approved by participants present.

2011

The Second Annual International Conference of the Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) was held in the University of Indonesia

2012

The third Annual Conference of the Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) was held from 10 to 11 February 2012 at the Hong Kong Institute of Education.

2013

The 4th Annual Conference of the AAPA with the theme, "The Paradigm Shift of Welfare and Social Policy in Asia" was held in Yonsei University Korea on January 17-19, 2013.

AAPA Board of Directors

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The Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) Founding Members in Tokyo, Japan 2010.



PSPA Profile

Brief History

The Philippine Society for Public Administration (PSPA) is a non-profit professional organization dedicated to the improvement of public service registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on 24 July 1981.

Its objectives are to:

1. Achieve and maintain a high degree of professionalism in the study and practice of public administration;
2. Provide a forum for the discussion of issues, problems and trends in public administration;
3. Disseminate and publish research findings in the field;
4. Promote improvements in the study and practice of public administration in the Philippines; and
5. Stimulate and maintain public interest in the continuing improvements of public administration in the Philippines and elsewhere.

PSPA is the only professional association for public administration in the Philippines. It offers a wide array of benefits for its members. Its members include government employees, academics and scholars, researchers, development and non-government organization workers, professionals and students of public administration.

It hopes to advance the “praxis” – study and practice – of public administration and public service in the country through its core programs and services to improve the competencies, professional growth and development, networking and partnership building, shaping the countries public administration research agenda, and policy advocacy.

Programs and Services

Professional Development. In line with its program for professional development, PSPA sponsors conferences, lectures (classroom-based and/or online-based), seminars and public forums to improve the professional skills of its members and to foster professionalism in the conduct of governmental and related public service activities.

Society Affiliation. The Society provides opportunity to build a strong professional network with other

social scientists, policy makers and school administrators involved in education and training in public administration through its affiliation other professional organizations like the Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines (ASPAP Inc.), and the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC).

Participation in PSPA Learning Events. PSPA members get the priority of receiving invitations to participate in PSPA-led learning events such as conferences, seminars and lectures. They may likewise receive special discounts and other privileges during these events – either as a paper presenter, resource person or as a participant.

Regular Information about PSPA Programs and Services. PSPA members enjoy the privilege of receiving regular updates and information on upcoming conferences, seminars, recent researches, publications, and discussion papers; and, policy discussions and advocacies.

Contribute to PSPA’s Research and Publication. PSPA members may be invited to participate in research projects. They may also submit working papers for possible uploading on the PSPA website.

Be Endorsed to International Conferences/ Seminars. PSPA may endorse its members to join/ participate international conferences/ seminars organized by its counterpart associates and international partners.

Vote, Be Nominated and Elected as a PSPA Officer. As a member, one has the privilege to vote during PSPA general assembly, be nominated and elected to become a PSPA board of director and/or officer.

1. Conferences (International, National, and Regional)

- **2013 PSPA International Conference** “Public Sector Reform and Governance in Transition: Values, Institutions, Leadership, Citizen Engagement, and Human Rights,” held on 1-2 October 2013 at the University of Makati. The conference coincided with the celebration of the Local Government month and the 25th Anniversary of the Local Government Academy

(LGA), one of the major convening agencies of the 2013 International Conference. The co-convenors also include: the University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG), Commission on Human Rights, Philippine Councilors League-Legislative Academy and Center for Local and Regional Governance, and the UNDP.

- **2012 PSPA International Conference “Exploring the Governance and Human Rights Agenda: Dimensions and Dynamics of Public Sector Reform”, October 4-5, 2012, Cebu Normal University, Cebu City, Philippines.** The conference was attended by around two hundred public administration practitioners and scholars from all over the Philippines and from Taiwan, Japan, Thailand and Timor Leste. The conference was highlighted by speeches and presentations from both those in the academic as well as the practical side of public administration. Among the notable speakers who graced the event were Prof. Leonor Briones of the National College of Public Administration and Governance and Social Watch, former COA Commissioner Sofronio Ursal, Dr. Evan Berman of the National Chengchi University, Dr. Supachai Yavaprabhas of Chulalongkorn University, Dr. Florindo Pereira, former Secretary of State for Administrative Reform of Timor Leste, and Dr. Tony La Vina of the Ateneo School of Government. The day’s highlight was the keynote speech from former Senator Aquilino “Nene” Pimentel.
- **7th National Congress on Good Citizenship “Forming the Youth into Good Citizens - Leading the youth to contemplate, articulate and operationalize Filipino values enshrined in the Preamble of the**

Philippine Constitution”, December 8, 2012, Commission on Higher Education, Quezon City. The conference was attended by about a hundred of NSTP teachers and students of public administration from various regions all over the Philippines. As an academic initiative to evolve a culture of good citizenship, the topics that were discussed include Values in Higher Education, Values in Civil Service Commission, Values in Local Governance, Values and Nation Building, Values and the Constitution, Values and Decision Making, Evolving a Culture of Social Justice: Siningbayan, NSTP&GK, Youth Empowerment through NSTP, The Anti Red Tape Act (ARTA) and NSTP, and The Rights Based Approach (RBA) and the NSTP.

- a. **PSPA Special Lectures/Seminars on Public Administration and Governance** (Classroom-based and/or Online-based)
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**The need to revisethe policy of regional development planning mechanism :
to synchronizethe absorption of Community aspirations in Indonesia*)**

By. Sri Juni Woro Astuti)**

Abstract

Regional development planning is a process of decision-making on regional development policies and programs, to improve the community welfare in the region. Therefore, in formulating local development plans should always be oriented to the public interests, especially to prevent the creation of wealth gap between regions, preserving local culture, and can prevent the community dissatisfaction.

There are five approaches that need to be considered in the formulation of local development planning, namely: (1) political approach, (2) technocratic approach, (3) Participatory Approach, (4) Bottom-up approach, and (5) Top Down Approach. But in practice, those five approaches can not be applied effectively and simultaneously, especially the participatory approach is still being rhetoric. This would result in development planning output generated is not in accordance with the aspirations and interests of the community. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the weakness of planning mechanisms that lead to failure in the aspiration absorption process. And secondly to analyze what factors are causing the failure in synchronizing the community aspirations whether committed by the legislative or executive.

Results of this study identified several things; firstly, that the political approach is the most dominant among other approaches within local development planning process. Secondly, there is a weakness in the local development planning mechanism. therefore it becomes very necessary to revise the policy related to regional development planning cycle and mechanisms.

Keywords: Development, planning, community aspirations

Background

Development should be construed as a multidimensional process involving major changes to both the structure of the economy , social change , reduce or eliminate poverty , reduce inequality , and unemployment in the context of economic growth (Todaro : 2000) . However, the process of development in the era of regional autonomy deal with both internal and external challenges. Local resources were very limited , but on the other hand , local governments should be able to face the era of globalization which in turn requires local governments perform various revitalization strategies and develop innovations in order to be able to compete both nationally and internationally.

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Local governments as the spearhead of government and public services required to implement the acceleration of development in the region based on its potential . Therefore, the function of the Regional Development Planning Agency becomes increasingly strategic as well as more severe and should be able to formulate policies of local development planning in a more comprehensive, integrated , fast and precise with regard Long Term Development Plan and the Medium and also synchronize with development planning in other surrounding regions.

But the local development planning process often encountered many obstacles in planning and budgeting. There is a phenomenon in the various regions where the number of proposals that did not pass the verification activities is increasing. This shows the lack of synchronization between the development priorities of the government with a proposal that comes from the needs of the community. So that still needed further review on the causes of discrepancies between the priorities set by the government with the existing community's proposals.

There are some common obstacles in the implementation of the Regional Development Plan , among others : 1) Lack of data and information to coordinate with relevant agencies , causing lack of coordination in the management of data and information ; 2) the provision of legal basis in the budget ; 3) Weak linkages planning process , the budgeting process and the political process in translating the planning documents into the budget documents. 4) Lack of involvement of civil society in the development planning process . 5) Lack of systematic monitoring, evaluation and control (safeguarding) . 6) Lack of coordination between central and local government ; and 7) lack of adequate human resources . As for specific problems in planning and budgeting , there are problems related to the structure of programs and activities in the local planning and budgeting , there are not synergic between central development planning , sectoral and regional planning , as well as issues associated with changes in national and international strategic environment (Bappenas.go.id , 2 April 2013) .

From various challenges or issues in the local development planning process, an important one to note is the need to conduct improvement process in term of planning system and mechanism, implementation , budgeting mechanisms , monitoring and evaluation resulting in the integration and synchronization programs . One of the stages in the process of regional development planning is development planning discussion or planning consultative forum involving all stakeholders in the local society. Planning mechanisms carried out gradually from the lowest level (urban or rural) to the city or county level , provincial level, and thento central government level. While the legislature also perform community aspiration in order to understand the needs of the community. Then the results of the absorption of community aspiration is discussed together with the executive and the

bureaucracy. However, the planning and implementation of development programs is still not able to accommodate the local community wishes or needs.

Community aspiration implemented through planning consultative forum as an instrument of development planning, in practice it generated a lot of negative records from the public, especially in rural or urban level. Imagine, a lot of things proposed by residents, was not accommodated or even trimmed, because it is not well guarded and limited space available. Planning consultative forum is nothing more than a ceremonial event or an annual ritual. The results of the forum just be documentation to meet the formal procedures in all phases of the preparation of local development planning (Kompasiana, 2010). Based on the problems described above, this study will discuss :1) How is the effectiveness of regional development planning mechanism?; 2) How is the effectiveness of management information systems within support regional development plans; 3) how policy suggestions is needed to improve the effectiveness of regional development planning?.

Development Planning: Theory and Applications

Planning is the process of deciding what course of action can best bring about these changes or developments and how they should be undertaken, while implementation is the actual execution of these courses of action (Conyers and Hills, 1986:27). Development planning is a way or technique to achieve development goals appropriately, focused, and efficient in accordance with the conditions of the country or region concerned (Sjafrizal, 2009). The development plan ought to be implementif (workable) and applicable. Then Jhingan ML (1984) in Sjafrizal (2009) an national development planning experts provide a more concrete definition of the development planning: "Planning is basically a command and control economy deliberately by a central ruler (government) to achieving a certain goal and objectives within a specific time period.

Thus, development planning, in general, can be defined as a process of formulating alternatives or decisions that are based on data and facts that will be used as material to carry out a series of activities / community activities, both physical (material) and non-physical (mental and spiritual), in order to achieve the better objectives.

Regional development planning is a planning process that is intended to make changes towards a better direction for the community, government and the environment in the specific area / region by utilizing a variety of existing resources and should have the comprehensive orientation, but stick to the principle of priority. Regional development planning conducted by local governments with the aim of improving the welfare of the local communities in the present and future (Webster, *The Canadian Encyclopedia*).

Public development Theorists suggest several public planning process (1) technocrats planning, (2) participatory planning , (3) top-down planning , (4) bottom-up planning (Wrihatnolo and Dwidjowijoto , 1996) .

Technocrats planning is a planning process that is designed based on the data and observations of the community needs by a professional observer, well educated group of people who do not even own experience , but armed with knowledge can infer the need for an item that can not be provided by the market , to produce academic perspective of development . This observer can be government officials , non - government, or from college . According to the Law No. 25 Year 2004 on National Development Planning System , " technocrats planning implemented using scientific methods and framework by the agency or unit that is functionally assigned to it " (Suzetta, 2007). The goals of Technocrats planning is to establish strategic planning and contingency planning , establishing rules , standards , procedures, guidelines and evaluation , reporting and tactical steps to shore up the organization (Tomatala , 2010) .

Participatory planning is a planning process that is embodied in the meetings , where a draft of the plan are discussed and developed with all development actors (stakeholders) . Development actors come from all the apparatus of state officials (executive , legislative , and judicial) , community , clergy , businesses , professional groups , and non- governmental organizations (Wrihatnolo and Dwidjowijoto (2006)). Participatory planning is a planning method by involving citizens who are positioned as subjects of development Sumarsono (2010). According to the Act . 25 Year 2004 on National Development Planning System, " conducted participatory planning involving all stakeholders in development . Their involvement is to get aspirations and create a sense of belonging " . In Law. 25 of 2004 , also described " community participation " is to accommodate the interests of their participation in the development planning process . The goals of Participatory planning is that people should be able to know their own problems in their environment , assess the potential of available human and natural resources , and formulate the most beneficial solution .

Top-down planning is a planning process designed by the agency / department / area development plans in accordance with the powers and functions .The aim is to uniform " style " , because the top-down planning by Djunaedi (2000) in urban and regional planning activities carried out with reference to a uniform pattern set by the Central Government and following the " operational and technical guidelines " (with the procedures and technical instructions) .

Whereas, Bottom up planning is planning approach of choices starting at hierarchical level and working upward (planning approach that starts from the lower hierarchical levels toward the top)

.In addition , according to the explanation of the Act 25 of 2004 , the top - down approach (top-down) and bottom - up (bottom-up) in the planning carried out by levels of government . Plans are aligned through the deliberation process results conducted at National, Provincial , District / City , District , and Village .The aim is to gather input from the " bottom " , because according to Sumarsono (2010) , if the bottom-up planning in Indonesia starting from the village level , which is usually attended by their designated legislation or other policy , for example through Village Development (Musbangdes) or Deliberation Rural Development Plan (Musrenbangdes)

According Law Number 25 Year 2004, the purposes of local development planning in Indonesia are: 1) to supports coordination among development actors; 2) Ensuring the integration, synchronization, and synergy between regions, between space, time, among the functions of government and between the central and regional levels; 3) Ensuring the relevance and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring; 4) Optimize community participation, and 5) Ensure proper use of local resources in an efficient, equitable, and sustainable.

But in practice, not all the mechanisms and objectives of the development plan conceived by policies implementors in the region. Stages of development planning process are run more as a formality in order to impressed accordance with the set regulations, but not substantially lead to the desired goals. The implementation mechanisms in the regional development plan clearly an act of inefficient and ineffective, thus yielding a planning document that is not qualified.

The principle of participation and synchronization in the planning process of real development can not be done well . Many factors that cause it to be, among others are : inaccuracies of time , imprecision actors involved , the limitations of the data and information , and lack understanding of the purpose and development issues .Other constraint factors are political constraints that also did not lose a big influence on the credibility and accountability of local development planning. Various political interests are often forced into a document planning without going through the planning stages of technocratic and participatory, so that the benefit obtained is limited to certain groups. For it is necessary to study the mechanism of regional development planning more effective and efficient.

Methods

Although focus of this study is the problem of a general nature, but the study was conducted specifically to a local government in Indonesia, namely Tarakan city government, North Borneo. Dimensionhighlighted in the existing local development planning mechanismis the

effectiveness aspect, include: timeliness; suitability to the needs, conditions and the potential problems of the region; and synchronization between the plan and the budget.

In order to obtain in-depth data and information, this study used a qualitative approach. Data obtained by several methods such as observation, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Research informants purposively determined based on considerations that are relevant to the focus of study. The informants in this study is the individual bureaucrats are seen in its capacity to represent local government bureaucracy , the individual members of Parliament in his capacity representing the local legislature , and community components as well as the stakeholders are taken from elements of businessmen , academics , community leaders , professionals , and relevant interest groups . Data analysis in this study is done in two ways: content analysis and triangulation.

The effectiveness of regional development planning mechanism

The effectiveness of regional development planning process in this study assessed by several indicators: **timeliness; suitability to the needs, conditions and the potential problems of the region; community participation; and synchronization between the plan and the budget.** When viewed from the timeliness, regional development planning phase is often not implemented on time or not in accordance as a predefined schedule. The delay is also coupled with time inaccuracy in the absorption of community aspiration performed by parliament members with the public aspiration schedules conducted by bureaucracy staf. This results in discrepancies between the proposed development program resulting from the development planning discussion or consultancy from the village level conducted by bureaucracy staf and the development programs proposed by the Parliament members.

Suitability to the needs, conditions and the potential problems of the region is also one of the indicators of the regional development planning effectiveness. Based on in-depth interviews with some informants, it is known that the absorption of the community's aspirations have not been effective. Community's aspirations that conveyed through the lower level meeting (Village) only a few are accommodated in the Regional Budget and Expenditure of Tarakan City. This case shows the gap between the development priorities of the central government and district / city with development programs proposed of the society. Many of the priority programs of development of the district / city governments unsynchronized with the development needs perceived by the public.

Based on data collected from City Council development plan in Tarakan during the last two years shows that the absorption of community's aspirations is very low. In 2011 community's aspirations are accommodated in Tarakan City development budget of only 21.84%. While in 2012 there is a

decrease absorption level community aspirations from 21.88% in 2011 to 7.84% in Year 2012. Low levels of absorption over the community aspirations shows that the government has not been responsive to problems that exist in the region. Regional development planning should be directed to solve the problems that arise in that region. But in fact, the existing problems are often not reflected in the government's structure and budget planning. The program that is not considered as a problem that should be prioritized, but instead get a bigger budget allocation.

Community participation is another indicator for the regional development planning effectiveness. Community participation in the planning process actually relatively high. It is reflected in the many proposed development programs submitted in the planning consultative meeting started at the village level, and proceed to the district and city level. In 2011 there were 1436 proposed programs, but only 21.84% were accommodated in Tarakan city development budget. Community participation in development planning process in Tarakan City was increasing. It can be seen from the increasing number of proposed development programs submitted in the development planning consultative meetings at the village level reaches 2617 programs proposed.

Finally, regional development planning effectiveness viewed from the synchronization aspect between the plan and the budget. There are indications that the budget allocated for specific programs as stated in the planning documents, but the realization is not always consistent in its use. There are many cases of inconsistency between the realization of local development budget with a predefined budget planning. Inconsistencies in the use of development budget, among others, due to the intervention of political interests from members of local parliament. Swelling of the development budget, partly due to the existence of the budget right of parliament members. This budget right interventions also often lead to discussion of Local Revenue and Expenditure Budgetary take long time for negotiation between the executive and legislative. One strategy of the executive to "tame" the budget right of the Parliament, for example by providing specific budget allocation to Parliament in the mass distribution of the Social Assistance or the provision of "aspiration fund" that can be used flexibly by local legislators to answer the public demands.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the mechanism of regional development planning in Tarakan city has not been effective viewed from timeliness; suitability to the needs, conditions and the potential problems of the region; community participation; and synchronization between the plan and the budget.

Factors influencing the effectiveness of local development planning process

The results of this study indicate several factors that affect the ineffectiveness of regional development planning process in the Tarakan city, namely: 1) lack of good coordination between local working units, resulting in a lack of synchronization in determining the priority development programs in the regions; 2) the lack of an integrated management information system so that the decision-making process is still done in an incremental and concerned with his ego-sectors respectively; 3) Inadequacy of information resources and information processing system; 4) limited ability to combine the interests of the community with the development priorities set by the central and municipal government; 5) highly political interests of local legislators who intervenes the participatory process carried out through consultation development plan meeting.

The importance of information systems in supporting the effectiveness of regional development plans

The ineffectiveness of regional development planning mechanism can be overcome with the use of management information systems. Information technology and management information system support will encourage transparency and public accessibility, so public involvement or participation in the formulation of local development plans will be even greater, and in turn will produce a higher quality of local development planning. As Handzic (2001) pays attention on the impact of information availability on people's ability to process and use information in short and long term planning and in decision making tasks. He revealed that the better the availability of information, the better the impact on both efficiency and accuracy of decisions made.

In Indonesia, some autonomous local governments have developed and use Information Systems Development Planning, called "SIMREDA" that can be applied by all local working units. But there are also local governments that still using an unintegrated information system. So they face difficult obstacles to get a valid and accurate database. In general it can be said that the management information system of local development planning has not been effective yet.

To address the problems in the development planning process, it is necessary to develop an integrated planning management information system. In 2010, the Regional Planning Information Systems in Tarakan city has been built with the main application of data management that obtained from development plans meeting in village level, District level, Regional Working Units Forums and at the municipal level with the end result is a work plan draft for regional working units. Application developed to assist data collection process at each stage of planning and management which was originally done manually switch to a process that uses information technology to produce a better output and data collection system. Although the application system does not produce anything

new, but with the application system can be ensured that every process and the resulting output can be done easily, fast, accurate and useful in decision making and planning policy.

Although management information system has been implemented, but the nature of public participation in the planning process has not been performing well. Development plan meeting is still not considered to be effective. Many parties considered it was just a mere ceremonial activities of the government each year. Where, in fact Musrembang activities are expected to accommodate the needs of the community at the village level is not in accordance with the public expectation. Therefore, in this study it is proposed that the management information system should also be directed to be a means of monitoring and evaluation of the degree to which the development plan has been produced to accommodate the community aspirations proposed in development plan meeting annually.

Information system means the collection, storage, processing, dissemination and use of information, this issue is not limited to software or hardware. But consider importance of human and his goal in using technology, values and criteria that used in option, also consider the final evaluation to see them means to achieve goals or not (Rezaeian, 2012). So the use of information systems is not just a shift from manual way to use a computer, but more is needed to support the achievement of the desired objectives.

In the case of Tarakan city that has implemented management information systems in the process of local development plans, we find that the system implemented is still limited to the use of computers as a replacement for manual records. But overall, development planning mechanism still has some weaknesses, so that the resulting planning not to satisfy the public.

Recommendation/ Policy Suggestions

Given in the planning process needs to uphold the principles of participatory, bottom-up, and technocratic, in addition to the political approach, the use of information systems needs to be addressed to ensure the control mechanism. On regional development planning mechanisms that exist today, yet there are control mechanism either the control exercised by each local working units, members of Parliament and by the public. With this control mechanism, all parties can assess whether their proposals have been included in the proposed regional development budget plan or not. Likewise for local working units may evaluate the degree to which the proposals came from the public are in accordance with the development priorities set by the central and the city government.

Information systems referred to in this recommendation is that the system is installed on the local government's official portal, which are updated every consultation development plan at all levels

have been completed, so that all stakeholders may evaluate the suitability of proposals previously submitted. And so forth up to the stage where the city government together with the Parliament discuss and take an agreement on the proposed development program and budget ceilings. With the information system that allow such control mechanisms,, will ensure transparency and accountability in the local development planning and implementation.

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