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**GOVERNMENT RESPONSE: REVIEW OF RESEARCH IN
 CHINA AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA**

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Abstract

Studies in China and Indonesia have not explained how the actual practice of government response is based on factual observations. Based on the conceptual findings of research in China, this study elaborates on the practice of government response as a process in Indonesia. Research takes the object of research as the object of observation. Researchers review research achievements in China and intuitively observe practices in Indonesia. The results of the review and observation of government response research as a process show that almost all concepts, models and types of government responses in China are practiced by the Indonesian government. Studies in China and practice in Indonesia, following the perspective of governance, government-citizen interaction, response attitude, and the manner and content of government responses. Based on a study in China, which is very rich in concepts, the Indonesian government's response appears to be more chronological, careful, flexible, and considerate. Scholars in both countries can learn from and draw on experiences for further studies that are useful in the construction of respondent government models, as well as provide useful empirical examples for improving government response capacity.

Keywords: *government response, government responsiveness, respondent government*

I. INTRODUCTION

There are three main ideas that are relevant as an introduction to the study of government response theory in the study of public administration (Zhihua Bai, 2015). Osborne and Gaebler's (1993) concept of customer-oriented government was popular in the early reforms of Indonesia in 1997. The concept states that government should provide services to citizens like customers. This conception

is in accordance with the thinking of Denhardt and Denhardt (2015), the responsibility of the government should be to serve, not as a driver (steering operator) of the government. Rosenau (1995) emphasized that the government should coordinate and work with the community to respond to the implementation of social affairs.

Zhijun Bai's study (2015) stated that the Chinese government's response research began after the annual meeting of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration in Beijing in 2000. The meeting was themed on consolidation of government responsibility, responsiveness and efficiency. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the trend of research on policy implementation was carried out a little earlier, namely in the early first year after the beginning of the 1997 reforms, the years that were later referred to as the reform era, reforming all fields, especially the reform of the government bureaucracy. An era that also marked the trend of establishing public administration study programs at various universities in Indonesia. Almost the same as in China, around the beginning of 2000, the trend of research in Indonesia has led to research on government responses. During the Covid-19 pandemic from early 2019 to 2021, government response research in Indonesia became the mainstream of public policy studies. The main themes of research in Indonesia also revolve around the government's responsibility, responsiveness and efficiency in policy implementation.

Referring to the results of the Zhijun Bai general survey (2015) in China, Indonesian academics also often use textual expressions such as "government response," "government response power," "government responsiveness." Chinese academics in the study also used the textual expression "responsive government" which in Indonesian academic studies is more popular with the term "responsive government." The studies above are based on scientific disciplines, most of which are included in the research literature of public administration and social and political science.

Not much different from the study of Zhijun Bai (2015), research and observation of government responses in Indonesia can also be classified into four

types, namely: First, the type of research that takes on certain social issues or hot spots, such as new media, internet public events, and public opinion. people in the network. This type of research is still rare in Indonesia, but the public does a lot of observation and is involved in the response. Second, the type of research that takes the service-oriented government response and government responsibility as the object of research. These types of research discuss government responsibilities and responses. Third, the type of research that takes the object of research on the public policy decision-making process. These types of research examine citizen participation in government decision-making. Fourth, the type of research that takes the government's response or responsive government as the object of research. These types of

research in China have tried to build a new type of government administration paradigm. In Indonesia, it has not been directed, but there have been many studies that place the responses of the district government, provincial governments, and central government, and certain government hierarchies, such as the responses of government institutions as objects of research.

In contrast to the results of the study by Zhihua Bai (2015) which macro classifies research in China in the realm of government response as a process and as a value, research in Indonesia is still more focused on government response as a process. Research in the realm of government response as a process in China focuses on the concept of government response, models and types of government response. Although practically the Indonesian government has shown various models and types of responses, most qualitative studies in Indonesia have not focused on efforts to map the models and types of government responses. Besides being dominated by case study research, in Indonesia, exploratory factor analysis studies to find models and types of government responses are less popular in most research in the field of public administration. In the realm of government response as a value, research in China focuses on the relationship between government responsiveness – government responsibility – government response construction. Meanwhile, most studies in Indonesia are still dominated by case study research with a qualitative approach to examine one variable descriptively.

Not many studies have used quantitative methods by creating measuring tools to test the relationship between variables.

The achievements of the government response studies in China and in Indonesia have not yet explained how the actual practice of government response (as a process) is based on factual observations. This is a somewhat different starting point, leading this study to elaborate on the Indonesian government's response practices based on research findings in China. This idea is intended so that scholars in both countries can learn from each other and draw on experiences for further studies that are useful in constructing respondent government models, as well as providing useful empirical examples to improve government response capacity.

II. METHOD

This study adopts and takes the starting point of Zhihua Bai's (2015) research which takes the object of research as the object of observation. Based on an intuitive observational

analysis, this article describes the achievements of government response research in China in research and practice in Indonesia in the most recent timeframe. The literature search used the keywords "government response," "government responsiveness," and "government responsiveness." The search target is articles published by any accredited national journal. The search results were filtered to ensure the relevance of the article content to the purpose of the study. The contents of the literature are summarized by the method of induction. Intuitive observations were made to complement the limitations of the research literature in Indonesia, and try to absorb the government's response from various media. The main sources of observation are news media on the internet and news and television programs.

III. STUDY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The definition of government response or responsiveness from representative Indonesian scholars includes: the government's ability to identify and

make the needs and demands of the community the basis for policy making and the provision of public services (Dwiyanto, 2021); the government's ability to find out the problems that are still faced by the community, formulate alternative solutions, and take follow-up steps to solve problems. Responsiveness is also defined as the ability of the bureaucracy to recognize community needs, develop service agendas and priorities, and develop service programs according to community needs and aspirations (Purwanto 2008); the ability of public institutions to respond to community needs, especially those related to basic needs, as well as civil rights, political rights, economic rights, social rights, and cultural rights (Santoso 2008); government that has a high responsiveness to problems, needs, complaints and aspirations of the community. The government quickly understands what the public demands, tries its best to meet public demands, can catch the problems faced by the public and tries to find solutions, does not procrastinate, does not extend service lines by prioritizing procedures, but ignores substance (Widodo 2001).

Zhihua Bai (2015) found several representative definitions from Chinese scholars about the concept of government response, namely: the process of public administration, the government makes a positive and sensitive response to answer the needs and problems raised by the public (He Zukun, 2000); government process of institutional integration from differences in the attractiveness of interests and expectations of citizens based on the principle of maximizing the public interest in certain conditions of economic and social

development (Qi Gong, 2006); modern government response is the process of government and civil servants in making answers and responses to the existing and potential needs of society and citizens through abstract administrative behavior and concrete administrative behavior (Qi Guanghua, 2008); service-oriented government responsiveness as its object (Gao Fufeng, 2009); From a philosophical perspective, government response mainly connotes the embodiment of subjectivity, publicity, responsibility and integration (Lou Chengwu & Gu Aihua, 2006).

Not much different from the conclusion of Zhihua Bai (2015) on the definition of the concept of government response as a process according to Chinese scholars, the definition according to Indonesian scholars also contains five main

aspects, namely: First, the subject of the response is a government organization, administrative organization or public administrator who has public power. Second, the object of response is the attraction of the interests of citizens and society. Third, the response attitude should be positive and active, not negative and passive. Fourth, the response pattern is reply and answer in various ways. Fifth, the purpose of the response is to meet public needs and realize the public interest.

There is no unique model and type of government response between research in China and practice in Indonesia. All of them follow the same theoretical perspective analysis in the study of public administration, namely: governance perspective, government-citizen interaction, government response attitude and government response manner and content perspective.

Two representative Chinese government response studies can be classified into governance perspective. Wang Wei (2005) classifies three models of government response, namely: First, the model of administrative oversight response. The Chinese government's response was shaped by the dimensions of the supervisory relationship between the government and citizens with a background in traditional public administration knowledge. The Indonesian government usually involves intellectuals, academics and practitioners to work in the realm of administrative oversight. Before responding to the public, the government asks for opinions from experts to provide critical opinions as feedback for monitoring the implementation of public policies. Second, the market service response model. The Chinese government's response model was generated based on the background of new public managerial knowledge with dominant values called the management effect. This response model in Indonesia, before responding, the government usually invites feedback from associations related to the economy, market and industry who are members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other non-governmental organizations who are professional in the field of economics and markets. Third, the democratic government response model. The Indonesian government usually applies this model by opening dialogue through stakeholder meetings.

In addition, You Hai Jiang's (2006) study uses a government assessment approach in analyzing the relationship between public interest and citizen interest and in standardizing the conversion of citizens' primary roles in the visual field of public administration. The results of the analysis show that the Chinese government uses three response models, namely, the authority response model, the management response model and the pseudo market response model. In the authority response model, the Indonesian government generally responds to the public by making decisions unilaterally. The management response model was demonstrated by the Indonesian government through bureaucratic reform. The government responds to the public by reforming the management of public service institutions. The government even formed the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform. Meanwhile, the pseudo-market response model is not clearly practiced by the Indonesian government. Based on the referenced literature review and intuitive observations, the Indonesian government appears to be more progressive, more focused, and more inviting to participate by applying the response model in a governance perspective. Meanwhile, the Chinese government's response seems more varied.

Two representative Chinese government response studies can be classified into the government-citizen interaction perspective. Sun Fafeng (2010) show that the Chinese government uses three response models, namely the statement-response model, the guidance-response model, and the rights protection-response model. Weng Shihong and Gu Limei (2012) show four Chinese government models, namely: First, the ostrich model, the internet public participates, the government does not provide any response. Second, the cuckoo model, the will of the people is first published, but the government responds passively. Third, the queen bee model, the government actively participates and some people participate. The four models of mandarin ducks, the government leads and between the government and the community are very interacting.

The Indonesian government usually uses the ostrich model, does not respond to public statements because the consideration of the issues presented is not strategic, not

substantive, or if the response will cloud the situation to become more unfavorable, even useless in the context of government and public internet interactions as well as interactions with other community members. The Indonesian government usually uses the cuckoo model in public conditions where the internet begins to publish statements directed at the government, but the government responds passively. Government spokespersons occasionally respond in the form of light statements that are apologetic, sounding rational self-defense and lack of emphasis so that the public understands, and can accept the government's position. If the public is not satisfied with the government's passive response, the government will use the queen bee model. Government spokesman will take an active position in the comments to reduce comments, so that only certain groups are willing to interact with government representatives through the internet or through other media. The Indonesian government will use the mandarin duck response model, if, and only if, the interaction will be conducive and beneficial. Government spokespersons will be at the forefront of comments, so that the internet public and the public participate more in interactions, so that interactions become more constructive, not attacking each other, not killing each other. The chronology of the Indonesian government's response can intuitively be said to be not only the embodiment of the statement-response model, but also the guidance-response model, and the rights protection-response model according to the classification of Sun Fafeng (2010). When the interaction increases to the queen bee model, the government is actually implementing the guidance-response model and when it increases again to the mandarin duck model, the government is actually implementing the rights protection-response model.

Two representative Chinese government response studies can be categorized in the perspective of government response attitudes. Wu Taisheng (2014) shows three government responses, namely typical responses, selective responses and timely responses. Liu Lirui (2009) refers to the typical current news on the internet, and according to the three standards of relevance between government policies and the will of the people, public feelings in government responses and government response initiatives, classifies the government's response

to the internet's public popular will into three responses, namely: no response, passive response, and active response.

The Indonesian government's typical response model can be recognized by the vocal open warfare between presidential spokespersons and opposition critics. The typical

response model usually resembles two easily recognizable political tactics, namely the defensive response and the counterattack response. Presidential spokespersons generally typically respond to opposing camps with defensive rationalization tactics. Rationalization is generally done by revealing the successes and pro-people policies of the current government. The counterattack response model is generally carried out by presidential spokespersons in responding to opposing publics. Even the backlash often leads to the personal realm. Personal warfare between presidential spokespersons and opponents is often counterproductive and not substantive. Both camps use harsh tactics, both are sharp and stabbed to kill character and are far from polite, and report to each other by taking legal action to obtain justice. Legal threats made the feud more subjective, complicated, lengthy, involving more parties, and the camps became more daring, reckless and gained certain public support. There are rarely winners, rarely compromises. More often the feud slowly recedes and then stops on its own. The strongholds drain and eventually lose energy. Like a chicken incubating an egg, the egg does not hatch and eventually becomes rotten. It is not uncommon for feuds to sink into more strategic issues. Not infrequently strategic issues are deliberately raised to distract the public. The typical government response model often turns into a kind of political education platform. People are not only passively watching, but also actively judging.

The selective response model is usually carried out by the Indonesian government through presidential spokespersons and expert staff. Selection is generally done based on which side represents the public or the people. When responding to opposition intellectual opinions, the government usually chooses a distinctive attitude response through vocal and loud presidential spokespersons. When responding to the opinion of the House of Representatives as a legislative

body, in addition to responding by responding to summons, the government also takes the initiative to schedule a selective response in the form of dialogue hearings and consultation meetings. When dealing with student movements, the government's response is to invite student representatives for dialogue, and sometimes to intervene by involving university leaders. When responding to the opinion of professional non-governmental organizations, the government, through the presidential expert staff, responds by opening a dialogue room to build a relationship of mutualism. When facing demonstrations, the government uses a security approach response model and conducts consultation meetings with the House of Representatives. When responding to people

individually, usually President Joko Widodo likes to summon the person concerned to go to the presidential palace with government facilities.

The timeliness response model is usually carried out by the Indonesian government according to the right moment. The government is not in a hurry to respond to the public. Public opinion leaning towards the government is the right moment to make a response. On the other hand, public opinion that lacks or does not support the government is a moment that is not or is not right. The government also doesn't want to give too long a response to public opinion, if it doesn't want to be considered an outdated response. Usually, the government plays tug-of-war to create the right moment of response time, that is, the time that puts the government in the upper hand, the time when the government gets a fair amount of public support.

Three representative Chinese government response studies can be categorized in terms of the manner and content of the government's response. Qi Gong (2006) classifies the Chinese government's response into three, namely: First, the government's response after assessing the needs and trends of certain economic and social development. The object of the government's response is not the public individually or institutionally, but the socio- economic needs of the community. This response is commonly carried out by the Indonesian government by making policies according to the results of studies and empirical studies. The content of the response is practical, pro-active and strategic by making breakthrough policies. For

example, making policies that support the resilience and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) when data shows that MSMEs make a significant contribution to the total value of national investment, and are proven to have resilience in situations of economic crisis, and require development with policies. that supports the democratization of MSMEs in the digital era. Second, internal response in the operating system of local government administration. This response is also commonly used by the Indonesian government. Provincial and district governments strengthen the service base that supports the effectiveness and efficiency of public services. The administrative operating system is improved and enhanced with a software application base. The application is implemented at the service level of government services that are easily accessible to the public. Third, the government's response to social and public appeals. In Indonesia, social appeals are usually carried out by charismatic figures who are respected, influential and become public references. For example, prominent religious leaders, national teachers, philosophers, respected non-government and non-opposition intellectual figures, community empowerment activists and highly militant environmental fighters, political party officials, former high-ranking state officials, and retired general fighters. Public appeals are usually carried out by people's representative institutions and non- governmental organizations. For example, political parties, professional associations such as the Indonesian Doctors Association and the Indonesian Advocates Association. Appeals are usually voiced without going through formal aspiration channels and in critical situations currently facing the nation, as well as bad precedents that the nation may face. Governments usually respond by paying attention, appreciate, respecting and cooperating.

Li Fang and Han Zhiming (2014) divided the government's response into three, namely discourse response, behavioral response, and institutional response. In Indonesia, the government usually provides discourse responses to respond to future issues that are public discourse. Behavioral responses are in the form of government concrete actions at public requests. Institutional response in the form of attitudes and actions of public institutions on public requests. Qi Guanghua (2008) classified the government's response based on the object of the response and

the method of response into three, namely: law enforcement response, legislative response and prospective response. In Indonesia, it is customary for the government to take law enforcement responses to public demands and actions. Claims and actions carried out by violating law, order, peace, disturbing other public activities, damaging or causing potential damage to public facilities and infrastructure, leading public opinion with hoaxes, and other law-abiding actions. The legislative response will not be carried out by the Indonesian government. The legislature is institutionally or individually legislator, representing the people, not representing the government. However, sometimes politicians who sit in the legislative seats seem to respond individually on behalf of the legislature as an institution and on behalf of the government (executive). Legislators like this, of course, come from political parties that won the general election in coalition with supporting political parties or were involved in the process of winning the elected president. Prospective responses are common for the Indonesian government before the public voices their demands. Simply put, the government gives answers before questions arise. Prospective response is an authentic form of government sensitivity in meeting people's expectations. For example, there is a strong prediction that an economic crisis will occur, the government will immediately make a policy to increase the wages of workers to the regional minimum wage standard, namely a different minimum wage for each region according to a decent standard of living needs. Even though there was a long tug of war between the government, employers and trade unions in the policy-making process, even through demonstrations, finally the regional minimum wage standard policy was ratified and accepted.

Zhihua Bai (2015) identified four problems in the Chinese government's response, namely: First, the awareness of the government's response is weak and lacks initiative. Awareness of the Chinese government's response is often non-existent. Weak response awareness is a manifestation of retarded thinking and low judgment about responses. The government is not sensitive to the progress of the times, and lacks the perspective of implementing new technologies into the policy process and political field. Some local governments still operate strictly following administrative rules. "Learning with leaders" and "superior instructions" are still

the main motives for the government's response. The government's awareness and initiatives in responding to public appeals are still not optimistic. This condition is much different from Indonesia. Search results on the internet show that all state institutions have an online complaint system. For example, the results of research by Mahendra and Pribadi (2014) concluded that the implementation of e-government-based public complaints services in the Information and Complaints Service Unit of Yogyakarta City had been running effectively and the main factor of effectiveness was the awareness of the government's response.

Second, the Chinese government does not have a complete response line. The traditional response mode lacks network, hierarchical, and communication characteristics. When the channel of information dissemination is relatively single, the government's response will be protected from the possibility of being directed and controlled by public opinion. This condition is empirically very different from what happened in Indonesia. The government, as a public institution, owns and creates quite a number of response channels. The government established independent institutions such as commissions and ad hoc institutions (adhocracy) as a response channel. Independent state institutions are derivative organs (derivatives) of the main state organs/institutions that carry out executive, legislative, and judicial functions. It is also possible that it is a derivative of the examination function of the Supreme Audit Agency, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, and other major state institutions (Nurtjahjo, 2005). However, independent state institutions in Indonesia tend to be non-uniform. Some institutions fulfill the formal independence aspect in the concept of Independent Regulatory Agencies, but others still have incomplete regulatory aspects. De facto there is intervention, politicization and resistance from various parties to the presence and policies of independent state institutions in Indonesia (Ramadani, 2020).

Third, the government's response and response methods are not appropriate. The outbreak of mass unrest in China is directly related to the local government's ineffective response. In the process of occurrence of events, inadequate means of response, as well as inappropriate ways and methods of

response, are likely to lead to conflict or worsening events, as a result of which the situation becomes out of control. In addition, because the awareness of the responsibility to respond is still weak, the government's hasty and extreme attitude since the beginning of the mass disturbances has often been the driving force for mass riots. This condition is quite different from the conditions in Indonesia. The main potential for mass riots in Indonesia is demonstrations. The main perpetrators of mass demonstrations were factory workers and students. Demonstrations really become mass actions when all components, workers, students, and the people unite to take to the streets to voice their demands. The Indonesian people have various aspirations. The Indonesian people have a House of Representatives, workers have unions in every company, entrepreneurs, farmers, planters, fishermen and farmers, drivers, and others have associations. Associations work to channel aspirations, the government responds, dialogue takes place, decisions are made. Although decisions are more often or almost certainly deemed unsatisfactory, not meeting expectations, or unfair, the government's response is considered one-sided, and others object to it. However, the response and response methods of the Indonesian government at the center and in the regions can be said to be quite appropriate because it can reduce tensions and potential tensions, as well as prevent demonstrations, because various components of civil society are involved in policy making.

Fourth, inadequate citizen participation in the government's response. Residents are not enthusiastic in participating. Citizens do not know how to vote and what are the standards for electing representatives of the people's congress. The citizen's political participation system is not complete. There are three main approaches to citizens' political participation in public policy in China, namely public hearings, proposals submitted by representatives of the people's congress, and citizen petitions. However, all other

approaches are being explored. As long as there is no scientific and rational participatory approach, the lack of a participatory system hinders the government's response. This condition is far from conditions in Indonesia, which implements a multi-party political system and direct election model. Based on the political agenda, the Indonesian people can be calculated mathematically five times in five

years or once a year, are involved in executive elections, namely the direct election of presidential and vice presidential candidates, governor and deputy governor candidates, regent and deputy regent candidates, elections direct village head, and direct election of legislative candidates from political parties who will become people's representatives and sit on the bench of the People's Legislative Assembly. Each candidate is very interested in the people's vote as a determinant of electability. Each pro-active candidate invites citizen participation through campaign activities. The government established the General Election Commission as the organizing committee for the general election. The Commission also responded to the operation of money politics with regulations that could disqualify candidates. The government also initiated the establishment of citizen participation organizations. For example, the community establishes a disaster risk reduction forum. Scouting organizations are involved, youth organizations are involved, religious organizations are involved, and individual community members are also involved. The Indonesian government provides a large budget to support citizen participation, especially political participation in general elections. The Directorate of Politics and Communication (2018) officially shows data on community organizations and non-governmental organizations in Indonesia as many as 6,567. These data indicate that citizen participation is very adequate in the Indonesian government's response. Non-Governmental Organizations as partners must be prioritized in every policy making. Not the other way around, it becomes a scourge that must be removed by the government (Arianto, 2017).

In China, studies of government response as a value view government response as a kind of value property. The government's response is considered a logical starting point. Research mainly concentrates on the relationship between government response and government responsibility and government construction of respondents. The relationship between government response and government responsibility is one area of research that discusses government response from a values perspective. There is disagreement about whether responsibility can replace responsiveness. Government responsibility means the government's social response. However, it does not mean that the government's responsibility can

replace its responsiveness (Zhihua Bai, 2015). There is an internal relationship between the three attributes of responsibility, responsiveness and government service. Responsibility is the government's motive, service is the government's target, while responsiveness is a transmission mechanism for the government to realize its target (Chen Guoquan & Li Yuanin, 2008).

The government needs to hold public power to solve social problems, and eliminate the subjectivity of the operation of public power. Responsiveness needs to be replaced with responsibility, because response is not what is demanded, but responsibility is what the government should do (Liu Zhaoxin, 2012). There is no mistake in responsiveness, because responsiveness and responsibility are both manifestations of high government responsibility. Replacing responsiveness with responsibility contradicts the fact that responsiveness and responsibility are mutually based. In the process of public administration, it is not only necessary to pay attention to responsiveness, but also to emphasize responsibility. Government responsiveness and government responsibility are government values, and they should not be the same. Responding to the public is the responsibility of the government, while the responsibility is attached to the government (Zhihua Bai, 2015). The dispute becomes a logical introduction to arrive at the study of respondent government or responsive government as the construction of a new government model, with the government's response as a logical starting point.

There are three definitions of the respondent's government concept, namely: a kind of government model; its value is to safeguard the public interest and respond to public needs, and; citizen participation and cooperation in government is its main feature (Zhihua Bai, 2015). Respondent government is a kind of government and a mode of government in which public governance is the idea and responsibility for solving public problems and social problems, embodying people orientation, service orientation, cooperation in government, responsiveness in time and government according to laws, which have a stable, reliable and sustainable development response and response mechanism, and have the necessary responsiveness to respond effectively to society (Lu Kunjian, 2008).

The respondent's government is built on the basis of positive government administration and the participation of citizens and social intermediary organizations in administration. The government listens to public interest calls from the public through

various channels and makes a positive response through institutional offerings and certain administrative behaviors. This aims to achieve a negotiated balance between the state order mechanism and the market order mechanism, as well as to realize the goals of the community's social interests. The government instills the seeds of self-improvement into the governance process (Zhihua Bai, 2015).

The characteristics of the respondent government mainly contain five aspects, namely: First, there are many subjects in government. Government is no longer a unique subject in dealing with public affairs. The government in terms of the dimensions of rights is no longer top-down, but parallel, multidimensional and interactive. Second, the respondent government is positive, not passive and negative. Third, the respondent government emphasizes government participation. Fourth, the response of the respondent government is a kind of response based on the vision of the field of globalization. Fifth, the respondent government realizes the game in two aspects of government processes and government outcomes. Some government subjects are under the restrictions of legal and rational gaming rules and balance negotiations on a fair and orderly gaming platform (Zhihua Bai, 2015).

The respondent government's construction process is also a process to increase the government's response capacity. Zhihua Bai (2015) suggests that there are four suggestions in the construction process of the respondent's government. First, strengthening institutional construction and the establishment of an administrative disclosure system, a democratic decision-making system, and a system of administrative responsibility. Second, improve response modes and response carriers by building e-government, facilitating government information disclosure and realizing the modernization of social management facilities. Third, it is necessary to develop civil society. The emergence of social intermediary organizations helped repair the double blow, namely market failure and government

failure. Intermediary organizations can improve the efficiency of public affairs management, as well as the supply capacity of public services. As far as government is concerned, government power is an internal factor, community power is an external factor and social power is an external condition that is indispensable for building a responsive government. As far as society is concerned, community power is an internal factor, while government power is an external factor and social power is a determining condition for building the respondent's government. Fourth, innovate on the response mode. If participation is strengthened, responses can be made better. The construction of respondent government can be carried

out in three modes, namely a democratic decision-making and response mode based on a public agenda; policy network mode based on the interaction between interests and resources, and; response mode based on citizen participation as a right

IV. CONCLUSION

The research perspective in China already includes government response as a process and as a value. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, there is still more research on government response as a process. Indonesian scholars seem to be more detailed, more practical, and program agenda-oriented in developing a definition of the concept of government response by describing the nature of sensitivity in the government's response. There is no unique model and type of government response between research in China and practice in Indonesia. All of them follow the analysis of the same theoretical perspectives in the study of public administration, namely: the perspective of governance, the interaction of government and citizens, the attitude of the government's response and the perspective of the manner and content of the government's response. Studies in China, in all perspectives, seem very concept-rich, while in Indonesia they are practically more chronological, more careful and flexible, and full of consideration in response practice. Indonesian researchers can refer to Chinese research literature to create a map of the government's response as a process and as a value.

Chinese researchers can also take experience from government response practices as a process that occurs in Indonesia.

Qualitative approaches and case studies are still dominant in public administration research. Further research is suggested to develop a theoretical framework for respondent government through a quantitative approach. Further research in the field of government response is suggested to develop a measuring instrument based on theory to tap latent variables and conduct testing with confirmatory factor analysis. An exploratory factor analysis study is also needed to find the model and type of government response. A qualitative approach is very important to assist advanced researchers in developing measuring tools. Testing the significance of the relationship between variables in the study of public administration studies and other social sciences is expected to provide a logical starting point for the construction of the respondent's government.

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