

Sustainable Development and Public Policy Revitalization

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Abstract

Sustainable development appears as a new concept or approach, as a correction to development policies or strategies adopted after World War II until the 1980s which were deemed to have failed to achieve the goal, namely creating people's welfare for today's society and humanity in the future. This concept was born from the rise of awareness that economic development has exceeded the carrying capacity of the natural environment, so that this sustainability is questioned. This paper uses a systematic literature review approach. In facing the trends and future of public administration, especially the effects of democratization, the environment, globalization, and the development of information technology, there must be anticipation accompanied by appropriate efforts and steps in the study and practice of public administration. Without these efforts, it is certain that public administration in Indonesia will be left behind, unable to solve administrative problems, and in turn the Indonesian nation will not be able to compete with other nations in the world.

Keyword : Sustainable, development, public, policy

1. Introduction

Sustainable development appears as a new concept or approach, as a correction to development policies or strategies adopted after World War II until the 1980s which were deemed to have failed to achieve the goal, namely creating people's welfare for today's society and humanity in the future. This concept was born from the rise of awareness that economic development has exceeded the carrying capacity of the natural environment, so that this sustainability is questioned.

Talking about "environment" in the concept of sustainable development, the meaning is not only limited to the natural environment but also the socio-economic environment. There is a close relationship and mutual influence between the two. Therefore, in the understanding of development that wants to be developed, development must not only pursue growth, even though growth is important and cannot but exist to overcome unemployment and poverty. However, how that growth is generated and how it is distributed is just as important as the growth itself.

How sustainable development is carried out is the task of public administration. Public administration so far has tended to be oriented towards old development concepts, so to face new challenges it needs refreshing and renewal or in short revitalization..

Doesn't our own Constitution remind us that "what is very important in government and in terms of the life of the country is the spirit, the spirit of state administrators, the spirit of government leaders?" If the role of state administrators (we temporarily associate it with public administration) is so important, then it is very important to revitalize public administration in realizing sustainable development..

From the above phenomenon, it is necessary to think about the direction of sustainable development and the role of public administration in an effort to make it happen.

2. Research Methods

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive method that is exploratory in nature, with observation techniques that are carried out to see how sustainable development is and its correlation with public policy.

Then secondary data sources were obtained through literature and internet studies including through what is called a systematic literature review (SLR). Descriptive method is the process of solving the problem being investigated, by describing or describing the current state of the object of research, based on the facts that appear or as they are. Research with this method focuses on finding facts as they really are (Kristian., 2020).

While exploratory research through SLR has the aim of exploring broadly the causes or things that influence the occurrence of something (Arikunto, 2006). Thus, the exploratory descriptive method is research with problem solving that is explored extensively about the causes or things that influence the occurrence of something based on the facts that occur in the field.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Sustainability of the Natural Environment

Sustainable development is a "soda-ecological" process approach, meaning a development process characterized by meeting human needs while paying attention to and maintaining the quality of the environment. The sustainable development paradigm first appeared in 1980 when the Union for the Conservation of Nature published a world conservation strategy entitled "The World Conservation Strategy". It was in this report that the term "sustainable development" appeared for the first time. Subsequently, this concept became a term used throughout the world, especially after the publication of a report from the World Commission on Environment and Development (UN, 1987), which was formed by the United Nations. According to this commission, which is also known as the Brundtland Commission, sustainable development is defined as "*Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*"

The situation is said to be unsustainable when "natural capital", or existing natural resources, are utilized or even damaged at a very large speed compared to the speed of recovery. Damage due to human greed is not only felt by local people, but will threaten human life globally, and what is even more fatal is the impact on human life in the future. The depletion of forest areas, especially tropical forests such as those in Indonesia, along with increasing CO₂ emissions by industry, transport and households has resulted in an increase in the earth's surface temperature (global warming) and climate change (climate change). Ecosystem damage also causes chronic disasters in our homeland, such as floods and soil landslides during the rainy season, and drought which causes forest fires and damage to crops during the dry season. Industrial and residential needs have reduced forest and paddy fields and dried up rivers and lakes.

The sites in West Java, for example, which have not only made the province fertile but have also become a source of culture and inspiration for the Sundanese, have mostly dried up and changed their function. This pattern of development clearly cannot continue. Even if there is growth or an increase in welfare that it generates, it is not optimal and not sustainable. In fact, what has happened is not progress but decline in living standards and civilization when

the carrying capacity of nature has truly become a deficit and the world can no longer support human life and needs. Thus, such a pattern of development is unfair, because it is only enjoyed for a moment by the current generation but causes disaster for future generations. The pattern of sustainable development that must be carried out is one that will guarantee maximum and sustainable social costs, as well as guarantee the relay of development, continuously. There are two requirements that must be considered in general, namely (1) socio-cultural and socio-economic suitability, and (2) natural ecological suitability.

Development that is in accordance with the socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions of the surrounding community will provide maximum benefits for the community, and thus the community will be able to maintain it. The pattern of development that is in accordance with ecological conditions will follow the trend of natural cycles and will receive a minimum natural obstacle, so that it is easy and cheap to maintain and can increase the ability of the ecosystem to adopt it as an unsustainable part. Inseparable. Experience teaches us that in fact the ecosystem is able to maintain itself as long as it is not damaged by humans.

3.2. Sustainable Development = Equitable Development

National development that is considered successful in essence is that done by and for all the people. Thus, in an effort to achieve the intended development goals it must involve and in turn can be enjoyed by all levels of society. This demand actually coincides with or is in accordance with the concept of development sustainable (sustainable development). A development can be sustainable if it is carried out by and the results are felt widely and evenly. With a broader economic base that is not centered on individuals, groups of people or companies, or certain regions, the resilience of the national economy to external and internal economic shocks becomes stronger. The core and all of that is the importance of developing the people's economy as well as securing the sustainability of national development.

Such a direction of economic development cannot happen by itself. That is, progress measured by increasing national production does not automatically guarantee that growth reflects an increase in welfare evenly. In fact, empirical experience shows that with a growth-only approach, the opposite is true, namely the widening of the socio-economic gap; the rich get richer, the poor stay poor or even get poorer. The main problem is an imbalance in capabilities and opportunities to take advantage of opportunities that open up in the development process. One of the efforts to overcome this challenge is through a community empowerment strategy. The basis of his view is that the efforts made must be directed directly to the root of the problem, namely increasing the ability of the people.

The part that is left behind in society must be enhanced by developing and dynamicizing its potential or in other words empowering. Empowerment. society is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept reflects a new paradigm of development, which is "people-centered, participatory, empowering and sustainable" (Chambers, 1995). Practically speaking, this effort, which is the deployment of resources to develop the people's economic potential, will increase people's productivity so that both human and natural resources around them

Existence of the people can be increased productivity. Thus, the people and their environment are able to participatively produce and grow economic added value. People who are poor or who are in a position where their potential has not been fully utilized will increase not only in terms of their economy, but also their dignity, self-confidence and self-respect. Thus, it can be interpreted that empowerment does not only grow and develop economic added value, but also social added value and cultural added value. Empowerment does not only include strengthening individual members of society, but also its institutions. Instilling modern cultural values - such as hard work, discipline, adherence to principles, obedience to time, thrift, openness, responsibility - is a key part of this empowerment effort. Increasing people's

participation in decision-making processes that concern themselves and their communities is a truly important element. Based on this perspective, community empowerment is very closely related to strengthening, cultivating, and practicing democracy. All of these are challenges faced by the state, which is obliged to protect, educate and prosper its people. By itself it is the state apparatus or public administration that holds the primary responsibility for realizing the various ideals and desires to build a better life.

3.3. Paradigm of Public Administration

Can public administration carry out this mandate and how is it developed?

a. Old Public Administration

Public administration is a dynamic social science, always undergoing changes at any time in line with the changing times, civilization and technology. Various aspects of administration have actually existed and been implemented since human civilization began to be structured. The ancient Roman Empire, various dynasties in China, even the kingdoms in the Archipelago, for example, actually practiced administration.

The initial thought or embryo and conceptualization of modern public administration is inseparable from the role of thinkers on politics and government, such as Plato, Aristotle and Machiavelli. Machiavelli, for example, in 1532 wrote a book entitled "The Prince" which explained several instructions for the rulers in exercising their power in mainland Europe at that time. Many experts agree that the foundations of modern public administration thought were laid by a political science professor who later became President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's thoughts were set forth in his writing entitled "The Study of Administration" which was published in 1873. The concept of the famous Wilson is the separation between politics and public administration. Since then, for more than a century, public administration, both as a field of study and as a profession, has continued to grow. The industrialization process that took place rapidly in America and Europe in the early 20th century encouraged the development of management concepts, such as scientific management from Taylor (1912) which was strengthened by, among others, Fayol (1916) and Gulick (1937), and organizational concepts, such as the organizational model called bureaucracy from Weber (1922). Many new ideas were born around the middle of the 20th century, among others, one that had a huge impact on the development of administrative science, was Simon (1947) an economist, who later won the Nobel Prize.

He put forward a view that continues to be inherent in the subsequent development of this science, namely that in essence administration is decision making. In the lead-up to and into World War II large social programs, such as the New Deal in the United States and control of the war machine, presented public administration at an increasingly prominent level. The post-world war rehabilitation program as well as the rise of new countries which were previously colonial territories further enlarged the role of public administration. Efforts to develop administration as an independent scientific discipline were strengthened by comparative studies of public administration, including the formation of the Comparative Administration Group (CAG) in 1960 by administration experts, such as John D. Montgomery, William J. Siffin, Dwight Waldo, George F. Grant, Edward W. Weidner, and Fred W. Riggs. It was from this CAG that the concept of development administration was born, as a new field of study. Its birth was driven by the need to build state administration in developing countries. In the last two decades of the 20th century, the world underwent another major change. The collapse of communism and the process of globalization have created the need for new approaches in the social sciences.

b. New Public Administration

Thought in administration that developed subsequently was strongly influenced by democratic notions, such as participatory administration, which placed administration in the midst of its people and not above or isolated from it (Montgomery, 1988). This thinking, apart from wanting to position administration as an instrument of democracy, also tries to use administration as a tool to channel the aspirations of the grassroots. Another implication of this thought is that the administrative system has spatial and regional dimensions whose implementation is also influenced by the system of government, politics, and the economy. All of this demands a reorientation of the role of public administration.

In an effort to revitalize administrative science, Waldo initiated a meeting of a number of young administration science experts, to study the conceptual problems faced by administrative science, and try to solve them. This development gave birth to the impetus to increase decentralization and bring services closer to the people. This marked the rolling of the new public administration movement (new public administration).

Basically the new public administration wants to emphasize that administration cannot be value-free and must appreciate, pay attention to, and overcome social problems that reflect the values that develop in society. Frederickson (1971), a pioneer of this movement, stated more emphatically that public administration must include aspects of equity and social justice (social equity) into the concept of administration. He even emphasized that administration cannot be neutral. That way, public administration must change the mindset that has been hindering the creation of social justice. The presence of these new ideas illustrates the birth of a new paradigm in administrative science. Drucker (1989) emphasized that what can be done better or equally well by society, should not be done by the government. That doesn't mean that the government has to be big or small, but that its work has to be efficient and effective. As also stated by Wilson (1989), bureaucracy is still needed but must not be bureaucratic. Osborne and Gaebler (1993) try to "reinvent government," by presenting the concept of entrepreneurial government.

Entering the 1980s, public management emerged as an increasingly important field of study in state administration. Public management, which in the past paid more attention to budgetary and personnel matters, has developed with information technology. Public management now also includes management in decision-making systems, planning systems, control and supervision systems, as well as various other aspects.

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c. Bureaucratic Pathology

The major challenge faced by public administration in almost all countries is the prevalence and pathology of bureaucracy, namely the tendency to prioritize self-interest, maintain the status-quo and be resistant to change, tend to be centralized, and with great authority. often take advantage of that authority for their own interests. Especially in developing countries, Heady (1995) shows that there are five characteristics of public administration that are commonly found, namely:

First, the basic pattern of public administration in developing countries is elitist, authoritarian, away from society and its environment, and paternalistic.

Second, the bureaucracy in developing countries lacks (deficient) human resources to carry out development. This deficiency is not in terms of quantity but quality. In numbers, on the contrary, the bureaucracy in developing countries does more and what is needed (overstaffed). What is lacking are trained administrators with adequate management capacity, development skills and technical competence.

Third, the bureaucracy is more oriented to other things than to actually produce (performance oriented). Riggs (1964) stated it as a bureaucrat's preference for personal expediency rather than public-principled interest. And this kind of nature gives rise to nepotism, abuse of authority, corruption, and various bureaucratic diseases, which cause bureaucratic apparatus in developing countries in general to have low credibility, and are considered ignorant of ethics.

Fourth, there is a wide gap between what is stated or what is intended to be displayed and reality (discrepancy between form and reality). Riggs (1964) mentions this general phenomenon as formalism, that is, a phenomenon that adheres more to formal forms and expressions than actually occurs. This is reflected in the enactment of laws that are impossible or never implemented, regulations that are violated by those who set them, centralizing power even though officially there is decentralization and delegation of authority, reporting things that are good and not highlighting conditions that are not good or problems that are actually faced.

Fifth, binocracy in developing countries is often "autonomous", meaning that it is free from the political process and public scrutiny. Public administration in developing countries is generally not used to working in a democratic public environment. To this analysis from Heady, two characteristics observed by Wahlis (1989) can be added. First, in many developing countries the bureaucracy is very and increasingly bureaucratic. Bureaucratic departments, agencies, and institutions developed continuously. Also developing and playing a big role are para-statal bodies, namely state business entities, which generally work inefficiently and become sources of political funds or centers of corruption. Second, non-bureaucratic elements greatly influence the bureaucracy. For example, family relations and other primordial relations, such as ethnicity and religion, and political connections. Public reform and revitalization is the work of eliminating or reducing the levels of the pathological weaknesses of the bureaucracy mentioned above.

d. Revitalization of Public Administration

Sustainable development demands public administration that is responsive to the problems faced by the community, both the physical-natural environment and the social

environment. In terms of the natural environment, public administration is required to be able to regulate spatial planning and maintain its implementation (enforcement), in addition to overcoming existing problems such as CO₂ emission control and waste management. The increasing number of social, economic and physical problems is related to the rapid growth of the metropolitan area, together with the conditions of poverty in rural areas. This encourages the concept of development with a new approach, namely spatial planning, such as directing industries to be located in areas designated for industry, securing productive and/or technically irrigated rice fields, securing areas with a protected function, so as to create a spatial structure capable of increasing appropriate and sustainable economic growth (Rondinelhi, 1976).

Spatial planning means the arrangement of everything that is in space as a container for organizing life. The concept of spatial planning according to Foley (1964), does not only involve spatial insight, but also involves non-spatial or spatial aspects. This is based on the fact that physical structure is determined and influenced by non-physical factors such as functional organization, socio-cultural patterns, and community life values (Wheaton, 1974 and Porteous, 1977). Also, spatial planning not only accommodates economic activities that will generate growth, but also must develop a spatial allocation system that empowers the common people (Kartasmita, 1996). However, sustainable development, as underlined above, is not only a matter of the natural environment but also of the social environment. For this reason, a comprehensive public administration reform is needed from the center to the regions.

From empirical experience so far, it is known how difficult it is to carry out bureaucratic reform. The reason, perhaps, is the approach which is often formal-structural in nature, namely to the arrangement of the organization and functions. What is actually very important, but more difficult to do is renewal on the side of the values that make up human bureaucrats. Thus, the development of bureaucratic culture is more important than reforms that are only structural (Kartasmita, 1997). Internalization of values (Riggs, 1966) is the key to improving bureaucratic performance. Especially what needs attention is to improve the attitude of the bureaucracy in relations with the community. It contains various elements, including the following (Kartasmita, 1997).

First, the bureaucracy must develop transparency. What often keeps the bureaucracy away from society or the people it has to serve away from the bureaucracy is closedness. As a result of closedness, problems and renewal ideas are not easily accepted. There is also jealousy of the position held and a reluctance to share experience and authority. Closeness is also to hide incompetence and to portray an unwillingness to accept criticism. Developing an attitude of openness is thus very important in efforts to perfect the bureaucracy. Openness will stimulate improvement through cross-fertilization of ideas.

Second, related to openness is accountability. Closeness makes it difficult for the bureaucracy to be held accountable. In fact, the bureaucracy is not a power that stands alone, but a tool to achieve larger goals so that its actions must always be monitored and accounted for. Accountability is in the concept of bureaucracy which is hierarchical from the bottom up, in the organizational structure. In an increasingly sophisticated and open democratic society, society demands that every official is ready to explain and be accountable for the implementation of his duties to the public. All of that requires a fundamental change in attitude from the bureaucracy. Such renewal of attitude will result in a bureaucracy that is more responsive in facing challenges and more agile in taking advantage of opportunities and overcoming problems, as well as being more sensitive to the needs, demands and dynamics of society.

Third, the bureaucracy must build participation. The experience of many countries shows that for successful development, community participation is indispensable. Participation must be based on awareness, not coercion. Effective participation at the grassroots level is when it is organized jointly within the scope of community groups (local communities), by

utilizing local wisdom and local specifics. Such forms and methods of participation will generate synergies and economic benefits that can be enjoyed by all those who participate in them. It is the duty of the bureaucracy to stimulate the participation and activities of such community groups in the context of building a sustainable society.

Fourth, the role of the bureaucracy must shift from controlling to directing, and from giving to empowering. This is a very basic concept, and for a country where the relationship between the bureaucracy and the people historically and traditionally is patent (patronizing) requires an adjustment to the culture of the bureaucracy which is quite essential. This view is supported by the concept of Reinventing Government from Osborn and Gaebler (1992) as well as views from the New Public Management which demands a measure of performance and not just process. Public administration must be result-oriented and not just effort-oriented. Dr. Fadel Muhammad (2007) has put this new paradigm into practice as Governor in Gorontalo Province.

Fifth, the bureaucracy should not be oriented towards the strong, but should be more towards the weak and less powerful (the underprivileged). This affirmative attitude will only exist if there is understanding and concern for the problems faced by the people at the grassroots level. For that reason, psychological barriers must be overcome because the bureaucracy (especially at the top layer which actually determines it) initially arises from the elite group, which does not always responsive and easy to adjust or associate themselves with the common people.

Sixth, building bureaucratic ethics. In the field of public administration, ethical issues in the bureaucracy are of great concern, because the behavior of the bureaucracy affects not only itself, but many people. In addition, the bureaucracy also works on the basis of trust, because a bureaucrat works for the state and means for the people. In this regard, recently there has been much literature on administrative ethics which discusses and examines the ethics of virtue. This ethic talks about the desired character of an administrator. This concept is a correction to the existing paradigm in administration, namely ethics as rule, which is reflected in the organizational structure and functions and procedures including incentive and disincentive systems based on rule-based sanctions.

Seventh, upholding the principles of decentralization and regional autonomy, is a very important step and has become a necessity, in order to improve service and public participation. Delegation of authority to regions, both provinces and districts/cities, must be accompanied by efforts to reorganize the bureaucracy. In fact, with decentralization and autonomy, only one problem has been answered. One of them is the span of control of public management. With decentralization and autonomy, the span of control can be shortened. However, the consequences for the bureaucratic system must be taken into account. Greater authorities given to the regions must be followed by increased capacity of both human resources and institutions in the regions to carry out work that has been the responsibility of the central government.

4. Conclusion

In facing the trends and future of public administration, especially the effects of democratization, the environment, globalization, and the development of information technology, there must be anticipation accompanied by appropriate efforts and steps in the study and practice of public administration. Without these efforts, it is certain that public administration in Indonesia will be left behind, unable to solve administrative problems, and in turn the Indonesian nation will not be able to compete with other nations in the world. Empirical experience in various countries shows that sustainable development requires a strong commitment from government administrators in formulating, implementing and evaluating development policies.

In addition, an effective and efficient public administration is needed, which takes into account environmental aspects in all policies and within the framework of democratic development. Community participation is also an important key so that all policies relating to sustainable development can be implemented not only with good results but also receive broad support. Poverty is a very complex problem and can be an obstacle to sustainable development. This problem is a bad result of the development efforts carried out by the country concerned and, the world community. When we talk about environmental preservation, the policies made generally only concern the formal sector, we forget that many poor people depend for their survival by exploiting and even destroying the environment. Thus, poverty alleviation is a *conditio sine qua non* for sustainable development.

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