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Background: Every implementation of autonomy affairs is expected to achieve effective and efficient use of resources. His desire to create an image that local governments can use resources, both in the form of human resources, regional revenue budgets, equipment and work procedures in carrying out their main duties effectively and efficiently in good governance.

Aim: This study aims to analyze the influence of leadership, the role of local government, the role of the Jayapura City DPRD and local revenues together to partially compile the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City.

Method: To obtain a comprehensive and in-depth picture, a descriptive method with a quantitative approach is used to analyze existing empirical data and correlate with concepts related to special autonomy policies.

Findings:
First, leadership has a partial significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
Second, the role of local governments partially has a significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
Third, the role of the DPRD partially has a significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
Fourth, the original regional income partially affects the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
Fifth, leadership, the role of local governments, the role of the DPRD and local revenue simultaneously have a significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

KEYWORDS leadership, local government, revenue, effectiveness, licensing

INTRODUCTION
In order to organize government, community services and development. Therefore, the government essentially has three main functions, namely the allocation function (covering economic resources in the form of goods and services of the community), the development distribution function, and the stabilization function which includes security defense and monetary economics (Sutrisna, 2020).

The central and regional financial relationship concerns the division of responsibility for carrying out certain activities between the government level and the division of revenue sources to cover expenses due to these activities (Pulungan et al., 2022). The main objective of the central and regional relations is to achieve a balance between the division of potential and resources in accordance with the role played by the Daerah Government (Kurniati, 2014). To determine the amount of availability of funds between local governments, the principle of
The Roles of Leadership, Regional Government, DPRD, and Local Revenue on Business Licensing’s Effectiveness

regional needs is used through the division of functions reflected in the policy of regional autonomy, which regulates the division of authority as well as financing the central government and local governments (Mardiasmo, 2021). To realize regional autonomy and broad, real and responsible decentralization, it is necessary to manage regional finances economically, efficiently, effectively, transparently and accountably (Mardiasmo, 2021). In the context of public accountability, local governments are obliged to optimize the budget which is carried out efficiently and effectively to improve community welfare (Pramono, 2014).

In carrying out the government, the local government is equipped with a set of financing capabilities as regulated in Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Regional Central Financial Balance. The sources of funds in the implementation of the Daerah Government consist of Regional Native Income (PAD), Balance Fund, and Other Legitimate Income (Nurdiwaty et al., 2017).

PAD is income sourced from the results of regional taxes, the results of regional levies, the results of the management of segregated regional wealth and other legitimate income with the aim of providing flexibility to regions in exploring sources of revenue to support the implementation of Special Autonomy as a manifestation of regional autonomy (Asih, 2018). Regional Native Income is one of the benchmarks of regional ability in organizing and realizing otonomi daerah, besides that it is also a reflection of regional independence (Alisman & Nasir, 2014). PAD, although it can be the main capital for the implementation of government and development, from year to year its receipts always increase, but its condition is not adequate as the main capital (Kharisma, 2013).

After more than three decades of living in a centralistic government, since January 2001, the Government of Indonesia has granted special autonomy to Papua by authorizing the district/city government to regulate and take care of the interests of local communities according to its own initiatives based on the aspirations and basic rights of the people, except in the fields of monetary, religious, judicial, security and defense, foreign relations and across districts/cities (Asnawi & Andrizal, 2021). As a very radical change, the implementation of Special Autonomy has given rise to pros and cons in society.

Many concerns have emerged that Special Autonomy will worsen public services, expand the practice of Corruption Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) and give rise to small kings who are difficult to control by civil society which in the regions in general is still very weak. On the other hand, the implementation of Special Autonomy gave birth to various new kinds of optimism such as the emergence of a more responsive, accountable and participatory government. The implementation of Special Autonomy can accelerate the realization of better governance in the regions (Savitri, 2014).

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2008 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua Into Law (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2008 Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2008 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2001, 2008) there have been various fundamental changes in the regulation of local government in Papua. As a logical consequence is the need to organize various elements relating to Local Government as a manifestation of Special Autonomy.
In carrying out research on Local Government in Jayapura City, it will be related to two laws, namely Law No. 23 of 2014 (Undang-Undang No 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, 2014) concerning Regional Government and Law No. 21 of 2001 which was changed to Law No. 35 of 2008 concerning Special Autonomy. There are many researches and studies of experts and academics related to the implementation of special autonomy in Papua with various variables and different points of view. Then the results will also vary depending on the characteristics of each region and city government. This research is intended to capture its implementation with a case study in the Jayapura City Government, concerning indicators of the implementation of special autonomy policies and the factors that influence them. To obtain a comprehensive and in-depth picture, a descriptive method with a quantitative approach is used to analyze existing empirical data and correlate with concepts related to special autonomy policies.

**METHOD**

This research is included in the type of quantitative research that is descriptive analytical. This research not only wants to clearly describe the city of Jayapura, but also tries to explain the influence of leadership, the role of the regional government, the role of the Jayapura City DPRD, PAD and the effectiveness of business licensing.

The population in this study was related agencies in Jayapura City and various groups that were considered to be related to the problems studied were 1,566 people. To determine the size of the sample, the proportionate stratified random sampling method is used, which is sampling in a random way, where each subject of the population is viewed equally.

In an effort to obtain the necessary data and information, several data collection techniques were used. Such techniques are interviews, observations, documentation, as well as the dissemination of questionnaires.

The research model uses simple and multiple linear regression analysis with the model below.

![Figure 1. Research Analysis Model](image-url)
The Roles of Leadership, Regional Government, DPRD, and Local Revenue on Business Licensing’s Effectiveness

Information:
X1: Leadership X2: The Role of Local Government
X3: The Role of the Jayapura City DPRD level II X4: Regional Original Income
Y: Effectiveness of Business Licensing
ε (Epsilon): Factors outside of X1, X2 and X3 that affect Y but were not studied

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Leadership Variable Data Description (X1)
The leadership variable data derived from the spread questionnaire the lowest score is 2.60 and the highest score is 5.00. Thus, the range of scores that appear is 2.40. The figures after analysis produce:
1) Average score (Mean) = 3.9547
2) Median value (Median) = 3.9333
3) Modus (Mode) = 3.93
4) Varians (Variance) = 0.162
5) Standard Deviation = 0.40303
From the explanation above, it can be interpreted that leadership is agreed upon by respondents who play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

Description of Local Government Role Variable Data (X2)
The variable data on the role of local governments derived from the poll spread the lowest score was 2.80 and the highest score was 4.93. Thus, the emerging range of scores (range) is 2.13. These figures after analysis produce:
1) Average score (Mean) = 3.9168
2) Median value (Median) = 3.9333
3) Modus (Mode) = 3.93
4) Varians (Variance) = 0.110
5) Standard Deviation = 0.33234
From the explanation above, it can be interpreted that the role of the local government was agreed upon by the respondents who played an important role in increasing the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City.

DPRD Role Variable Data Description (X3)
The DPRD role variable data derived from the questionnaire spread the lowest score is 2.80 and the highest score is 4.87. Thus, the range of scores that appear is 2.07. These figures after analysis produce:
1) Average score (Mean) = 4.0233
2) Median value (Median) = 4.0667
3) Modus (Mode) = 4.07
4) Varians (Variance) = 0.165
5) Standard Deviation = 0.40637
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From the explanation above, it can be interpreted that the role of the DPRD is agreed upon by respondents who play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City.

Description of Regional Native Income Variable Data (X4)

The local original income variable data derived from the poll spread the lowest score was 2.53 and the highest score was 4.87. Thus, the range of scores (range) that appears is 2.33. These figures after analysis produce:

1) Average score (Mean) = 4.0531
2) Median value (Median) = 4.0667
3) Modus (Mode) = 4.000000
4) Varians (Variance) = 0.139
5) Standard Deviation = 0.37285

From the explanation above, it can be interpreted that the original regional income was agreed upon by the respondents who played an important role in increasing the effectiveness of business license in the city of Jayapura.

Description of Business Licensing Effectiveness Variable Data (Y)

Data on the variable of business licensing fecundity derived from the lowest spread questionnaire score was 2.93 and the highest score was 4.87. Thus, the range of scores that appear is 1.93. These figures after analysis produce:

1) Average score (Mean) = 3.9952
2) Median value (Median) = 4.0000
3) Modus (Mode) = 4.0
4) Varians (Variance) = 0.125
5) Standard Deviation = 0.35338

From the explanation above, it can be interpreted that the effectiveness of business licensing is agreed upon by respondents who play an important role in improving the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

Hypothesis Testing

From the results of testing with the program SPSS 16.0 for Windows obtained the results of the equation for each of the hypotheses as follows.

Partial Analysis

In partial analysis consists of 4 (three) sub-stages. Each of the stages is outlined as follows:

1) The first hypothesis: "There is an influence of leadership on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City". The weak influence between the leadership variable (X1) and the effectiveness of business licensing (Y) can be known through a simple determination analysis. Meanwhile, to find out the form of influence between these variables, a simple regression analysis is carried out. For each of the first hypothesis tests are described as follows:

a) Test F Results: From the results of computer processing based on the calculation of SPSS version 16.0, the value of the coefficient F_count as follows is obtained:
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Table 1. $F_{count}$ and $F_{table}$ of the First Hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>$F_{count}$</th>
<th>$F_{table}$</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leadership ($X_1$) on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing ($Y$)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Processed Data*

From table 1 it is known that the $F_{count}$ is 40,000. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table $F$ value with a numerator-free degree of 1 and a denominator of 273 in $\alpha$ (0.05) is 3.89. Thus $F_{count} > F_{table}$, so that clearly Ho is rejected and $H_a$ is accepted. This shows that leadership has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

b) T-Test Result: From the results of data processing with the SPSS Vers. 16.0 program, the $t_{count}$ is obtained as follows:

Table 2. $t_{count}$ and $t_{table}$ of the First Hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>$t_{count}$</th>
<th>$t_{table}$</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leadership ($X_1$) on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing ($Y$)</td>
<td>11,151</td>
<td>1.960</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Processed Data*

Based on table 2, $t_{count}$ of 11.151 is obtained, while the $t_{table}$ with free degrees at $\alpha$ (0.05) is 1.960. Thus $t_{count} > t_{table}$, so that clearly Ho is rejected and $H_a$ is accepted. This shows that leadership has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

c) Coefficient of Determination Test Results ($R^2$): From the results of data processing with the SPSS Version 16.0 program, a Coefficient of Determination ($R^2$) value of 0.566 was obtained. This shows that 56.6% of the diversity of business licensing effectiveness in Jayapura City is due to leadership diversity, while the remaining 43.4% is due to other factors.

d) Simple Regression Equation: From the calculation results of SPSS Version 16.0, the following results were obtained:

$$\hat{Y} = a + b_1X_1$$

$$\hat{Y} = 3.998 + 0.591X_1$$

This equation means that every 1 score of the leadership variable ($X_1$), affects the business licensing effectiveness variable ($Y$) of 0.591, assuming the other variables have a constant value.

e) Sensitivity Test Result (Beta Coefficient): The value of Beta Coefficients on the leadership variable ($X_1$) is 0.690. The beta value of the coefficient contains the understanding that every increase of 1 standard deviation of the leadership variable ($X_1$), will increase 0.690 standard deviation from the variable of business license effectiveness ($Y$).
2) Hypothesis Two: "There is an influence of the role of local governments on the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City". The weak influence between the variable role of local governments (X) and the effectiveness of business license (Y) can be seen through simple determination analysis. Meanwhile, to find out the form of influence between these variables, a simple regression analysis is carried out. For each of the tests of the second hypothesis is outlined as follows:

a) F Test Results: From the results of computer processing based on the calculation of SPSS version 16.0, the value of the coefficient $F_{count}$ as follows is obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>$F_{count}$</th>
<th>$F_{table}$</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of local governments (X) on the effectiveness of business license (Y)</td>
<td>41,600</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Processed Data*

From table 3 it is known that the $F_{count}$ is 41,600. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with a numerator-free degree of 1 and a denominator of 273 in $\alpha$ (0.05) is 3.89. Thus $F_{counts} > F_{table}$, so that clearly Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the role of local governments has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

b) Test Result t: From the results of data processing with the SPSS Vers. 16.0 program, the calculated t value is obtained as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Calculated t-value</th>
<th>Table t value</th>
<th>Itself.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of local governments (X) on the effectiveness of business license (Y)</td>
<td>11.906</td>
<td>1.960</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Processed Data*

Based on table 4, a $t_{count}$ of 11.906 was obtained, while $t_{table}$ in $\alpha$ (0.05) was 1.960. Thus $t_{count} > t_{table}$, so that obviously Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the role of local governments has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

a) Coefficient of Determination Test Results ($R^2$): From the results of data processing with the SPSS Version 16.0 program, a coefficient of determination ($R^2$) value of 0.584 was obtained. This shows that 58.4% of the diversity of business licensing effectiveness in Jayapura City is due to the diversity of the role of local governments, while the remaining 41.6% is due to other factors.

b) Simple Regression Equation: From the calculation results of SPSS Version 16.0, the following results were obtained:
The Roles of Leadership, Regional Government, DPRD, and Local Revenue on Business Licensing’s Effectiveness

\[ \hat{Y} = a + b_2X_2 \]

\[ \hat{Y} = 3,677 + 0.762X_2 \]

This equation means that every 1 score of the local government role variable (X2), affects the business licensing effectiveness variable (Y) of 0.762, assuming other variables have a constant value.

c) Sensitivity Test Results (Beta Coefficient): The value of Beta Coefficients in the local government role variable (X2) was 0.724. The beta value of the coefficient contains the understanding that every increase of 1 standard deviation variable of the role of local governments (X2), will increase 0.724 standard deviations from the variable effectiveness of business licensing (Y).

3) The third hypothesis: "There is an influence of the role of the DPRD on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City". The weak influence between the role variables of the DPRD (X3) and the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City (Y) can be seen through a simple determination analysis. Meanwhile, to find out the form of influence between these variables, a simple regression analysis is carried out. For each of the third hypothesis tests are described as follows:

a) Test F Results: From the results of computer processing based on the calculation of SPSS version 16.0, the value of the coefficient Fcount as follows is obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Fcount</th>
<th>Ftable</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of the DPRD (X3) on the effectiveness of business licensing (Y)</td>
<td>50,834</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Data

From table 5, it is known that Fcount is 50.834. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with a numerator-free degree of 1 and a denominator of 273 in α (0.05) is 3.89. Thus Fcounts > Ftable, so that clearly Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the role of the DPRD has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

b) T-Test Result: From the results of data processing with the SPSS Vers. 16.0 program, the tcount is obtained as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>tcount</th>
<th>ttable</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of the DPRD (X3) on the effectiveness of business licensing (Y)</td>
<td>15,440</td>
<td>1.960</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Data

Based on table 6, tcount of 15.440 was obtained, while the ttable in α (0.05) was 1.960. Thus tcount > ttable, so that clearly Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the role of the DPRD has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
c) Coefficient of Determination Test Results ($R^2$): From the results of data processing with the SPSS Version 16.0 program, a Coefficient of Determination ($R^2$) value of 0.781 was obtained. This shows that 78.1% of the diversity of business licensing effectiveness in Jayapura City is due to the diversity of the role of the DPRD, while the remaining 21.9% is due to other factors.

d) Simple Regression Equation: From the calculation results of SPSS Version 16.0, the following results were obtained:

$$\hat{Y} = a + b_3X_3$$

$$\hat{Y} = 2,986 + 0,772X_3$$

This equation means that every 1 score of the DPRD role variable ($X_3$), affects the business licensing effectiveness variable ($Y$) of 0.772, assuming other variables have a constant value.

e) Sensitivity Test Results (Beta Coefficient): The value of Beta Coefficients in the DPRD role variable ($X_3$) is 0.799. The beta value of the coefficient contains the understanding that every increase of 1 standard deviation of the DPRD role variable ($X_3$), will increase 0.799 standard deviation from the business license effectiveness variable ($Y$).

4) Fourth Hypothesis: "There is an influence of local income on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City". The strong influence between the variables of local income ($X_4$) and the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City ($Y$) can be seen through a simple determination analysis. Meanwhile, to find out the form of influence between these variables, a simple regression analysis is carried out. For each of the fourth hypothesis tests are outlined as follows:

a) Test F Results: From the results of computer processing based on the calculation of SPSS version 16.0, the value of the coefficient $F_{calculated}$ as follows is obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>$F_{count}$</th>
<th>$F_{table}$</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local revenue ($X_4$) to the effectiveness of license effort ($Y$)</td>
<td>49,480</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Data

From table 7 it is known that the calculated F value is 49.480. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with a numerator-free degree of 1 and a denominator of 273 in $\alpha$ (0.05) is 3.89. Thus $F_{count} > F_{table}$, so that obviously $H_0$ is rejected and $H_a$ is accepted. This shows that the original regional income has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

b) T-Test Result: From the results of data processing with the SPSS Vers. 16.0 program, the $t_{count}$ is obtained as follows:
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Table 8. The value of t\text{count} and t\text{table} of the Fourth Hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>t\text{value}</th>
<th>t\text{table}</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of the DPRD (X₃) on the effectiveness of business licensing (Y)</td>
<td>12.228</td>
<td>1.960</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Data

Based on table 8, a t\text{count} value of 12.228 was obtained, while the t\text{table} in α (0.05) was 1.960. Thus t\text{count} > t\text{table}, so that clearly Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the original regional income has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

c) Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R²): From the results of data processing with the SPSS Version 16.0 program, a Coefficient of Determination (R²) value of 0.613 was obtained. This shows that 61.3% of the diversity of business licensing effectiveness in Jayapura City is due to the diversity of local indigenous income, while the remaining 38.7% is due to other factors.

d) Simple Regression Equation: From the calculation results of SPSS Version 16.0, the following results were obtained:

\[ \hat{Y} = a + b₄X₄ \]

\[ \hat{Y} = 3.278 + 0.697X₄ \]

This equation means that every 1 score of the local original income variable (X₄), affects the business licensing effectiveness variable (Y) of 0.697, assuming the other variables are constant in value.

e) Sensitivity Test Results (Beta Coefficient) : The value of Beta Coefficients on the original regional income variable (X₄) was 0.735. The beta value of the coefficient contains the understanding that every increase of 1 standard deviation of the local original income variable (X₄), will increase 0.735 standard deviation from the business license effectiveness variable (Y).

The Influence of Leadership (X₁) on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing (Y) in Jayapura City

There is a significant and positive influence of leadership on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the results of hypothesis testing obtained a F\text{count} of 40,000. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with numerator-free degree 1 and denominator 273 in α (0.05) is 3.89. Thus F\text{count} > F\text{table}, so it is clear Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that leadership has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, and hypotheses are proven.

The simple linear regression equation formed between the leadership variable (X₁) and the effectiveness of business licensing (Y) in Jayapura City is \[ \hat{Y} = 3.998 + 0.591X₁ \]. The results of these statistics show that the leadership makes a significant and positive contribution to the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City. This means that the more qualified the leadership, the more it will increase the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
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The Effect of the Role of Local Government (X2) on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing (Y) in Jayapura City

There is a significant and positive influence on the role of local governments on the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the results of hypothesis testing obtained an $F_{\text{count}}$ of 41,600. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with numerator-free degree 1 and denominator 273 in $\alpha$ (0.05) is 3.89. Thus $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so it is clear Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the role of local governments has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, and hypotheses are proven.

The simple linear regression equation formed between the variable role of local government (X2) and the effectiveness of business licensing (Y) in Jayapura City is $\hat{Y} = 3.677 + 0.762X_2$. The results of these statistics show that the role of local governments contributes significantly and positively to the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City. This means that the higher the quality of the role of the local government, it will increase the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City.

The Effect of the Role of DPRD (X3) on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing (Y) in Jayapura City

There is a significant and positive influence on the role of the DPRD on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the results of hypothesis testing obtained a $F_{\text{count}}$ of 50,834. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with numerator-free degree 1 and denominator 273 in $\alpha$ (0.05) is 3.89. Thus $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so it is clear Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the role of the DPRD has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, and the hypothesis is proven.

The simple linear regression equation formed between the DPRD role variable (X3) and the effectiveness of business licensing (Y) in Jayapura City is $\hat{Y} = 2.986 + 0.772X_3$. The results of these statistics show that the role of the DPRD contributes significantly and positively to the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City. This means that the greater the role of the DPRD, the greater the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

Effect of Regional Original Income (X4) on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing (Y) in Jayapura City

There is a significant and positive influence of local income on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the results of hypothesis testing obtained a $F_{\text{count}}$ of 49,480. Meanwhile, the critical price of the table F value with numerator-free degree 1 and denominator 273 in $\alpha$ (0.05) is 3.89. Thus $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so it is clear Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that local income has a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, and hypotheses are proven.

The simple linear regression equation formed between the local original income variable (X4) and the effectiveness of business licensing (Y) in Jayapura City is $\hat{Y} = 3.278 + 0.697X_3$. The results of these statistics show that local income contributes significantly and positively to the effectiveness of business licenses in Jayapura City. This means that the greater the original regional income, the more it will increase the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.
The Influence of Leadership, the Role of Local Government, the Role of the DPRD and Local Revenue on the Effectiveness of Business Licensing in Jayapura City

There is a significant and positive influence of leadership, the role of local government, the role of the DPRD and local revenues on the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the results of hypothesis testing obtained an $F_{\text{count}}$ of 28.739. While the critical price of the table $F$ value with a numerator-free degree of 4 and a denominator of 270 in $\alpha$ (0.05) of 2.41. Thus $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so it is clear $H_0$ is rejected and $H_a$ is accepted. This shows that the leadership, the role of local government, the role of the DPRD and local revenue have a significant and positive effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, and the hypothesis is proven.

The multiple regression equation formed between the leadership variables ($X_1$), the role of local government ($X_2$), the role of the DPRD ($X_3$) and regional original income ($X_4$) with the effectiveness of business licensing ($Y$) in Jayapura City is $\hat{Y} = 2.213 + 0.096X_2 + 0.144X_3 + 0.262X_3 + 0.241X_4$. The statistical results show that the leadership, the role of local government, the role of the DPRD and local revenues make a significant and positive contribution to the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City. This means that the more qualified the leadership, the role of the local government, the role of the DPRD and the original regional income, it will increase the effectiveness of business license in Jayapura City.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been discussed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1) Leadership partially has a significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, the better the leadership, the better the effectiveness of business licensing;
2) The role of the local government partially affects the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, the better the role of the local government, the better the effectiveness of business licensing;
3) The role of the DPRD partially has a significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, the better the role of the DPRD, the better the effectiveness of business licensing;
4) The original regional income partially affects the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City, the higher the original regional income, the better the effectiveness of business licensing;
5) The leadership, role of local government, role of DPRD and local revenue simultaneously have a significant effect on the effectiveness of business licensing in Jayapura City.

REFERENCES


