

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of the poor quality of work and service performance due to the reality of bureaucratic low levels of education officials. Among the 4,732,472 civil servants, 41.3 percent of them graduated from high school, 26.45 percent completed the Diploma, as many as 30.7 percent of graduates S1 and S2/S3 graduated there as much as 2.18 percent. Along with this, the capacity development approach is considered suitable to be applied in Indonesia, because it has a long-term strategic value for improving the quality of personnel resources and the performance of the bureaucracy.

Capacity building as a global paradigm, not only offers a philosophy and ontology to expand the ideology of neo-liberalism and neo-institutionalism, but also offer concepts, ideas, approaches, methodologies and implementation strategies. Capacity building undertaken in Bojonegoro not just aimed to improve the quality of personnel and resources to be able to realize the performance Good Local Governance, but must be understood as an extension and adaptation ideological.

The study used qualitative methods in constructivist perspective. This method was chosen because it has the advantage in building new knowledge freely and subjective. Relationship between subjective meaning and social context influence the formation of the type of knowledge produced epistemology. In view constructivist, reality as something relative, socially dispersed, local, specific. Reality depends on how one interpret and understand. In this context, informants selected were 32 officers representing echelon 2 because they have the capacity as a middle manager.

Some of the findings in this study as a grand narrative, among others: 1) The apparatus have been able to construct relationships contained in each entity capacity, either definition, the level of capacity, professionalism and local political leadership that is complex in realizing good local governance. 2) Overview of epistemology, capacity development (capacity building) is constructed as equilibration processes and assimilation of knowledge generated through the relationship and interaction between the internal (subjective) and the external world (objective) which is capable of generate knowledge co-constructivism and situated constructivism. 3) Overview of practical, capacity development (capacity building) is constructed as a process of intervention through the 'project-driven' to adapt an idea entity knowledge, frameworks, programs and activities in order to harmonize the goals of international corporate/global.

Key word: Capacity Building, Good Local Governance, Co-Constructivism, Situated Constructivism,